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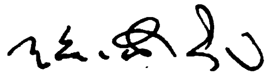

A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

Rai
SARAT CHANDRA DAS.
BAHADUR, C.I.E.

ཚིག་གི་གཏེར་མཛོད།

भोट अभिधान।

། བོད་དང་སཾསྐྲི་ཏ་དང་ཧིན་དི་ཡི་ཤའི་སྐད་གསུམ་ཤན་སྦྱར་བ་བདེ་རིམ་བསྒྲིགས་ཚིག་དང་མིང་གི་རྣམ་
གྲངས་བྱ་བར་ཀྱི་བྱ་བསྒྱུར་པའི་ལོ་ཙཱ་སྐྱེ་ཤར་ཏ་ཙནྡྲ་བརྩམས་པ་བསྒྱུར་བ་པོ།།

།། ཞི་ཏུའི་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀའ་བཞིན་ལགས་ཏེ། དབུ་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྐྱོན་ཅི་བསྒྲིབ་དང་། དབྱེ་བྱེད་ལས་པའི་མེ་ཚོང་ཚོགས་དང་། བར་གསར་ཉིང་
ཁྲད་པར་སྤྱོད་རྩོམ་བསྡུར་བསྒྲུབ་དང་། ཞེ་ཤེའི་ཀུན་ཁང་དང་། རྒྱ་ཀྱི་མིང་ནམས་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་གཞུང་སྒྱུར་བའི་བོད་པའི་གཉིས་བ
བཀར་སྒྱུར་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་ཀྱི་ལུས་བ་བཤད་པའི་ཞེ་ཏེ་ཤུབའི་ནང་སྤྱར་བ། རྗེ་དགེའི་ཁང་པ་དྲི་མེད་ཤེས་ཆོང་དང་། དྲི་མེད་
ཤེས་རྗེང་སྤྱར་དང་། མིང་གི་རྣམ་སྤྱང་མ་ཀྱི་རིགས་རྣམས་ཀུ་བར་ཀྱི་ཕ་ཏེ་ཏ་འཚི་མེད་ཚེང་
ཞེའི་མཛོད་བ་ཁར་ཁར་གོ་ཁ་དང་། བོད་བ་ཀུ་ཕ་ཙེན་ཀྱི་མཛོད་པའི་ཚིག་གཏེར་
ཚོགས་ལས་བཏུས་ཏེ་མཛོད་བཟོད་ལགས་པའི་ན་ཀུན་ཤེས་པ་དང་།
གསན་ཁང་བཀར་བཀུག་བཙམ་པོ་ཀུན་ནམས་ཁང་
མང་ཐོ་བས་ཚིག་དོན་འདིར།

མཁན་ཆེན་བླ་མ་ཤེས་རབ་རྒྱ་མཚོ

སྒྲ་ལམ་ཀྱིས་བསྒྱུར་ཏེ་ཞུས་ལ་ཕོན་བཀྲ་ན་པའོ།།

།། ཕྱིས་སྤྲིངའི་ཚིག་རྣམས་ཀྱི་བཤད་པ་དང་ཀུ་དག་པཎྜི་ཏ་སྤྲི་མཆེད་ཙནྡྲ་ཨཱ་ཙཱ་རྱཱ་ཡས་བསྒྲིགས་པའོ།།

པོན་ནོར་ཀྱི་བཤད་པ་འབྲས་སྤྱོངས་མཁྱེན་གཏེར་བླ་མ་ཡབ་ཀུན་ཀྱི་མཆོ་
ཧྲ་ཡ་ཐུ་ཧ་ཏུར་གྱིས་བཀླུས་པའོ།།

ཀུན་དང་ཡབ་དང་མཐུན་དང་ཨོ་རི་ཤའི་སྤྲིང་སྤྱོང་ཧིན་ཐའི་བཀའ་བཞིན

དཔལ་ལྡན་པཎྜི་ཏ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ལོ་ཤའི་འདས་ལོ་ ༡༩༠༢ ལྷ་ས་ཕྱོགས་བ་ཀུན་ཁང་གཞུང་གི་གདན་ས་སྤོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིན་ཐ་ཀལ་ཀ་ཏ་ཏུ
པར་དུ་སྒྲུབ་པའོ།

A

TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

WITH SANSKRIT SYNONYMS

BY

SARAT CHANDRA DAS, RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E.,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY TO LHASA AND CENTRAL TIBET."

Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal

BY

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AND

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CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.

1902.

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PREFACE.

I.

Alex. Csoma de Körös, the pioneer student of Tibetan, in the preface of his Tibetan-English-Dictionary, published in 1834, wrote as follows:—

"When there shall be more interest taken for Buddhism (which has much in common with the spirit of true Christianity) and for diffusing Christian and European knowledge throughout the most eastern parts of Asia, the Tibetan Dictionary may be much improved, enlarged, and illustrated by the addition of Sanskrit terms."

The result of his investigations, to speak in Csoma's own words, was that the literature of Tibet is entirely of Indian origin. The immense volumes on different branches of science, etc., being exact or faithful translations from Sanskrit works, taken from Bengal, Magadha, Gangetic or Central India, Kashmir, and Nepal, commencing from the seventh century after Christ. And that many of these works have been translated (mostly from Tibetan) into the Mongol, Manchu, and the Chinese languages; so that by this means the Tibetan language became in Chinese Tartary the language of the learned as the Latin in Europe. In the year 1889 I brought these opinions of that original investigator to the notice of Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., the then Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and explained to him the necessity of compiling a Tibetan-English Dictionary on the lines indicated by Csoma de Körös for the use of Tibetan students and particularly to assist European scholars in the thorough exploration of the vast literature of Tibet, which, besides indigenous works, comprises almost all the Buddhist religious works of India, including the great collections of the *Kahgyur* and the *Tangyur*. Shortly before this Sir Alfred Croft had received a communication from the late Right Hon'ble Professor F. Max Müller on the desirability of translating into English a Sanskrit-Tibetan work on Buddhist terminology, which was looked for with interest, because it was expected to throw light on many obscure points of Buddhist-Sanskrit literature. The philosophical terms of that literature, many

of which were of extremely doubtful meaning, had been translated with literal accuracy into Tibetan in early times, and it was anticipated that an analysis of the meaning of these terms would elucidate that of the original Sanskrit words, of which they were the equivalent renderings. Being impressed with the importance of the proposed work, Sir Alfred Croft, in a memorandum addressed to Government, wrote as follows:—

"Babu Sarat Chandra Das has brought with him four dictionaries of the classical Tibetan; one of these being a well-known Tibetan-Sanskrit Dictionary, compiled from a large number of named Tibetan as well as standard Sanskrit works, and dating from the 13th century A.D., and another being a Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary, which explains the Tantrik portion of the Buddhist Scriptures. The external arrangement of the dictionary will be as follows:—The Tibetan words will be placed first in alphabetical order; next their accepted Sanskrit equivalents; next the English rendering of the Tibetan terms; then will follow what is to be a special and valuable feature of the new dictionary. The meaning of each technical term is to be illustrated by extracts, with exact references from Sanskrit-Buddhist and Tibetan works. Further, it is proposed that Babu Sarat Chandra Das should include in the dictionary words of modern Tibetan which were not known to Csoma or Jäschke. The materials which he has amassed during his two journeys to and residence in Tibet give him exceptional facilities for making the work complete."

These recommendations having received the sanction of Government in June 1889, I was placed on special duty in connection with the compilation of the proposed dictionary. In 1899, when the work of compilation was brought to a close, the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, entrusted the revision of the work to the Revd. Graham Sandberg and Revd. William Heyde, and deputed Professor Satis Chandra Acharya, M.A., who had made Buddhist Sanskrit and Pali works his special study, to co-operate with me. My respectful thanks are, therefore, due to Sir Alfred Croft for the keen interest he took in my Tibetan studies and for his kind help at the inception of the work, and to Mr. Bolton for securing the services of the two Tibetan scholars—the Revd. Graham Sandberg and Revd. William Heyde —for its successful completion. I also record my obligations to Sir John

Edgar, K.C.I.E., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; to Dr. Emil Schlagintweit of Bavaria, and to the Hon'ble W. W. Rockhill, Author of *The Land of Lamas* for encouragement, assistance, and advice during the prosecution of my researches. Great is the debt of gratitude which I owe to the Revd. G. Sandberg for various acts of kindness. Without his scholarly and efficient aid this work would hardly have assumed its present shape, as he has given a scientific finish to the work which it was not in my power to do.

II.

In studying the origin and growth of Tibetan literature and the landmarks in the history of that language, Jaschke, the compiler of the second Tibetan-English Dictionary (published in 1882), noticed only two periods of literary activity. Had that critical student of Tibetan been in possession of works of modern literature, which dates from the establishment of the Dalai Lama's sovereignty over whole Tibet in the beginning of the 18th century A.D., he would certainly have modified his remarks on the subject. Neither he nor Csoma de Körös had any means or opportunities of studying either the current literature of every-day business or the refined, idiomatic literature of Tibet itself, which is quite distinct from the Indian literature that was translated or imported into the language. They do not seem to have ever during the course of their study of Tibetan come across works on drama, fiction, correspondence, etc. It is, therefore, no wonder that the compiler of the later dictionary should assign only two periods to the history of the literature of Tibet, entirely ignoring the third, which is indeed not the least important of the three.

The first period, to describe it in the language of Jäschke, is the Period of Translations, which, however, might also be entitled the Classical Period, for the sanctity of the religious message conferred a corresponding reputation and tradition of excellence upon the form in which it was conveyed. This period begins in the second half of the seventh century A.D., when Thon-mi Sambhoṭa (the good Bhota or Tibetan), the minister of King Srongtsan Gampo, returned to Tibet after studying the Sanskrit language under an eminent Brahman teacher of Magadha. "His invention of the Tibetan alphabet gave two-fold impulse: for several centuries the wisdom of

India and the ingenuity of Tibet laboured in unison and with the greatest industry and enthusiasm at the work of translation. The tribute due to real genius must be accorded to these early pioneers of Tibetan grammar. They had to grapple with infinite wealth and refinement of Sanskrit; they had to save the independence of their own tongue, while they strove to subject it to the rule of scientific principles, and it is most remarkable how they managed to produce translations at once literal and faithful to the spirit of the original."

The Classical Period may be divided into three stages. The first or the earliest stage terminated with the downfall of the first historical monarchy, when King Langdarma fell by the hand of an assassin. The second stage commenced with the introduction of the system of chronology, called the Vrihaspati cycle of 60 years, in Tibet by an Indian Buddhist called Chandra Nath and Chilu Pandit of Tibet in 1025 A.D. This was the age of Milaraspa and Atisa, whose illustrious disciple, Brom-ton Gyalwai Jungné, laid the foundation of the first Buddhist Hierarchy in Tibet and established the great monastery of Rwadeng, with a library of Sanskrit works. Jäschke's second period evidently corresponds with this stage, when "Tibetan authors began to indulge in composition of their own" and wrote on historical and legendary subjects. The third stage began with the conquest of Tibet by the Tartar Conqueror, Chingis Khan, in 1205 A.D., when Pandit S'ākya S'ri of Kashmir had returned to Tibet after witnessing the plunder and destruction of the great Buddhist monasteries of Odantapuri and Vikrama S'ila in Magadha, and the conquest of Bengal and Behar by the Mahomedans under Baktyar Ghilji in 1203 A.D. In this last stage flourished the grand hierarchy of Sakya, which obtained supreme influence over Tibet and the country, which was then divided into 13 provinces, called Thikor Chusum, as a gift from the immediate successors of Chingis Khan. Among the most noted writers of the time were Sakya Pandit Kungah Gyal-tshan, Dogon Phag-pa, the spiritual tutor of Emperor Khubli Khan, and Shongton Lotsawa, who translated the *Kāvyādarśa* of Dandi and Kshemendra's *Avadāna Kalpalatā* in metrical Tibetan. With the opening of the 15th century Buton-Rinchen Düb introduced a new era in the literature of Tibet, and Buddhism received fresh impulse under the rule of the Phagmodu chiefs, when Tibetan scholars took largely to the study of

Chinese literature under the auspices of the Ming Emporors of China. During this period, called the age of Dā-nying (old orthography), the great indigenous literature of Tibet arose. A host of learned Lotsāwas and scholars like Tsongkhapa, Buton, Gyalwa Ngapa, Lama Tārānātha, Desri Sangye Gyatsho, Sumpa Khampo, and others flourished. This was the age of the Gelug-pa, or the Yellow Cap School of Buddhism, founded by Tsongkhapa with Gahdan as its head-quarters.

The third period begins with the first quarter of the 18th century, when Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was fully established and the last of the Tartar kings of the dynasty of Gushi Khan was killed by a General of the Jungar Tartars—an incident which transferred the sovereignty of Tibet to the Dalai Lama, who was till then a mere hierarch of the Gelug-pa Church. It is within this period that Tibet has enjoyed unprecedented peace under the benign sway of the holy Bodhisattvas, and its language has become the *lingua franca* of Higher Asia.

LHASA VILLA, DARJEELING,
July 1902.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS.

REVISORS' PREFACE.

When in December 1899 the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal handed over to us for revision the Tibetan Dictionary upon which Sarat Chandra Das had laboured for some dozen years, we found at our disposal a work embracing a mass of new and important collections on the language, the value of which was marred by two prominent characteristics—*first*, the material had been put together in somewhat heterogeneous fashion, hardly systematic enough for a dictionary; *secondly*, the vast amount of original matter had been throughout greatly interlarded with lengthy excerpts from Jäschke's Dictionary, not always separable from the new information, and this imparted a second-hand appearance to large portions of the work, which was, in reality, by no means deserved. Moreover, in this way, no attempt had been made to improve upon Jäschke's definitions of many of the commoner Buddhist philosophical terms or to incorporate the later results of European scholarship in these instances. On the other hand, one was very often gratified to find, in the case of the more difficult philosophical terminology, that the learned Bengali had gone to original and little-explored sources of native information, such as Tsongkhapa's *Lam-rim Chhenmo*, and, by extracts from the same, furnished valuable and novel particulars under those heads.

Accordingly, the task which the Revisors set themselves was directed mainly to counteracting the errors of judgment above indicated. Such a task proved one of a more laborious character than might be at first imagined; and the fact that the work of amendment and addition has taken them upwards of two years of incessant toil sufficiently evidences its difficulty.

First, has come the business of selection and excision. The religion and philosophy of Tibetan books are properly confined to the Bon cult and to Buddhism. There had been, however, a tendency here to draw in all manner of Hindu thought and mythology, because one or two works translated into Tibetan from the Sanskrit dealt with these matters. This tendency it seemed right to curb except in those instances, not at all infrequent, where the Vedic and Puranic Hinduism, in some measure, was bound up with, or bore upon, or explained, Buddhist belief or popular practice.

Excision has had to be meted out, further, in the case of unnecessary repetition of otherwise properly-introduced information. *Secondly*, our task has been one of substitution. Many articles have had to be freshly written, or at least re-compiled. In place of the innumerable excerpts from Jäschke, already referred to, we have had to examine and to treat *de novo* the grammar and general usage of a large number of the commoner nouns, adjectives, and verbs, notably the verbs. To illustrate these new articles, we have had to substitute for Jäschke's examples a large number of original quotations from Tibetan authors as well as a certain number of made-up sentences put together to exhibit various phrases of ordinary employment. In other articles, also, where Sarat Chandra Das had not thought it necessary to do more than repeat Csoma's or Jäschke's illustrative sentences, we have looked out fresh examples to replace them. Of still greater importance was it in the case of certain doctrinal terms and phrases of Buddhism to undertake re-definition and to connote and assimilate modern discussion and research on the subject. Among those terms may be noted such as རྐྱེན, *ṛkyen*; རྟེན་འབྲེལ, *rten-hbrel*; ལྟ་བ, *ḷta-wa*; རྡུལ, *ṛdul*; བླ་མ, *ḅla-ma*; གཡུང་དྲུང, *gyuṅ-druṅ*; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ, *de-ḅshin-g̣çegs-pa*. But while referring to these substitutions and others of a like nature, we do not wish to assume too much. We would rather repeat that, in the matter of philosophical definitions also, we have been frequently surprised and instructed by the descriptions and explanations of recondite ideas and terms which Sarat Chandra Das has himself succeeded in collecting from various native authorities. Such information would have sufficed if he had not sometimes confused it by the sudden and inconsequent linking on of Jäschke's remarks without curtailment and without any connotation of them to that which he had himself just set out. *Thirdly*, in the way of direct addition to the original work, there have been certain moderate supplementary contributions. Jäschke had dealt very fully with the Western colloquial, and we have sought to introduce a number of the colloquial words and phiases belonging to the Central and Eastern speech. Other additions have been short paragraphs on the mythological pantheon of Tibet and Mongolia, together with an attempt to give exact information on zoological and geographical points.

It may be considered by some that there is a certain lack of reference to known authorities in support of many of the statements set forth in this work. However, it should be remembered that in dealing with a

language so little explored as the Tibetan (or which, indeed, in one narrow groove—that of the *Kahgyur* translations from Sanskrit—has, in some sense, been over-explored), the difficulty is to find adequate authorities for the real and more current uses of words and phrases. The stilted verbiage of the *Kahgyur* is often mere Sanskrit idiom literally rendered into Tibetan, but it gives no idea of the elastic style to be found in the innumerable indigenous productions of native Tibetan writers. Sarat Chandra Das has held familiar intercourse with modern men of learning in Tibet itself—the professors at Tashi-lhunpo, Daipung, Samye, Mindolling, and other important monastic institutions. Much, therefore, has been gleaned by him which, though absolutely reliable, cannot be given on any stated authority, but must be accepted as information obtained at first hand and now presented for the first time. This frank acceptance should also be extended to much with which the Revisors have been able to supplement the Author's original work. Both of them have been located for lengthy periods where Tibetan is the language of the people of the place, and have been in constant communication with men from Lhasa and all parts of Tibet. Under such circumstances, "authorities" cannot of course be quoted.

In dealing with philosophical terms, and in general with the forms to be met with both in the old classical works and in modern treatises, it will certainly be found, however, that our examples are constantly supported by exact references. These have been taken from writings of all kinds. Hitherto European scholars seem to have thought of the literature of Tibet as one consisting wholly of Sanskritic translation and as limited to the contents of the *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur*. The Author and the Revisors have endeavoured, by widening the sources of their quotations, to show how extensive a field is covered by mediæval and modern Tibetan writers. Geography, history, biography, political government, accounts, astrology, are all represented. It may be remarked, for example, that the official biographies of the successive Dalai Lamas alone fill some 32 volumes. Nevertheless, although these scarce memoirs are included in Sarat Chandra Das's library, we are sorry to point out that none of his examples appear to have been taken therefrom.

Knowing, however, how scanty is the range of Tibetan works available to the majority of students, we have not failed to quote largely in our examples from the *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur* collections. We may

note on this point that a suggestion has been forwarded to us that, in quoting from the former, special references should be given to Mons. Feer's *Textes tirés du Kandjour*. But we are afraid that the scope for quotation would be narrowed if our references to the *Kahgyur* were confined to Mons. Feer's very limited extracts published in lithograph form over 30 years ago. As to the *Index du Kandjour*, which was issued in the publications of the Musée Guimet 20 years back, it is vident to every Tibetan student that this *Index* was only a *réchauffé* of Csoma Ko ösi's much clearer and fuller analysis of the *Kahgyur* printed 68 years ago in the pages of the *Asiatic Researches*. We fear, indeed, that reliance on such works as these would rather expose us to charges of non-acquaintance with more recent results of European investigation in the present field. Although working in India, we may observe, however, that we have done our best to keep pace with what European Orientalists have written on our subject; but assistance has been mainly derived from the many memoirs compiled by Russian and German scholars, and we would specially recommend to notice the collections in this field made by Prince Ukhtomski and the very recent publicatiens of Dr. Albert Grünwedel, Dr. A. Conrady, and Professor Huth. The analyses of the *Tangyur*, issued by Professor Huth during the last three or four years, are particularly noteworthy. To return, however, to the above-mentioned suggestion, we may say that not only would the scope be too restricted, but also there is no necessity, under present conditions, to refer to any mere collection of extracts. Nearly every capital city in Europe now has obtained possession of complete copies of the *Kahgyur* volumes, and in two or three libraries the 220 volumes of the *Tangyur* may be also consulted. In St. Petersburg are three full sets of the *Kahgyur* and two sets of the *Tangyur*; in Paris is a set of the *Kahgyur*; in one or other of the great German libraries both the Tibetan encyclopœdia may be seen; in England, while curiously enough the British Museum Library owns only a small drawer-ful of loose Tibetan book-leaves, the India Office Library can boast a perfect series of both *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur*; and, lastly, in the Vatican Propaganda Library is preserved Oratio della Penna's incomplete collection of *Kahgyur* volumes.

A word as to the Sanskrit equivalents following each Tibetan term. Sanskrit scholars will perhaps consider these equivalents rather

unsystematically enumerated. They have, nevertheless, with regard to the majority of them, this particular value:—they were selected by native Indian scholars of mediæval and later days in collaboration with Tibetan *lotsawas* or translators, as the appropriate Sanskrit synonyms of the respective Tibetan words. They have been taken chiefly from one celebrated Sanskrit-Tibetan Dictionary, and supplemented by a well-known Calcutta pandit and professor, Satis Chandra Acharya *Vidyabhusan*, who has also considerable acquaintance with literary Tibetan. The same learned professor has also, in numerous instances, appended a literal English rendering of the Sanskrit terms. These renderings have been placed within square brackets with the initial *S* outside the brackets, and he alone is responsible for such translations.

The system of transliteration followed is that adopted finally at the Vienna Congress of Orientalists; and this system is observed in the case of all Tibetan and Sanskrit words intended to be literally transliterated and printed in *italics*. However, when a Tibetan or Sanskrit proper name occurs in Roman characters, not as a transliteration, but in the English explanation of a word, or in any English sentence as an integral part of such explanation or sentence, the name is spelled according to the conventional English fashion and, in the case of Sanskrit terms or names, as in Sir Monier Williams's Dictionary.

A considerable number of Tibetan words at the head of paragraphs will be found in larger type. This indicates either that the word is the root of all related terms, or that it is the most common word of the series and thus ostensibly that from which the others have been derived. Two different arbitrary signs will be found prefixed to many words. The Author, it seems, has marked such words as he considers archaic or gone out of present use with a *swastika* (卐), and those words deemed by him to have been imported into Tibetan from the Sanskrit, whether directly or by derivation, he has distinguished by a double-headed dagger (‡).

In conclusion, the Revisors would point out that although they have been given, and have generally taken, the greatest freedom in correcting or rejecting the matter set forth in this work, and for that reason cannot justly shift responsibility for the accuracy or non-accuracy of that which is herein written, nevertheless they have generally not reversed

the views and statements of the Author wherever these have seemed to them reasonable or fairly tenable, and to be the result of deliberately-formed opinion. They have felt, even when differing personally from the Author, that this Dictionary was Sarat Chandra Das's—not their own

We must not omit to mention that, by the agency of the Chief Secretary to Government, certain brief comments on various portions of the Dictionary were received from Professor Bendall, and we have to thank him for his kind suggestions.

GRAHAM SANDBERG.
A. WILLIAM HEYDE.

DARJEELING, INDIA;
The 1st March 1902.

ALPHABETICAL PLAN OF THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE,

དབྱངས་ལྔ (*yâng nga*).

The five vowels:

ཨ་ཨི་ཨུ་ཨེ་ཨོ། *a, i, u, e, o.*

The four vowel signs that are attached to the basic letter ཨ are called *gi-gü*, *shabkyü*, *deng-bü* and *ndro*:

ི ུ ེ ོ། *i, u, e, o.*

གསལ་བྱེད་སུམ་ཅུ་ནི (*sal-je süm-chü*).

The thirty consonants:

ཀ་ཁ་ག་ང།
ka, kha, ga, ṅa.

ཅ་ཆ་ཇ་ཉ།
ca, cha, ja, ña.

ཏ་ཐ་ད་ན།
ta, tha, da, na.

པ་ཕ་བ་མ།
pa, pha, ba, ma.

ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཝ།
tsa, tsha, dsa, wa.

ཞ་ཟ་འ་ཡ།
zha, za, ha, ya.

ར་ལ་ཤ་ས།
ra, la, ça, sa.

ཧ་ཨ།
ha, a.

The Dictionary order of the Tibetan letters,
with their Indo-Romanic equivalents and their pronunciation
exemplified by English words:

ཀ *k* in kill, seek.

ཁ *kh* „ ink-horn.

ག *g* „ gun, go, dog

ང་ *ṅ* (=*ng*) „ sing, king.

ཅ *c* (=*ch*) in porch.

ཆ *ch*(=*chh*) „ church-hill.

ཇ *j* „ jet, jump.

ཉ *ñ* (=*n*) „ singe.

ཏ	*t*	in water (in Ireland).	ཞ	*sh*	in shone or *s* in leisure.
ཐ	*th*	„ nut-hook.	ཟ	*z*	„ azure or *s* in as.
ད	*d*	„ dice (more like *th* in this).	འ	*ḥ*	„ hour, honour.
ན	*n*	„ not, nut.	ཡ	*y*	„ yard, year.
པ	*p*	„ pull, page.	ར	*r*	„ ray, rope.
ཕ	*ph*	„ uphill.	ལ	*l*	„ last, large.
བ	*b*, or *w*	„ ball, boy, bard.	ཤ	*ç* (=*sh*)	„ sharp.
མ	*m*	„ man, map.	ས	*s*	„ same, soon.
ཙ	*ts*	„ parts.	ཧ	*h*	„ half, happy.
ཚ	*tsh*	„ (*ts* aspirated).	ཨ	*a*	„ far.
ཛ	*ds*	„ guards.			
ཝ	*w*	„ waft, wave.			

In all the above twenty nine letters the last letter ཨ is inherent, therefore the Tibetan Grammarians have included it as a basis both for vowels and consonants. The letter འ (*ḥ*) called (འ་ཆུང་) the little *a* is generally joined to the basic-vowel of a letter to make its pronunciation long. When it is subjoined to the letter ཨ the compound so formed becomes equivalent to the Sanskrit आ *â* and is pronounced as *a* in tar, far, or father. When it is subjoined to the vowel ཨི the compound so formed resembles the Sanskrit ई and is pronounced like *i* in police and so on.

The Sanskrit Alphabet and their Tibetan equivalents:

The vowels:

अ आ इ ई। उ ऊ ऋ ॠ। ऌ ॡ ए ऐ। ओ औ अं अः।

ཨ་ཨཱ་ཨི་ཨཱི། ཨུ་ཨཱུ་རྀ་རཱྀ། ལྀ་ལཱྀ་ཨེ་ཨཻ། ཨོ་ཨཽ་ཨཾ་ཨཿ

a, â, i, î. u, û, ṛ, ṛi. ḷ, ḷi, e, ê. o, au, am, aḥ.

The consonants:

क ख ग घ ङ। च छ ज झ ञ। ट ठ ड ढ ण। त थ द ध न।

ཀ་ཁ་ག་གྷ་ང། ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཛྷ་ཉ། ཊ་ཋ་ཌ་ཌྷ་ཎ། ཏ་ཐ་ད་དྷ་ན།

ka, kha, ga, gha, ṅa. tsa, tsha, dsa, dsha. ña. ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa. ta, tha, da, dha, na.

प फ ब भ म। य र ल व। श ष स ह। क्ष।

པ་ཕ་བ་བྷ་མ། ཡ་ར་ལ་ཝ། ཤ་ཥ་ས་ཧ། ཀྵ།

pa, pha, ba, bha, ma. *ya, ra, la, wa.* *ça, ṣa, sa, ha.* *kṣa.*

The consonant signs representing the letters ཡ, and ར:

(ཡ་བཏགས *ya-tāg*) and ྲ (ར་བཏགས *ra-tāg*).

ལོག་ཡིག་དྲུག (*log-yig* six).

The six inverted Tibetan letters representing the Sanskrit letters.

ट ठ ड ण ष क्ष।

ཊ་ཋ་ཌ་ཎ་ཥ་ཀྵ།

ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ṇa, ṣa, kṣa.

ཧ་བཏགས་དྲུག (*ha-tāg* six).

The six aspirates, *i.e.*, letters having ཧ subjoined to them,

घ ध भ झ ढ ल्ह।

གྷ་དྷ་བྷ་ཛྷ་ཌྷ་ལྷ།

gha, dha, bha, dsha, ḍha, lha.

གི་གུ་ཞབས་ཀྱུ་འགྲེང་བུ་ན་རོ་(or སྣ་རོ་)བཞི་བཏགས་པ་ནི།

The compounds formed with the four vowel signs of *i, u, e* and *o* called *gi-gu*—the angle ི, *shabs-kyu*—the hook ུ, *hgreṅ-bu* the 'standing' stroke ེ, and *sna-ro* 'the horns over the nose' ོ, which are joined to the consonants including the basic vowel ཨ,

ཀི་ཀུ་ཀེ་ཀོ།	*ki, ku, ke, ko.*	ཁི་ཁུ་ཁེ་ཁོ།	*khi, khu, khe, kho.*
གི་གུ་གེ་གོ།	*gi, gu, ge, go.*	ངི་ངུ་ངེ་ངོ།	*ṅi, ṅu, ṅe, ṅo.*
ཅི་ཅུ་ཅེ་ཅོ།	*ci, cu, ce, co.*	ཆི་ཆུ་ཆེ་ཆོ།	*chi, chu, che, cho.*
ཇི་ཇུ་ཇེ་ཇོ།	*ji, ju, je, jo.*	ཉི་ཉུ་ཉེ་ཉོ།	*ñi, ñu, ñe, ño.*

ཏི་ཏུ་ཏེ་ཏོ།	*ti, tu, te, to.*	ཐི་ཐུ་ཐེ་ཐོ།	*thi, thu, the, tho.*
དི་དུ་དེ་དོ།	*di, du, de, do.*	ནི་ནུ་ནེ་ནོ།	*ni, nu, ne, no.*
པི་པུ་པེ་པོ།	*pi, pu, pe, po.*	ཕི་ཕུ་ཕེ་ཕོ།	*phi, phu, phe, pho.*
བི་བུ་བེ་བོ།	*bi, bu, be, bo.*	མི་མུ་མེ་མོ།	*mi, mu, me, mo.*
ཙི་ཙུ་ཙེ་ཙོ།	*tsi, tsu, tse, tso.*	ཚི་ཚུ་ཚེ་ཚོ།	*tshi, tshu, tshe, tsho*
ཛི་ཛུ་ཛེ་ཛོ།	*dsi, dsu, dse, dso.*	ཝི་ཝུ་ཝེ་ཝོ།	*wi, wu, we, wo.*
ཞི་ཞུ་ཞེ་ཞོ།	*zhi, zhu, zhe, zho.*	ཟི་ཟུ་ཟེ་ཟོ།	*zi, zu, ze, zo.*
འི་འུ་འེ་འོ།	*ḥi, ḥu, ḥe, ḥo.*	ཡི་ཡུ་ཡེ་ཡོ།	*yi, yu, ye, yo.*
རི་རུ་རེ་རོ།	*ri, ru, re, ro.*	ལི་ལུ་ལེ་ལོ།	*li, lu, le, lo.*
ཤི་ཤུ་ཤེ་ཤོ།	*çi, çu, çe, ço.*	སི་སུ་སེ་སོ།	*si, su, se, so.*
ཧི་ཧུ་ཧེ་ཧོ།	*hi, hu, he, ho.*	ཨི་ཨུ་ཨེ་ཨོ།	*i, u, e, o.*

ཡ་བཏགས་བདུན་ནི (*ya-tag* seven).

The seven basic consonants to which the letter ཡ *y* is subjoined:

ཀྱ་ཁྱ་གྱ་པྱ་ཕྱ་བྱ་མྱ། *kya, khya, gya, pya, phya, bya, mya.*

The four compounds which in their pronunciation resemble the four simple letters ཅ, ཆ, ཇ, ཉ:

པྱ *pya* is pronounced as ཅ *ca.*		ཕྱ *phya* is pronounced as ཆ *cha*	
བྱ *bya* „ „ „ ཇ *ja.*		མྱ *mya* „ „ „ ཉ *ña.*	

ར་བཏགས་བཅུ་གསུམ (*ra-tag* thirteen).

The thirteen basic consonants to which the letter ར *r* may be subjoined and in which though the basic constituent is not pronounced, in Tibet proper yet the compounds so formed have a pronunciation altogether different from that of any of the constituents,

ཀྲ་ཁྲ་གྲ་ཏྲ་ཐྲ་དྲ་པྲ་ཕྲ་བྲ་མྲ་ཤྲ་སྲ་ཧྲ།

kra, khra, gra, tra, thra, dra, pra, phra, bra, mra, çra, sra, hra,

(*ṭa*), (*ṭha*), (*ḍa*), (*ṭa*), (*ṭha*), (*ḍa*), (*ṭa*), (*ṭha*), (*ḍa*), (*ma*), (*sra*), (*sa*), *hra.*

The eight compounds of which the pronunciation resembles that of the Sanskrt cerebrals ट, ठ, ड represented in Tibetan by the inverted letters ཊ, ཋ, ཌ, :—

ཀྲ	*kra* (*ṭa*).	ཏྲ	*tra* (*ṭa*).	པྲ	*pra* (*ṭa*)	ཁྲ	*khra* (*ṭha*).
གྲ	*gra* (*ḍa*).	དྲ	*dra* (*ḍa*).	བྲ	*bra* (*ḍa*).	ཕྲ	*phra* (*ṭha*).

ལ་བཏགས་དྲུག (*la-tag* six).

The six basic consonants to which the letter ལ *l* is subjoined:

ཀླ་གླ་བླ་རླ་སླ་ཟླ།

kla, gla, bla, rla, sla, zla (*da*).

In the compounds the མིང་གཞི *i.e.*, basic are silent except in ཟླ which is pronounced as *d*; the letters not pronounced are underlined.

དེ་ལ་ཞབས་ཀྱུ་བཏགས་པ།

The same with ུ *u* subjoined

ཀླུ་གླུ་བླུ་རླུ་སླུ་ཟླུ།

klu, glu, blu, rlu, slu, zlu (*du*).

ཝ་ཟུར་བཏགས་པ་བཅུ་དྲུག་ནི (*wa-sur tag-pa* sixteen).

The sixteen letters with (ཝ་ཟུར) *i.e.* ྭ which is a corner of the letter ཝ *w* subjoined to them:

ཀྭ་ཁྭ་གྭ་ཅྭ་ཉྭ་ཏྭ་དྭ་ཙྭ་ཚྭ་ཞྭ་ཟྭ་རྭ་ལྭ་ཤྭ་སྭ་ཧྭ།

kwa, khwa, gwa, cwa, ñwa, twa, dwa, tswa, tshwa, shwa, zwa, rwa, lwa, çwa, swa, hwa.

ར་མགོ་བཅུ་གཉིས་ནི (*ra-go* twelve).

The twelve basic consonants with ར *r* on their head, *i.e.*, ར surmounting them:

རྐ་རྒ་རྔ་རྗ་རྙ་རྟ་རྡ་རྣ་རྦ་རྨ་རྩ་རྫ།

rka, rga, rṅa, rja, rña, rta, rda, rna, rba, rma, rtsa, rdsa.

(the superscribed letter being generally silent is represented by an underlined *r*)

ལ་མགོ་བཅུ་ནི (*la-go* ten).

The ten basic consonants with the letter ལ *l* surmounting them:

ལྐ་ལྒ་ལྕ་ལྔ་ལྗ་ལྟ་ལྡ་ལྤ་ལྦ་ལྷ།

l̲ka, l̲ga, l̲ĉa, l̲ṅa, l̲ja, l̲ta, l̲da, l̲pa, l̲ba, lha.

the superscribed letter where silent is represented by an underlined *l̲*.

ས་མགོ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ནི (*sa-go* eleven).

The eleven basic consonants with the letter ས *s* surmounting them:

སྐ་སྒ་སྔ་སྙ་སྟ་སྡ་སྣ་སྤ་སྦ་སྨ་སྩ།

s̲ka, s̲ga, s̲ṅa, s̲ña, s̲ta, s̲da, s̲na, s̲pa, s̲ba, s̲ma, s̲tsa.

the superscribed letter which is not pronounced is represented by an underlined *s̲*.

སྔོན་འཇུག་ལྔ (*ngon-jüg* five).

The five letters which, when prefixed to initial or basic letters to form a word, are seldom in Tibet Proper pronounced and are represented by underlined italics:

ག་ད་བ་མ་འ།

g̲, d̲, b̲, m̲, ḥ̲.

རྗེས་འཇུག་བཅུ་ནི (*je-jüg* ten).

The ten letters which when affixed to initial letters to form a word are very softly pronounced:—

ག་ང་ད་ན་བ་མ་འ་ར་ལ་ས།

g, ṅ, d, n, b, m, ḥ, r, l, s.

ཟློག་ཚིག་བཅུ་གཅིག་ནི (*dsog-tshig* eleven).

The eleven letters which are reduplicated (to form the preterite) when joined with a terminal *o*:

གོ་ངོ་དོ་ནོ་བོ་མོ་འོ་རོ་ལོ་སོ་ཏོ།

go, ṅo, do, no, bo, mo, ḥo, ro, lo, so, to.

ལ་དོན་རྣམ་པ་བདུན་ནི (*la-don* seven).

The seven postpositions signifying to or at,

སུ་རུ་ར་དུ་ན་ལ་ཏུ།

su, ru, ra, du, na, la, tu.

འབྲེལ་སྒྲ་ལྔ་ནི (*ḍel-ḍā* five).

The postpositive particles to signify possession:—

གི་ཀྱི་གྱི་འི་ཡི།

gi, kyi, gyi, ḥi, yi.

བྱེད་སྒྲ་ནི *ché-ḍā* or *jé-ḍā*.

The instrumental particles:—

གིས་ཀྱིས་གྱིས་འིས་ཡིས།

gis, kyis, gyis, ḥis, yis.

སྔོན་འཇུག་ལ་བ་སོས་པའི་ཀ་ཡིག་(མིང་གཞི)།

the basic (མིང་གཞི) ཀ and its compounds with the letter *b* བ prefixed,

བཀའ།	*ḅkaḥ.*	བཀང་།	*ḅkañ.*	བཀག།	*ḅkag.*	བཀན།	*ḅkan.*
བཀབ།	*ḅkab.*	བཀས།	*ḅkas.*	བཀར།	*ḅkar.*	བཀལ།	*ḅkal.*
བཀུག།	*ḅkug.*	བཀུམས།	*ḅkums.*	བསྐུར།	*ḅskur.*	བཀུར།	*ḅkur.*
བཀུས།	*ḅkus.*	བཀོད།	*ḅkod.*	བཀོལ།	*ḅkol.*	བཀྱིགས།	*ḅkyigs.*
བཀྱེ།	*ḅkye.*	བཀྲ།	*ḅkra.*	བཀྲག།	*ḅkrag.*	བཀྲབས།	*ḅkrabs.*
བཀྲམས།	*ḅkrams.*	བཀྲལ།	*ḅkral.*	བཀྲི།	*ḅkri.*	བཀྲུ།	*ḅkru.*
བཀྲུས།	*ḅkrus.*	བཀྲེན།	*ḅkren.*	བཀྲེས།	*ḅkres.*	བཀྲོངས།	*ḅkroñs.*
བཀྲོལ།	*ḅkrol.*	བཀྲག།	*ḅkrag.*	བསྐྱེད།	*ḅskyed.*	བསྐྱུར།	*ḅskyur.*
བསྐོས།	*ḅskos.*	བརྐོ།	*ḅrko.*	བརྐུ།	*ḅrku.*	བརྐྱངས།	*ḅrkyañs.*
བརྐུམ།	*ḅrkum.*						

བ་འཕུལ་ཐོབ་པའི་ཅ།

the basic ཅ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཅའ།	*ḅcaḥ.*	བཅགས།	*ḅcags.*	བཅངས།	*ḅcaṅs.*	བཅད།	*ḅcaḍ.*
བཅབས།	*ḅcabs.*	བཅར།	*ḅcar.*	བཅལ།	*ḅcal.*	བཅས།	*ḅcas.*
བཅིལ།	*ḅcil.*	བཅིངས།	*ḅciṅs.*	བཅིང།	*ḅciṅ.*	བཅུག།	*ḅcug.*
བཅུད།	*ḅcuḍ.*	བཅུམ།	*ḅcum.*	བཅུ།	*ḅcu.*	བཅོམས།	*ḅcoms.*
བཅོས།	*ḅcos.*	བཅོལ།	*ḅcol.*	བལྕིད།	*ḅḷciḍ.*		

བ་ཐོབ་པའི་ཏ།

the basic ཏ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཏགས།	*ḅtags.*	བཏང།	*ḅtaṅ.*	བཏབ།	*ḅtab.*	བཏིངས།	*ḅtiṅs.*
བཏུ།	*ḅtu.*	བཏུས།	*ḅtus.*	བཏུད།	*ḅtuḍ.*	བཏུབ།	*ḅtub.*
བཏུལ།	*ḅtul.*	བཏུང།	*ḅtuṅ.*	བཏེབ།	*ḅteb.*	བརྟན།	*ḅṛtan.*
བརྟེན།	*ḅṛten.*	བསྟན།	*ḅṣtan.*	བསྟེན།	*ḅṣten.*	བལྟ།	*ḅḷta.*
བལྟས།	*ḅḷtas*	བལྟར།	*ḅḷtar.*	བལྟོས།	*ḅḷtos.*	བལྟམས།	*ḅḷtams.*
བརྟུན།	*ḅṛtun.*	བརྟུལ།	*ḅṛtul.*	བསྟེགས།	*ḅṣtegs.*	བསྟུམ།	*ḅṣtum.*

བ་ཐོབ་པའི་ཙ།

the basic ཙ and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བཙག།	*ḅtsag.*	བཙན།	*ḅtsan.*	བཙའ།	*ḅtsaḥ.*	བཙས།	*ḅtsas.*
བཙལ།	*ḅtsal.*	བཙིར།	*ḅtsir.*	བཙུགས།	*ḅtsugs.*	བཙུད།	*ḅtsuḍ.*
བཙུན།	*ḅtsun.*	བཙུམས།	*ḅtsums.*	བཙེམས།	*ḅtsems.*	བཙོ།	*ḅtso.*
བཙོག།	*ḅtsog.*	བཙོང།	*ḅtsoṅ.*	བཙོད།	*ḅtsoḍ.*	བཙོན།	*ḅtson.*
བཙོངས།	*ḅtsoṅs.*	བཙོས།	*ḅtsos.*	བརྩི།	*ḅṛtsi.*	བརྩུབ།	*ḅṛtsub.*
བརྩེ།	*ḅṛtse.*	བསྩོན།	*ḅṣtson.*	བརྩམས།	*ḅṛtsams.*		

བ་སྔོན་པའི་ག།

the basic ག and its compounds with the letter བ prefixed,

བགག།	*bgag.*	བགགས།	*bgags.*	བགད།	*bgad.*	བགམ།	*bgam.*
བགེགས།	*bgegs.*	བགོ།	*bgo.*	བགོས།	*bgos.*	བགྱངས།	*bgyañs.*
བགྱི།	*bgyi.*	བགྱིས།	*bgyis.*	བགྱིད།	*bgyid.*	བགྲང་།	*bgrañ.*
བགྲངས།	*bgrañs.*	བགྲད།	*bgrad.*	བགྲེས།	*bgres.*	བགྲོ།	*bgro.*
བརྒན།	*brgan.*	བརྒོལ།	*brgol.*	བརྒྱངས།	*brgyañs.*	བརྒྱིད།	*brgyid.*
བརྒྱུད།	*brgyud.*	བརྒྱུན།	*brgyun.*	བརྒྱུ།	*brgyu.*	བརྒྱན།	*brgyan.*
བརྒྱལ།	*brgyal.*	བརྒྱད།	*brgyad.*	བསྒྱིར།	*bsgyir.*	བསྒྱུར།	*bsgyur.*
བསྒྱེད།	*bsgyed.*	བསྒྲོབ།	*bsgrob.*	བསྒྲུན།	*bsgrun.*	བསྒྲུངས།	*bsgruñs.*
བསྒྲུམ།	*bsgrum.*	བསྒྲེང་།	*bsgreñ.*	བསྒྲོན།	*bsgron.*	བསྒྲགས།	*bsgrags.*
བསྒྲུབས།	*bsgrubs.*						

ÇAD OR THE STOPS.

ཤད pronounced shad in Ladak and Amdo but in Tsang and Central Tibet is pronounced: Shay

རྐྱང་ཤད or ཚེག་ཤད single perpendicular stroke ། = (,) Comma.

ཉིས་ཤད double stroke ༎ = (.) full stop.

བཞི་ཤད four-fold stroke ༎༎ used at the end of a chapter or section.

ཚེག point, dot separating syllables.

ཚེག་ཤད stroke with dots on its top ༑ or ༔ ornamental stop.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES.

A.......................*Ati-çaḥi ṛnam-thar* ཨ་ཏི་ཤ་ཡི་རྣམ་ཐར།

A. K....................Avadâna Kalpalatâ.

A. R....................Asiatic Researches.

A. S....................Aṣṭa Sâhasrikâ B. T. Society.

A. Ç....................Anuruddha-Çataka B. T. Society.

Abhi....................Abhidhammattha-sangaho.

Ar......................Arabic.

B. grub.................*Bon-gyi grub-ṃthaḥ* བོན་གྱི་གྲུབ་མཐའ།

B. Nam..................Bon Nam shag.

B.T.S...................Buddhist Text Society.

Bal.....................Baltistan.

Beḥu....................*Behu-bum ṣṅon-po* བེའུ་བུམ་སྔོན་པོ།

Beng....................Bengali language.

Bhar....................Bharata, dialogue, ed. by Dr. A. Schiefner.

Bhot....................Bhotan, province.

Bodhi...................Bodhicharyâvatâra, B. T. Society.

B.ch....................*Bon-choṣ* བོན་གྱི་ཆོས།

Budh....................Buddhism.

Bum.....................སྨན་འབུམ་ཆུང་ *Ṣman-ḅbum chuñ.*

Burn. I.................Burnouf, Introduction au Buddhism Indien.

Burn. II................Burnouf, Lotus de la bonne loi.

C.......................Central Tibet.

Cāṇ.....................*Cāṇakya (Tsâ-na-ka)* ཙ་ཎ་ཀ།

Cho-zañ.................*Lama Choṣ-ḅzañ gsuñ-ḅbum.*

Choi-g..................*Choṣ-ṛgyal ḅstoḍ-pa* ཆོས་རྒྱལ་བསྟོད་པ།

Cs......................Csoma de Körösi's Tibetan English Dictionary

Cunm....................Cunningham General, Ladak and the surrounding country.

Çe or Ç. doñ............*Çeṣ-rab ṣdoñ-bu* ཤེས་རབ་སྡོང་བུ།

Ç. gya..................*Çeṣ-rab ḅṛgya-pa* ཤེས་རབ་བརྒྱ་པ།

Ç. lam..................*Çam-bha-laḥi lam-yig* ཤམ་བྷ་ལའི་ལམ་ཡིག།

Çer.....................*Çer-gyi me-loñ* ཤེར་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།

Çil.....................*Çila* ཤཱི་ལ།

Div. A..................Divyâvadâna.

D. çel..................*Dwañṣ-çel me-loñ* དྭངས་ཤེལ་མེ་ལོང་།

D. R....................*Dul-wa Rinpo-che*, a Bon religious work.

Dran....................*Dṛan-pa ñer gẓhag* དྲན་པ་ཉེར་གཞག།

Dag.....................*Dag-byeḍ gsal-waḥi me-loñ* དག་བྱེད་གསལ་བའི་མེ་ལོང་།

Deb. .... *Deb-ther ṣhon-po* དེབ་ཐེར་སྔོན་པོ།
Desg. .... Desgodins, La Mission du Tibet de 1855–1870.
Dh. .... Dharmasangraha (Max Müller).
Dham. .... Dhammapado, B. Text Society's edition.
Do or *Dom.* .... *Ṃdo-maṅ* མདོ་མང་།
Dsam. .... *Ḥdsam-gliṅ ṛgyaṣ-ḅçaḍ* འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱས་བཤད།
Duṣ-ye. .... *Duṣ-ḥkhor-gyi ye-çeṣ-kyi leḥu* also *Duṣ-ḥgrel ye-le.*
Duṣ-kho. .... དུས་འཁོར་ཊཱི་ཀཱ *Duṣ-ḥkhor ṭi-kā.*
Dug. .... *G̣dugṣ-ḍkar* གདུགས་དཀར།
Dzl. .... *Ṃdo ḥdsaṅ-ḅlun* an ancient collection of Legends of Buddha.
Ev. .... *E-vam* ཨེ་ཝཾ།
G. Bon. .... *Ṛgyal-rabṣ bon-gyi ḥbyuṅ-gnaṣ* རྒྱལ་རབས་བོན་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས།
G. kaḥ. .... *Ṛgyal-po ḅkaḥ-thaṅ* རྒྱལ་པོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
G. Sndg. .... Revd. Graham Sandberg, B.A., LL.B.
Gyal. .... *Ṛgyal ṃtshan ṛtsemoḥi gzuṅṣ.*
Gyal. S. .... *Ṛgyal-rabṣ gsal-waḥi me-loṅ* རྒྱལ་རབས་གསལ་བའི་མེ་ལོང་།
Glr. .... *Ṛgyal-rabṣ*, a history of the kings of Tibet quoted by Jäschke.
Gram. .... Grammar or native grammatical works.
Grub. .... *Grub-ṃthaḥ çel-gyi me-loṅ* གྲུབ་མཐའ་ཤེལ་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།
Gul. .... མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན *Ṃkhaṣ-paḥi ṃgul-ṛgyan.*
Gya-cher. .... *Gya-cher rol-pa*, Tib. version of the *Lalitvistara* Ed. by Foucaux.
G̣lu. .... *Ṛgyal-wa Tshaṅṣ-ḍbyaṅṣ ṛgya-ṃtshoḥi ṃgul-glu.*
G̣ser-phreṅ. .... རྒྱལ་སྲོན་གྱི་འཛངས་ཡིག་ལེགས་བཤད་གསེར་འཕྲེང་ by Nāgārjuna.
G̣shon. .... *G̣shon-nuḥi ṃgul ṃgyur* གཞོན་ནུའི་མགུལ་མགུར།
G̣yu. .... *G̣yu-thog-paḥi ṛnam-thar* གཡུ་ཐོག་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར།
Hey. .... Revd. A. W. Heyde of the Moravian Mission.
Hind. .... Hindi language.
Hook. .... Sir Joseph Hooker's Himalayan journals.
Huc. .... Abbe Huc and Gabet's Tibet.
Ḥbrom .... *Ḥbrom-ṣton-paḥi ṛnam-thar* འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་ཐར།
Ḥbum. .... *Yum-chen-mo* ཡུམ་ཆེན་མོ།
J. Zaṅ. .... *Ḍpag-ḅsam ḷjon-ḅzaṅ* དཔག་བསམ་ལྗོན་བཟང་།
Jä. .... Jachke's Tibetan-English Dictionary.
Jig. .... *Ḥjig-ṛten lugṣ-kyi ḅstan-ḅcoṣ* འཇིག་རྟེན་ལུགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།
K. d. .... *Ḅkaḥ-ḥgyur ṃdo* བཀའ་འགྱུར་མདོ།
K. du. .... *Ḅkaḥ-ḥgyur ḥdul-wa* བཀའ་འགྱུར་འདུལ་བ།
K. dun. .... *Ḅkaḥ-babṣ ḅdun-ḷdan-gyi ṛnam-thar* བཀའ་བབས་བདུན་ལྡན་གྱི་རྣམ་ཐར།
K. g. .... *Ḅkaḥ-ḥgyur ṛgyuḍ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་རྒྱུད།
K. ko. .... *Ḅkaḥ-ḥgyur ḍkon-ḅṛtsegṣ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་དཀོན་བརྩེགས།
K. my. .... *Ḅkaḥ-ḥgyur myaṅ-ḥdaṣ* བཀའ་འགྱུར་མྱང་འདས།
K. phal. .... *Ḅkuḥ ḥgyur phal-po-che* བཀའ་འགྱུར་ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ།

K.P. ....Karuna-pundarika, B. T. Society.
K. thaṅ. or *Kathaṅ.* *Padma ḥkaḥ thaṅ.*
Kálac. T. ....Kálachakra of Táránátha.
Kh.......................Kham, eastern part of Tibet.
Kha. ....མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའི་བརྡ *Mkhah ḥgro-mahi brdaḥ.*
Khrid. ....*Kloṅ-chen Ḥkhrid-yig* ཀློང་ཆེན་སྙིང་ཐིག་གི་སྔོན་འགྲོའི་འཁྲིད་ཡིག།
Köpp. ....Köppen, die religion des Buddha.
Kun.....................Kunawar, province under British protection.
Kyo-rim. ....*Ḥjigs-byed bskyed-rim* འཇིགས་བྱེད་བསྐྱེད་རིམ།
L. V.....................Lalitavistara.
Lankâ. ....Lankâvatâra-Sûtra, B. T. Society.
Lam-rim. ....*Byaṅ-chub Lam-gyi rim-pa* བྱང་ཆུབ་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ།
Lam. ṭi................*Lam-don ṭi-ka* ལམ་སྒྲོན་ཊཱི་ཀ།
Lat. ....Latin.
Ld. ....Ladak.
Ld. Glr.................*Ladak Gyal-rabs*, a history of Tibet, Ed. by Dr. E. Schlagintweit.
Lex or *Lexs*.........Lexicon or Lexicons, native Tibetan dictionaries.
Lh. ....Lhasa.
Lh. kar.................*Lha-saḥi dkar-chag* ལྷ་སའི་དཀར་ཆག།
Lha. kaḥ. ....*Lha-ḥdre ḥkaḥ-thaṅ* ལྷ་འདྲེ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Liç. ....*Li-çi gur-khaṅ* ལི་ཤི་གུར་ཁང་ a Tibetan glossary.
Lo. ....*Thog-maḥi ḥlo-sbyoṅs* ཐོག་མའི་བློ་སྦྱོངས (*Lam-rim*).
Loṅ. ....*Kloṅ-rdol gsuṅ-ḥbum* ཀློང་རྡོལ་གསུང་འབུམ་[illegible] 16th volume.
L. kaḥ. ....*Blon-po ḥkaḥ-thaṅ* བློན་པོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Ljaṅs. ....*Ljaṅ-gliṅ-gi bsgruṅs* ལྗང་གླིང་གི་བསྒྲུངས།
M. V. ....*Mahâ Vyutpatti.*
M. vṛtti. ....*Mâdhyamika Vritti* B. T. Society.
M. Wills. ....Sir. Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary.
Ma. ....*Ma-ḥoṅs luṅ-ḥstan* མ་འོངས་ལུང་བསྟན Tibetan Apocalypse.
M. gu. ....*Margyud* མ་རྒྱུད།
Mahâ. p. ....Mahâparinibbâna-sutta, Pali Text Society.
Mahâ. v. ....Mahâvamso.
Mam.....................མ་མོ་བསྐང་གསོ *Mamo ḥskaṅ gso.*
Med. ....Medical works of Tibet.
Mi. ....*Miḥi mtshan-ñid* མིའི་མཚན་ཉིད།
Mil. ....Milaraspa's མགུར་འབུམ *mgur ḥbum* hundred thousand songs.
Mil. nt..................*Mi-la ras-paḥi rnam-thar* མི་ལ་རས་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར Mila's autobiography.
Miṅ-rda................*Miṅ-don brdaḥ-sprod* མིང་དོན་བརྡ་སྤྲོད (*Dag-yig*).
Mong. ....Mongolian.
Mṅg. ....*Man-ṅag rgyud* མན་ངག་རྒྱུད a medical work.

Mgrin. ……………*Mgrin-sñon zla-wahi rtogs-brjod* མགྲིན་སྔོན་ཟླ་བའི་རྟོགས་བརྗོད།

Mgur. ……………*Mi-la ras-pahi mgur-hbum* མི་ལ་རས་པའི་མགུར་འབུམ

Mñon. ……………*Mñon-brjod mkhas-pahi rna-rgyan* མངོན་བརྗོད་མཁས་པའི་རྣ་རྒྱན། a Lhasa block-print work in 80 leaves compiled by Ñag Wang Jigten Wangchûg Tagpai Dorje (ངག་དབང་འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་གྲགས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ) from Sakya Paṇchhen's Tshig-gter, Tibetan translation of Amarkosa and other lexicons.

Mtshan……………*Mtshan-ñid* མཚན་ཉིད།

Nāro. ……………*Na-ro chos-drug* ཟབ་ལམ་ནཱ་རོ་ཆོས་དྲུག་གི་འཁྲིད། པཎ་ཆེན་ནཱ་རོ་པའི་རྣམ་ཐར།

Nor. ……………*Nor-lhahi gzuñs* ནོར་ལྷའི་གཟུངས།

Ñag. ……………*Dag-yig ñag-sgron* དག་ཡིག་ངག་སྒྲོན་རྩ་འགྲེལ།

Org. ……………Original texts.

Org. m. ……………Original manuscripts.

Pag. ……………*Rtogs-brjod dpag-sam hkhri-çiñ* རྟོགས་བརྗོད་དཔག་བསམ་འཁྲི་ཤིང་།

Pth. ……………*Pad-ma thañ-yig* པད་མ་ཐང་ཡིག།

Pur. ……………Purrang.

Rdo. ……………*Rdo-riñ sum-rtags* རྡོ་རིང་སུམ་རྟགས།

Rdo-phreñ. ……………*Rdo-rje phreñ-wa.*

Rdsa. ……………*Sgom-chen dañ rdsa-rtsig-gi rnam-thar* སྒོམ་ཆེན་དང་རྫ་རྩིག་གི་རྣམ་ཐར།

Rgyan. ……………*Rgyan-gyi bstan bcos* རྒྱན་གྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།

Rje-nam. ……………*Rje rin-po chehi rnam-thar* རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྣམ་ཐར།

Rnam. ……………*Rnam-bcad sñiñ-rgyan* རྣམ་བཅད་སྙིང་རྒྱན།

Rtsa-g. ……………*Rtsa-rgyud* རྩ་རྒྱུད།

Rtsa. ti. ……………*Dbu-ma rtsa hgrel-pa gñis-ka,* དབུ་མ་རྩ་བ་དང་འགྲེལ་པ་གཉིས་ཀ།

Rtsa-shuñ. ……………*Man-ñag rgyud-kyi rtsa-wahi gshuñ* མན་ངག་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྩ་བའི་གཞུང་།

Rtsi. ……………*Rtsis-kyi bstan-bcos* རྩིས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས།

Rtsii. ……………*Rtsis-gshi phyogs-bsgrigs* རྩིས་གཞི་ཕྱོགས་བསྒྲིགས།

S. ……………Sanskrit terms from Tibetan-Sanskrit Lexicons of Tibet explained by Satis Chandra Acharya, M.A.

S. del. ……………*Gsum-hgrel* གསུམ་འགྲེལ།

S. g. ……………*Shad-gyud*, a medical work.

S. Lex. ……………Sanskrit lexicon.

S. phreñ. ……………*Legs-bçad gser-hphreñ* ལེགས་བཤད་གསེར་འཕྲེང་།

S. kar. ……………*Bsam-yas dkar-chag* བསམ་ཡས་དཀར་ཆག།

S. lam. ……………Sambhalai lam-yig.

S. leg. ……………*Sa-skya legs-bçad* ས་སྐྱ་ལེགས་བཤད།

S. o. ……………*Gser-hod dam-pa* གསེར་འོད་དམ་པ།

S.P. ……………Suvarṇa-prabhā, B. T. Society.

Samā. ……………Samādhirāya-sūtra, B. T. Society.

Sāṁ. ……………*Sāṁkhya-tattva Kaumudi.*

Sans. ……………Sanskrit or Sanskṛt.

Sch. ....Prof. Is. J. Schmidt, Tibetisch-Deutsches Worterbuch. and Tibetische grammatik.
Schr. ....Dr. A. Schiefner.
Schl. ....Dr. E. Schlagintweit, Buddhism in Tibet.
Schtr. ....Schröter, editor of the first Tibetan Dictionary.
Ser. ....*Gser-gyi Meloṅ,* གསེར་གྱི་མེ་ལོང་།
Shad. ....*Sman-gyi bśad-rgyud* སྨན་གྱི་བཤད་རྒྱུད།
Shal. ....ཞལ་ལྕེ *Shal-lce.*
Sikk. ....Sikkim.
Situ. ....*Si-tuḥi sum-rtags* སི་ཏུའི་སུམ་རྟགས (བོད་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ་སི་ཏུ་པཎ་ཆེན་ [illegible] [illegible]).
Sman. g. ....*Sman-rgyud* or སྨན་བཅུད་རྒྱུད་བཞི།
Sman. ....*Bder-dge sman-bsdus chen-mo* བདེར་དགེ་སྨན་བསྡུས་ཆེན་མོ།
Sṅag. ....*Sṅags-skad* སྔགས་སྐད a vocabulary of mystic Sanskṛt terms.
Sñan. ....*Sñan ṅag meloṅ* སྙན་ངག་མེ་ལོང་།
Sñiṅ. ....*Kloṅ-chen sñiṅ-thig-gi theg-mchog mdsod* ཀློང་ཆེན་སྙིང་ཐིག་གི་ཐེག་མཆོག་མཛོད།
Snd. Hbk. ....Rev. G. Sandberg's Hand-book of Tibetan.
Sog. ....*Sog-gtam* སོག་[illegible]གཏམ།
Sorig. ....*Gso-rig chos-ḥbyuṅ* གསོ་རིག་ཆོས་འབྱུང་།
Spyod. ....*Spyod-rnam* སྤྱོད་རྣམ།
Spyo. ....*Spyod-ḥjug* སྤྱོད་འཇུག།
Stg. ....*Bstan-ḥgyur* བསྟན་འགྱུར་ collection of commentaries.
Sukh. ....Sukhâvatî-vyūha.
Suraṅ. ....Surañgama Sûtra ཤུ་རང་ག་མ་སཱུ་ཏྲ།
Tan. d. ....*Bstan-ḥgyur-mdo* བསྟན་འགྱུར་མདོ།
Tan. shag. ....*Bstan ḥgyur shags.*
Tā. ....Târâ Nâtha's *Rgya-gar chos-ḥbyuṅ*, history of the rise of Buddhism.
Theg. ....*Theg-mchog mdsod* ཐེག་མཆོག་མཛོད།
Thgr. ....*Bar-do thos-grol chen-mo* བར་དོ་ཐོས་གྲོལ་ཆེན་མོ།
Thgy. ....Thargyan, scientific treatises.
Tib. ....For Tibetan.
Trig. ....Triglot a collection of Buddhist terms by. Prof. Minayeff.
Ts. or *Tsaṅ.* ....*Gtsaṅ* གཙང་ Tsang province.
Ts. kaḥ. ....*Btsun-mo bkaḥ-thaṅ* བཙུན་མོ་བཀའ་ཐང་།
Tshig. ....*Tshigs-brgya-pa* ཚིགས་བརྒྱ་པ།
Ū. ....The province of དབུས *Dbus,* Central Tibet.
V. C. ....*Vajra-chedikâ.*
Vai. kar. ....*Vai-dūrya dkar-po* བཻ་ཌཱུར་དཀར་པོ།
Vai. sṅ. ....བཻ་ཌཱུར་སྔོན་པོ or (*Vai-dūry sṅon-po*).
Visuddhi. ....Visuddhimaggo B. T. Society.
W. or *W. Tib.* ....Western Tibet.

Was.	Prof. W. Wassiljew, Der Buddhismus.
Wils.	Wilson's Grammar.
Wts.	Wai-tsang thu-shi; a description of Tibet, Ed. by Klaproth.
Ya-sel.	*Vai-dūra ya-sel* བཻ་ཌཱུ་ར་གཡའ་སེལ།
Yań-ti.	དབྱངས་ཅན་ཊཱི་ཀ *Dbyańs-can ṭikā.*
Yid.	*Yid-kyi mun-sel* ཡིད་ཀྱི་མུན་སེལ།
Yig.	*Rgya-bod yig-tshań* རྒྱ་བོད་ཡིག་ཚང་།
Yig. k.	*Yig-bskur rnam-gshag* ཡིག་བསྐུར་རྣམ་གཞག།
Yon.	*Yon-tan mdsod* ཡོན་ཏན་མཛོད།
Z.	*Zańs-dkar* ཟངས་དཀར།
Zam.	*Brdaḥ-yi bstan-bcos Za-ma-tog* བརྡ་ཡི་བསྟན་བཅོས་ཟ་མ་ཏོག། (*Dág-yig*).

✢ and + prefixed to some words indicate them as (བརྡ་རྙིང་ *brda rñiń*) belonging to the older orthography.

‡ and ‡ prefixed to some words indicate their Indian or Sanskrit origin.

* words marked with asterisks were sent by Dr. Albert Grünwedel for being incorportated in this Dictionary. They were collected by Dr. A. Schiefner.

GRAMMATICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

abbr.	abbreviated; abbreviations.
abstr.	abstraction; abstract.
acc.	according to.
accus.	accusative case.
act.	active, actively.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb, adverbially.
arith.	arithmetic.
b.	books.
c.	cum, with.
c.c.	construitur cum, construed with.
c.c.a.	construed with the accusative, etc.
cf.	confer, compare.
ch.	chapter.
cog.	cognate, related in origin.
col. or colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
collect.	collective, collectively.
com.	commonly.
comp.	compound, compounds.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted.
corr.	correct, correctly.
correl.	correlative, correlatively.
dat.	dative case.
demon.	demonstrative.
deriv.	derivative.
dub.	dubious.
E.	east.
e. g.	exempli gratia, for instance.
eleg.	elegant, elegantly.
elswh.	elsewhere.
emphat.	emphatical, emphatically.
erron.	erroneous, erroneously.
esp.	especially.
equiv.	equivalent.
euph.	euphemistical, euphemistically.
ex.	example.
expl.	explain, explainations.
extr.	extrimo, towards the end of a
fem.	feminine gender. [longer article.
fig.	figurative, figuratively.
frq.	frequently.
fut.	future tense.
gen.	general, generally.
genit.	genitive case.
gram.	grammar.
ibid.	ibidem, in the same place.
id.	idem, the same.
i. e.	id est, that is.
imp	imperative mood.
impers.	impersonal, impersonally.
incorr.	incorrect, incorrectly.
inf.	infinitive mood.
init.	initio, at the beginning of a longer
inst.	instead. [article.
instr.	instrumentative case.
interj.	interjection.
interr.	interrogative, interrogatively.
intern.	intransitive.
i.o.	instead of.
irr.	irregularly, irregular.
lang.	language.
lit.	literally, also literature.
long.	longitude.
masc.	masculine gender.
med.	medical works. [longer article.
med.	medio, about the middle of a
metaph.	metaphorical, metaphorically.
met. or meton.	metonymical, metonymically.
myst.	mystical or mystically.
n.	name.
N.E.	north-east.
neut.	neuter gender.
ni f.	ni fallor, if I am not mistaken.
n.p.	noun proper.
N.W.	north-west.
num.	numeral.
obs.	obsolete.
opp.	as opposed to.
orig.	for original work.
orthog.	orthography.
p.	page.
para.	paragraph.
partic.	participle.
pass.	passive, passively.
past.	past tense.
perh.	perhaps.
pers.	person, personal.

pf.	perfect tense.
pl.	plural number.
pleon	pleonastic, pleonastically.
p. n.	proper name.
po.	poetically.
pop.	popular language.
poss. p.	possessive pronoun.
postp.	postposition.
prep.	preposition.
pres. pret.	present tense, preterite.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
prop.	properly.
prov.	provincialism, provincial.
q. v.	quod vide, which see.
rel.	relative.
resp.	respectful, respectfully.
sbst.	substantive.
S.E.	south-east.
sim.	similar in meaning, similarly.
sing.	singular number.
sh̦ or ṣ	for ष or ཥ.
symb. num.	symbolical numeral.
Syn. or synon.	synonymous.
termin.	terminative case.
trop.	tropically.
trs.	transitive.
v.	vide, see.
vb.	verb.
vb. a.	verb active.
vb. nt.	verb neuter.
vulg.	vulgar, low expression.
vulgo.	in common life.
W.	west.
w.e.	without explanation.

TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ཀ

ཀ *Ka* the first letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding in sound to the Sanskrit क or the English K. Of this letter we read: ཀ་ནི་རྩ་བ་ཤེས་པར་གྲགས *ka-ni rtsa-wa shes-par grags* (*K. g.* ཀ *484*) "the *ka* is called the root." As the first letter it has the sense of "the beginning": ཀ་ནས་དག་པ *ka-nas dag-pa* pure from the beginning. Again, it can signify "power": སྙན་བཙེར་རུང་མ་ཞུ་ཀ་མེད *sñan ḃtsher-ruṅ ma-shu ka-med* though unpleasant to hear, I have no power not to say it; མ་གནང་ཀ་མེད *ma gnaṅ ka-med* powerless not to give; མ་འགྲོ་ཀ་མེད *ma ḃgro ka-med* powerless not to go, *i.e.*, cannot avoid going. ཀ *ka* has almost the same sense in ཀ་ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་ཕན་འཆི་བ་ལ *ka cis kyaṅ mi-phan ḃchi-wa la* (*Lo. 85*), no resource avails at death. This letter seems to have other metaphorical meanings; thus we read: ཀ་ཤེས་བྱ་བ་འདོད་པ་ཡིན *ka shes bya-wa ḃdod-pa yin* (*K. g.* ཁ *179*) "*ka*, so to be called, is desire."

ཀ I: 1. when used in indicating numbers *ka* signifies one or first. 2. in modern Tibetan as an affix to many words it denotes: the, all the, the very. སྐབས་ཀ *skabs-ka* has the same meaning as སྐབས་སུ *skabs-su*, on a certain occasion; དེ་ཀ *de-ka* that very; གཉིས་ཀ *gñis-ka* the two. 3. in a large number of words we find ཀ occurring as the second syllable. In some of these it has been added apparently as a differentiative particle; and in the colloq. we often find it annexed to the older monosyllabic form without explainable reason.

ཀ II: indeed; surely: སླར་ཡང་དྲན་དུ་ཀ་སོང་ *slar yaṅ dran-du ka soṅ* (*Pag. 48*) later again he indeed recollected (the separation).

ཀ *ka* for; ཀ་བ *ka-wa* a pillar.

ཀ་ཁ *ka-kha* 1. the A-B-C, or alphabet. 2. a feather: གསང་སྐད་ལ་ཀ་ཁ་ནི་སྒྲོ་བོ *gsaṅ-skad la ka-kha ni sgro-bo* (*K. g.* ཀ *216*) in the secret language *ka-kha* signifies a feather.

ཀ་ཁ་པ *ka-kha-pa* a beginner of the alphabet; a child.

ཀ་ཐོ *ka-tho*, also ཀ་ཁའི་ཐོ *ka-khaḃi tho*, an alphabetical register; an index.

ཀ་ཐོག *Ka-thog* lit. "on the top of ཀ"; n. of a celebrated Buddhist monastery in Kham belonging to the *Rñiṅ-ma* School, the Head Lama of which is believed always to be an incarnation of his predecessor and holds the title of ཀ་ཐོག་རིག་འཛིན་ཆེན་མོ། The hill on

which this monastery was built is said to have resembled the letter ཀ *ka*. འབྲི་ཆུའི་འགྲམ་སྤོམ་འབྲང་ཉེ་བར་ཀ་ཐོག་ཅེས་པའི་གནས་དགོན། (*Deb.* ཀ *26*) On the bank of the Di-chu (*Ḫbri-chu*), near Pom-po, is the monastery called Kathog.

ཀ་དག *ka-dag* = ཀ་ནས་དག་པ *ka-nas dag-pa* pure from the beginning. According to the *Ṛñiṅ-ma* School of Buddhism it means སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *stoṅ-pa-ñid* (*çūnyatā*) emptiness, or the void; that which is pure from the beginning: ངོ་བོ་ཀ་དག་རང་བཞིན་ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པའི་འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི། (*Yig. 14*) that which is not compounded, being evolved of itself, is pure from the beginning.

ཀ་སྡེ *ka-sde* कवर्ग 1. the four letters in the first group of the Tibetan alphabet, namely, ཀ་ཁ་ག་ང་། 2. in astronomy consecutive numbers: ཆུ་སྲིན་དུ་ཀ་སྡེ་ཐུགས་འབྱུང་། (*Ya-sel. 45*) the order of figures in the (zodiac sign of the) crocodile is consecutive.

ཀ་པ *ka-pa* the first volume of a work or a series of works; a volume or anything else marked with the letter ཀ *ka*.

ཀ་དཔེ *ka-dpe*, also expressed ཀ་ཁའི་དཔེ *ka khaḥi dpe*, an A-B-C book; a primer.

ཀ་ཕྲེང་ *ka-phreṅ* (*ka-theng*) = ཀཱ་ལི *kāli* the series of consonants in the Tibetan alphabet.

ཀ་མེད *ka-med* helpless, powerless.

ཀ་སྨད་སུམ་ཅུ *ka-smad sum-cu* lit. "the thirty (letters of the Tibetan alphabet) below the letter ཀ."

ཀ་རྩོམ *ka-rtsom* an acrostic; a metrical composition in which the initial letters of each line form a continuous word or sentence.

ཀ་ལི *ka-li* ordinarily written for the Tibetan Sanskrt word ཀཱ་ལི (ཀ + ཨཱ་ལི).

‡ ཀཱ་ལི *kā-li* = ཀ་ཕྲེང་ *ka-phreṅ* the series of letters gen. beginning with ཀ *ka*, *i.e.*, the consonants of the Tibetan language: ཡི་གེ་ཨཱ་ལི་ཀཱ་ལི་ཡིན *yi-ge ā-li kā-li yin* "letters are of the ཨ series, *i.e.*, vowels, and of the ཀ series, *i.e.*, consonants" (*Situ. 3*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀཱ I: *ka-ka* काक 1. the crow. 2. the cry of the crow: ཀ་ཀ་ཉིས་ན་ནོར་རྙེད་འགྱུར། (*Vai. kar.*) "if a crow caws, wealth will be found."

ཀཱ་ཀཱ II: excrement (nursery word); in *W.* ཀ་ཀ་ཏང་ཅེ *ka-ka taṅ-ce* = French *faire caca* (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀཱ་ཎི *ka-ka-ni* काकिणी 1. a small coin of Ancient India (*Cs.*): ཀ་ཀ་ཎི་འགྲོན་བུ་ཉི་ཤུའི་རིན། "*ka-ka-ni* of the value of twenty shells (*cowries*)." 2. कपर्दक the fourth part of a *puṇa*. 3. the quarter of a *māna*. 4. the seed of *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight in medicine. 5. the shell of *Cypræa moneta*, used as money.

‡ ཀཱ་ཀཱ་རང་ *ka-ka-raṅ* the cucumber is so called in Kunawar (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀཱ་རི ककरि n. of a fabulous snowy mountain situated to the north of a river called *Patru*, where a medicinal plant called *Tujaneya* grows (*S. Lam. 36*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཀཱི་ཎི *Ka-ki-ni* 1. n. of a Buddhist literary work. 2. n. of a female Buddhist deity: རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་བྱེ་ཚང་པ་ལ་ཀཱ་ཀི་ཎིའི་ཆོས། (*D. 20*) "(taught) the rites concerning the goddess *Kakini* to the saint Mal-bye Tshaṅ-pa."

‡ ཀཱ་ཀུ་སྟ *Ka-ku-sta* n. of a river (*K. d.* ད *532*).

‡ ཀ་ཀུ་བྷ་ཡ *Ka-ku bha-ya* ककुभ 1. n. of a plant used in medicine, *Terminalia arjuna*. 2.=དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་ཤིང་ནོར *dug-mo ñuñ-gi çiñ-nor* the "fruit of the tree of little poison" (*Ñag.*).

‡ ཀ་ཀེ་རི་ཡ *Ka-ke-ri-ya* ककेरिय n. of a tree which grew on Gṛdhrakûṭa, or the Vulture-peak Hill of Magadha (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

‡ ཀ་ཀོ *ka-ko* applied in Sikkim for ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-ko-la*.

‡ ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *ka-ko-la* कक्कोल 1. cardamom, the fruit of *Cocculus Indicus*; a plant with a berry, the inner part of which consists of seeds with a wax-like aromatic substance. 2. काकोलक, मुञ्ज *Saccharum munja*, but is variously described as a fruit used in medicine; a poisonous tree-drug; also =एरण्ड the castor-oil plant.

Syn. ཚང་མང་ *tshañ mañ*; ཟླ་བ་གཞོན་ནུ *zla-wa gshon-nu*; ཟླ་བའི་བྱེ་མ *zla-waḥi bye-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཀ་ཅ *ka-ca* (also ཀ་ཆ *ka-cha*) द्रव्य articles, goods, effects, property, furniture: ཀ་ཅའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ། the king who follows after property; ཀ་ཅས་ཚིམ་པར་བྱེད་པ property causes satisfaction.

Syn. སྤྱད་ལག *spyad-lag*; ཡོ་བྱད *yo-byad*; དངོས་ཆས *dños-chas* (*Mñon.*).

ཀ་ཅན *Ka-can* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *43*).

ཀ་ཅི *ka-ci* colloq. ཀ་རྗི *ka-rji* 1. a kind of coarse white cotton cloth largely imported into Tibet from Nepal and used for making prayer-flags. A piece of *ka-ci* is generally four to six yards long and a foot and-a-half broad. 2. a kind of muslin; a very fine cotton cloth imported from Benares: ཀ་ཅི་ཕྲུག་རེ་རེར་འབྲུ་ཁལ་བརྒྱད། for each piece of *ka-ci* eight bushels of barley.

ཀ་ཅི་སྐྱེམས་རས *ka-ci skyem-ras* fine cotton cloth or muslin, so called from its resemblance to the superior quality of Tibetan paper called *skyems*; སྟོད་རས་རྒྱ་ཤོག་ཀ་ཅི་སྐྱེམས་རས། (*S. kar. 179*) different sorts of cotton cloth, muslin, &c., brought from Upper Tibet; ཀ་ཅི་རྒྱ་ཤ an inferior kind of *ka-ci* cloth.

‡ ཀ་ཅི་ལི *ka-ci-li* कचिलि n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20*). कचिलि is identical with कचु and कच्वी, a plant with an esculent root (*Arum colocasia*) cultivated for food.

ཀ་ཅཱི *ka-ĉi* sometimes used for ཀ་ཅི.

ཀ་ལྕོག *Ka-lcog* an abbr. of the names of two celebrated translators of the Kahgyur: ཀ་བ་དཔལ་བརྩེགས *Ka-wa Dpal-brtsegs* and ཅོག་རོ་ཀླུའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Kluḥi rgyal-mtshan* of *Lcog-ro*.

ཀ་ཆ *ka-cha*=ཀ་ཅ *ka-ca*.

ཀ་ཚ་ཏ *ka-tsha-ṭa* a habitation, a hut (*Schtr.*).

ཀ་ཆུག *ka-chug* so, like that, accordingly; ཀ་ཆུག་མཛོད *ka-chug mdsod* means དེ་ལྟར་བྱེད *de-ltar-byed*, do like that, do accordingly: ཨ་མེས་མི་དགའ་ན་མི་བྱེད་དུ་ཀ་ཆུག་མཛོད། "if *Ame* is disinclined let (him) not do like that" (*A. 94*).

ཀ་ཏ *ka-ta* in mystic language a term for mother (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ཀ *ka-ta-ka* 1. n. of a tree. ཀ་ཏ་ཀ་དང་སྦྲང་རྩིས་མིག་སྨན་བྱས་ན་མིག་ནད་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད་དོ། if an eye-medicine be made from *kataka* and honey, all eye-diseases may be removed (*S. Lam. 88*). 2. कतक the clearing nut-plant, *Strychnos potatorum*. A seed of this plant when rubbed on the inside of a water jar produces a precipitation of the earthy particles of water.

ཀ་ཏ་མ་ཀ *ka-ta-ma-ka* n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ཡ *Ka-ta-ya*, also ཀ་ཏྱ *Ka-tya* n. of a place in Ancient India, probably the country of the *Gœtae;* according to *Cs.* Scythia; n. of a district in Tibet.

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ཡ་ན་སྒོག་ཅན *Ka-ta-ya-na sog-can* lit. Kâtyâyana with a hump on his shoulders; one of the six heretical teachers who disputed with Buddha.

‡ ཀ་ཏཱའི་བུ *Ka-taḥi bu*=ཀཱ་ཏྱ་ཡ་ན *kâ-tya ya-na* कात्यायन the son of Kâtyâyanî; n. of a *Bhikṣu* (Buddhist monk) (*Ñag. 3*).

‡ ཀ་ཏཱའི་བུ་མོ *Ka-taḥi bu-mo* कात्यायनी, उमा the goddess Umâ; also the mother of the *Bhikṣu* Kâtyâyana.

‡ ཀ་ཏྱའི་བུ *Ka-tyaḥi bu* कात्यायन lit. the son of Kâtya. It is said that the family name of Kâtyâyana was given because the patriarch of the tribe took the vows of an ascetic from the sage Nada (*K. d.* ད *127*).

‡ ཀ་ཏ་ར *ka-ta-ra* n. of a flower (*K. d.* ཁ *12*).

ཀ་ཏ་རུ *ka-ta-ru*=རེའུ་མིག *reḥu mig* a table of figures made of lines crossing each other and forming squares.

ཀ་ཏན *ka-tan*=རས *ras* cotton cloth (*Ñag. 2*).

‡ ཀ་ཏམ་བྷ *ka-tam-bha* described as སྲིན་བུ་ཀྱི་མིང་ (*K. d.* ཟ *462*), n. of an insect.

‡ ཀ་ཏོ་ར *ka-to-ra*=གཞོང *gẓhoṅ* a basin, bowl; कटोरा (also ཀ་ཊོ་ར *ka-ṭo-ra*) the Tibetan form of the Hindi word *kaṭorâ*.

‡ ཀ་ཊ་ཀི *Ka-ṭa-ki* कटकी a generic name for mountain; n. of a mountain (*Sch.*).

‡ ཀ་ཊ་ཀི་ལ *Ka-ṭa-ki-la* कटकिल n. of a city in Ancient Sind (*S. Lam. 35*); lit. a pillar of grass.

ཀ་ཊ་བོ་ཊ *Ka-ṭa Bo-ṭa* Indian n. for the town of Paro in Bhutan (*Deam.*).

‡ ཀ་ཊུ་ཀ *Ka-ṭu-ka* n. of a fabulous city which is described to have been fifty *yojana* in circumference.

ཀ་ཊོ་ར *ka-ṭo-ra* v. ཀ་ཏོ་ར *ka-to-ra*.

ཀ་ཐ་ར *ka-tha-ra* in Kunawar a sort of peach (*Jä.*).

ཀ་ཐི་ཤི *Ka-thi-çi* Chinese minister who founded the monastery of *Hi kwan-sse* (*Yig. 45*).

ཀ་ཐེ *ka-the* v. ཀ་བ *ka-wa*.

‡ ཀ་ད་རུ་ཀ *ka-da-ru-ka* कदरक (prob. खदिरक a bird nestling on *khadira* trees) n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་དམ་པ *ka-dam-pa* कदम्ब, नियक 1. n. of a tree; ཀ་དམ་པའི་མེ་ཏོག कदम्ब पुष्प the *ka-damba* flower; the tree *Nauclea cadamba*, a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms. 2. བྱ་མཆིང་རིན་དང་ཤིང་ལྗོན་ཞིག་གི་མིང་། (*Ñag.*) n. of a species of bird of a deep blue colour and also that of a tree. 3. a kind of grass.

ཀ་དམ་པ་ཅན *ka-dam-pa can* cloud, v. སྤྲིན་པ *sprin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀ་ཌ་ཀ *ka-ḍa-ka* कडक also ཀ་ཌཱ་པ *ka-ḍâ-pa* 1. n. of a fruit. 2. n. of a bird (*K. d.* ཊ *20*).

‡ ཀ་ཌ་པ *ka-ḍa-pa* कडप n. of a fruit (*K. d.* ཊ *202*); prob. कपित्थ the fruit of the tree *Ficus religiosa*.

‡ ཀ་ན་ཀ *ka-na-kam* कनक gold; a pedantic synonym for གསེར *gser* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀ་ན་ཀ་ཝྲྀཀྵ n. of an Indian paṇdit who visited Tibet (*J. Zañ.*).

‡ ཀ་ཎ་ཙ *ka-ṇa-tsa* (prob. कणोचि) lit. sprouting; generic name for a tree; the plant *Abrus precatorius*; ཤིང་ཀ་ཎ་ཙའི་མེ་ཏོག་རྣམས། the flowers of the *ka-na-tsa* tree (*K. g.* ༥ *227*).

‡ ཀ་ཎ་ཙ་ན *ka-ṇa-tsa-na* n. of a tree (*K. d.* ༥ *422*); the plant *Commelina Bengalensis*.

ཀ་ན་ཡ *ka-na-ya* n. of a kind of weapon; a short lance attached by a string to the arm, by which it can be drawn back after having been thrown at an object; ལག་ན་མཚོན་ཆ་རལ་གྲི་དང་ཀ་ན་ཡ་དང་མདའ་ཆེན་པོ་དང་། in the hands, a sword, a lance and a large arrow (*K. g.* ༥ *115*).

‡ ཀ་ནི་ཀ *Ka-ni-ka* also ཀ་ནིཥྐ n. of a celebrated *Turuṣka* (Tartar) king who ruled over Palhava, Kashmir and Jalandhara (the provinces of the Panjab and Kabul) in ancient times; he embraced Buddhism and is said to have held the last great Buddhist Council for the compilation of the Mahâyâna Tripiṭaka in the first century B.C.

ཀ་གནམ *Ka-gnam* n. of a province of Tibet north-east of Kong-po; ཀ་གནམ་པ *ka gnam-pa* a native of *Ka-gnam*.

‡ ཀ་ཎ་ཡ *ka-ṇa-ya* for ཀ་ན་ཡ *ka-na-ya* a kind of spear or lance. and are synonymous terms.

‡ ཀ་པཱ་ལ *ka-pâ-la* कपाल the skull; the forehead. In Tib. Budh. *kapala* or *kapali* signifies either the skull or a drinking cup made of the human skull.

‡ ཀ་པི I: *Kapi* n. of the language that was anciently spoken in the country of Kapistan; n. of a country.. The Bon *Rgyal-rabs* (a history of the kings of Tibet), according to the Bon historians, was asserted to have been written in Kapi, the language of the gods, in which the ancient Bon scriptures were mostly written. It is also stated that the Bon books were translated into the language of the Persians or *Tajik* people, from which again the Tibetans translated them into the language of Shañ Shûñ in Northern Tibet.

‡ ཀ་པི II: 1 कपित्थ gum, resin (*Jä.*); the resin extracted from a medicinal plant called *çug-pa* (*Juniper communis*). The root is gathered in autumn or spring and being thoroughly cleansed, is cut into pieces and beaten into pulp. The juice is squeezed out with a clean cotton rag, and being poured into a clean dry earthen pot is subjected to a gentle heat. As soon as it begins to thicken it is stirred with a spoon till it gains the consistency of resin. 2. the hog-plum, *Spondias magnifera*; a tree; *Pentaptira tomentosa*; the mane-fig tree; *Ficus inpectoria*. Also a wood-apple tree. 3. n. of a yellow orpiment.

‡ ཀ་པི་ཀ་ཚ *ka-pi ka-tsha* n. of a medicinal plant (*K. g.* ༥ *51*); कपिकच्छु the plant *Mucuna pruritus*.

‡ ཀ་པི་ད *ka-pi-da*=ཀ་པི *ka-pi*.

‡ ཀ་པི་ན *Ka-pi-na* कपिन n. of a king of Southern India who lived in Buddha's time and considered himself the greatest monarch of the world. His vanity was exposed by the Great Teacher, who converted him to Buddhism and ultimately raised him to the position of an *Arhat* (*K. d.* ༥ *354*).

‡ ཀ་པི་ལ་མུ་ནི कपिल मुनि n. of a Brâhmanical sage whose hermitage was at the mouth of the Ganges (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀ་པིང་ཐ *ka-piṅ-tha* कपित्थ n. of a very delicious fruit (*K. d.* ཡ *20*).

‡ ཀ་པིན་ད་ཀ *ka-pin-da-ka* कपिञ्जल n. of a kind of bird.

ཀ་པུ་ཏ *Ka-pu-ta* n. of a place in Ancient India where, in accordance with the curse of a holy sage, adultery and incest were punished with the burning of the house in which such crimes were committed (*Dsam.*).

ཀ་པེད *ka-peḍ* a gourd; a sort of medicinal fruit (*Lex.*).

ཀ་ཕ *ka-pha* a tree.

ཀ་བ I: *Ka-wa* n. of the mother of Bromton, the founder of the Buddhist hierarchy of Tibet (*Ḥbrom.* ཕ *37*).

ཀ་བ II: = གཟུགས་པ *gsug-pa* स्थूणा, स्तम्भ a pillar, column, stake, support; also trident; ཀ་སྐེ *ka-ske* the neck of a pillar or column; ཀ་སྐེད *ka-skeḍ* the shaft; ཀ་གཅིག་མ *ka-gcig-ma* a small house or temple having but one pillar; ཀ་ཆེན *ka-chen* the principal pillar, a very large pillar; ཀ་རྟེན *ka-rten* the base of a pillar; ཀ་སྟེགས *ka-stegs* the pedestal of a pillar; ཀ་གདན *ka-gdan* the base or pedestal on which a pillar stands; ཀ་སྤུངས *ka-spuṅs* a colonnade, a number of pillars; ཀ་བ་གྲུ་ཅན a grooved pillar; ཀ་བ་དང་ཧྲེ་འདི་ཀ་བའི་གྲོང་ स्थूणा ग्राम: (lit. the town of houses built with pillars and king-posts) one of the thirty-six holy places of the Buddhists; ཀ་བ་བུམ་པ་ཅན *ka-wa bum-pa-can* one of the pillars of the great Jokhang temple at Lhasa, with the upper part of its capital in the shape of a water-pot; ཀ་བ་སྦྲུལ་མགོ་ཅན *ka-wa sbrul-mgo-can* the pillar that had a serpent-shaped capital; ཀ་བ་ཤིང་ལོ་ཅན *ka-wa çiṅ-lo-can* the pillar which had designs of leaves of trees round its capital; ཀ་བ་སེང་མགོ་ཅན *ka-wa seṅ-mgo-can* the pillar with a lion's head on its capital. These were the names given to the four principal pillars of the Jokhang temple of Buddha at Lhasa, built by King Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po about 640 A.D., after the model of the pillars in the palace of the Emperor T'ai-tsung, called Kyṅ lün tin, the palace of the golden dragon. གནམ་གྱི་ཀ་བ *gnam-gyi ka-wa* आकाशस्तम्भ the pillar of heaven; ས་ཡི་ཀ་བ *sa-yi ka-wa* भूस्तम्भ the pillar of earth; མེ་ཡི་ཀ་བ *me-yi-ka-wa* अग्निस्तम्भ the pillar of fire; ཆུ་ཡི་ཀ་བ *chu-yi ka-wa* जलस्तम्भ the pillar of water,—these are the fabulous and metaphorical pillars mentioned in the astrological works of Tibet. གཡུའི་ཀ་བ *gyu-hi ka-wa* a pillar of turquoise, or one that is studded with turquoises (*Lha. kar. 13*).

ཀ་ཁོལ་མ *Ka khol-ma* n. of a historical pillar in the grand temple of Buddha at Lhasa, inside of which the earliest known MS. of Tibet, called བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ།, and said to be the will of King Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po, was alleged to have been found in the middle of the eleventh century A D.

ཀ་མགོ *ka-mgo* the capital of a pillar.

ཀ་ཅན *ka-can* = ཀ་བ་ཅན *ka-wa-can* lit. with a pillar or pillars; a house. In the sense of being the supports or upholders of the school of Marpa, the *Tantrik* sage of Tibet, his four disciples were called ཀ་ཅན་བཞི *ka-can bshi* "the four pillars of his

school." They received his *bkaḥ*, commission, regarding Buddhism, and were also called བཀའ་བབས་བཞི "the four commissioned ones." The following were the four disciples: ཆོས་རྡོར *Chos-rdor* of *Rṅog*; བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Bsod-nams rgyal-mtshan*; མཚུར་དབང་རྡོ་རྗེ *Mtshur-dwaṅ rdo-rje* of *Tol*; and མི་ལ་རས་པ *Mi-la ras-pa.*

ཀ་གཅིག་སྒོ་གཅིག *ka-gcig sgo-gcig* 1. a small house with but one pillar and one door, gen. a small prison-house. 2. A mode of capital punishment is said to be called so when the culprit is fastened to a pillar in a dungeon until he dies of hunger (*Jä.*).

ཀ་ཕན *ka-ḥphan* the ornamental silk fringes and embroidered hangings made in various mythical designs for decorating the capitals of pillars.

ཀ་འཁྲམ་པ ཕུལ་བ a strong well-finished pillar.

ཀ་བའི་སྦྱར་བཀོད *ka-wahi sbyar-bkod* a cornice; the ornamental projections, &c., which surmount a pillar; the decorative pieces which are attached to a pillar.

ཀ་མང་མ *ka-maṅ-ma* a house with many pillars.

ཀ་མིག *ka-mig* the square space (of about twelve feet) enclosed by four pillars is called a *ka-mig*; the area or enclosure of a colonnade is measured by the *ka-mig*.

ཀ་རྩེ *ka-rtse* the top of a pillar.

ཀ་རྩེ *ka-rtse* (ཀ་ཡང་རྩེ *ka-yaṅ-rtse*) the upper part or capital of a pillar.

ཀ་གཞུ *ka-gshu* कुम्भशीर्षक capital of a wooden pillar; a piece of timber in the shape of a bow fixed on a pillar to hold up the main beam (*Lex.*).

ཀ་ཡང་རྩེ the extremity of a pillar which projects over the capital (architrave)

ཀ་ཤུབས *ka-çubs* = ཀ་བའི་ཤུབས *ka-wahi çubs* the cover of a pillar, perhaps the abacus.

ཀ་བ III: a particular faculty acquired by a mystic process in which the appetites —hunger, thirst, &c.—are suppressed. This is one of the six practices of the Buddhist *Tantriks* who practise *yoga* (meditative concentration).

ཀ་བ IV: धमनी a large vein or artery in the abdomen; a vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air (प्राणवायु), supposed to be brought into action in above mystic process.

‡ ཀ་བི་ཏ *kabita* कपित्थ n. of a tree, the elephant or wood-apple, *Feronia Elephantum* (*S. Lam.* 88).

‡ ཀ་བི་ཏ་ལ *ka-bi-ta-la* 1. n. of a tree (*K. d.* ཅ *488*). 2. probably कपितैल benzoin, storax.

ཀ་བུ་ལོ *Ka-bu-lo*, described as དྲི་ཟའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ནོར་གྱི་མིང་, n. of a *Gandharva* Rāja—Prince of the celestial musicians (*K. my.* ཀ *498*).

ཀ་བེད *ka-bed* or ཀུ་བ *ku-wa*, gourd. In the district of *Ped-ma dkod* in Tibet, just north of Assam, the gourd is called ཨ་འབུམ *a-bum*: ཀ་བེད་འབྲས་བུས་ཚ་བ་འཁྲུ་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད། the gourd fruit cures fever and diarrhœa: ཀ་བེད་བསྲེག་ནས་བུ་རམ་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཟས་ན་ཁྲག་འཁྲུ་ལ་ཕན་པར་བྱེད་དོ། burnt or baked gourd eaten with molasses cures bloody diarrhœa (*K. g.* ཅ *47*).

‡ ཀ་བེལ *Ka-bel* n. of a city in Ancient Udyāna, *i.e.*, in ཨུ་རྒྱན་ཡུལ *U-rgyan yul* probably the modern Kabul.

‡ ཀ་བོ་ཀ *Ka-bo-ka* n. of a Prince of Ancient Kabul (*S. Lam.* 17).

‡ ཀ་མ་ཆ *Ka-ma-cha* or ཀ་མུ་ཚ *Ka-mu-tsha* कामचा n. of a sacred place in Assam where there is a stone-cut symbol of Kāli, the Hindu goddess.

ཀ་མ་ཊ *ka-ma-ṭa* the lotus (*Ñag.*).

‡ ཀ་མ་ཙི *ka-ma-tsi* कमचि a kind of medicinal plant: ཀ་མ་ཙིའི་རྩ་བ་སྤྱི་བོར་བཞག་ན་གཉིད་འབྱུང་། "if the root of *ka-ma-tsi* be placed on the top of the head, sleep arises" (*K. g.* ཟ *56*).

‡ ཀ་མ་རུ *kama-ru* 1. Kāmarūpa in Assam. 2. alabaster (*Sch.*); རྡོ་ཀ་མ་རུ་པ *rdo ka-ma-ru-pa* marble.

‡ ཀ་མ་ལ *ka-ma-la* कमल 1. the water-lily, lotus *Nelumbium*. 2. a river. 3.= གྲོས་སེམས *gros sems* a consulting or reflecting mind (*Ñag.*). The word *Kamala* is variously used by the Tibetans, and the following synonyms of it (both symbolic and metaphoric) are enumerated in the work (*Ñag.*):—

Syn. སྒྲའི་སྙེ་མ *sgraḥi sñe-ma* soft tones; ལྗོན་ཤིང་རྩ་རྒྱས a branching tree; གླང་པོའི་མྱོས་བུམ *glaṅ-poḥi myos-bum* the teats of an elephant; སྣང་བ་བསམ་མཆོད अमरबुद्धि n. of a Buddha; བདེན་སྨྲ་བ *bden-smra-wa* one who speaks the truth; ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhaḥ* the sky; ནོར་བུ *nor-bu* a gem; སྣང་བྱེད་གཉིས་པ *snaṅ-byed gñis-pa* the second luminary, the moon; བ་གླང *ba-glaṅ* a bull; བར་གྱི་མཚམས *bar-gyi mtshams* the middle zone or boundary: བྱ་ངང་པ *bya ṅaṅ-pa* swan; སྦྲང་ཆང *sbraṅ-chaṅ* beer made of honey; དྭང་པོའི་གསལ *dwaṅ-poḥi gsal* a lamp, that which clears the sight; མ་ཧེ *ma-he* a buffalo; མི་མོའི་གླུ *mi-moḥi glu* a woman's song; བཞོན་པའི་རྟ *bzhon-paḥi rta* a riding horse; ཡུལ་ཕྲན *yul-phran* a small country; རི་དྭགས *ri-dwags* a deer; ལུང་ཚོགས་པ *luṅ tshogs-pa* a collected mind; རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po che* precious thing; རི་རབ་ཀྱི་རི་ཕྲན *ri-rab-kyi ri-phran* a smaller peak of the mountain Sumeru; ཤིང་རྟ *śiṅ-rta* a chariot; གསེར་གྱི་ཁ་དོག *gser-gyi kha-dog* the colour of gold.

‡ ཀ་མ་ལ་ཤཱི་ལ कमलशील a celebrated Buddhist philosopher of the ancient monastery of Vikramaçila in Magadha, who introduced the *Yogacārya* Mahāyāna School of Buddhism into Tibet, after defeating in controversy a Chinese hoshang who wished to convert the Tibetans to the doctrine of the "do-nothing" school during the reign of King ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེའུ་བཙན *Khri-sroṅ lde-ḥu btsan* about the middle of the 8th century A.D.

ཀ་མ་ལི *ka-ma-li* a very sharp sword (*Ñag. 2*): ཕྱག་ན་དགུ་ན་པདྨའི་ཡུ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་སྤུ་གྲི་ཐོགས་པ། (*D. R.*) grasping in his nine hands nine lotus-hafted razors.

ཀ་མུ་ལ་རྡོ་རྒྱད *ka-mu-la rdo-rgyad* n. of a sort of alabaster or steatite found in Central Tibet (*Jä.*).

ཀ་ཙ་རྐྱེད་ཉག *ka-tsa rked-ñag* rusty and crooked: ལྕགས་ཁྲབ་ཀ་ཙ་རྐྱེད་ཉག་ལོག་བསྐྱུར་བ། "the steel ribs of the coat of mail which are rusty and bent" (*Jig.*).

‡ ཀ་ཙ་ཙ་ཀ कचचक n. of a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2.*).

‡ ཀ་ཙ་ལིན་དི *ka-tsa-lin-di* (prob. काचिलिन्दिक)= ལྷའི་གོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད dress made of a heavenly stuff, *i.e.*, the finest kind of silk which is used for presentation at an interview, or when making an application for any favour, &c.; n. of a very fine cloth or linen made of Kācilindi (*Lex.*).

‡ ཀ་ཙང་ཀ་ལ *Ka-tsaṅ-ka-la* n. of a *Bhikṣuṇī* (Buddhist nun) (*K. d.* ཀ *18*).

‡ ཀ་ཙི་ལི་བན *Ka-tsi-li-ban* the Kachili forest: [illegible] དང ། on the northern bank of the river Rohita there is the Kachili forest and a Nepalese stronghold (*Dsam. 21*).

ཀ་རྩ་ག་ལ *ka-rtsa-ga-la* the sea (*Sokhr.*).

ཀ་རྩམ *ka-rtsam* a species of wild oats; it differs from *yug-po* or Tibetan oats and is considered superior to buckwheat, but inferior to wheat.

ཀ་ཚལ *Ka-tshal* n. of a place situated to the east of Lhasa; [illegible] ། the monastery known as Ka-tshal Lha-khañ of Mal-gro in Upper Ü (Central Tib ·t).

ཀ་ཚིགས་ཆེན་པོ *Ka-tshigs chen-po* the title of a Buddhist work on the genealogy of the Kings of Tibet (*Gyal. S. 28*).

‡ ཀ་ཡ་གཽ་རི गयागौरी described as [illegible] ། (*Dsam.*) "n. of an Indian *Chaitya* situated on the high hill (of Gayā Gauri)."

ཀར I: *ka-ra* शर्कर sugar: [illegible] ། having taken sugar and arsenic in equal parts, if beer made from the root of *Çobhajana* be drunk, the gravel of the bladder will be ejected; ཀ་ར་དཀར་སྨུག *ka-ra dkar-smug* brown sugar; [illegible] ། a kind of brown crystallised treacle and honey; ཀ་ར་ཏོག་ཏོག *ka-ra tog-tog* loaf sugar, sugar in lumps; རྒྱལ་མོ་ཀ་ར *Rgyal-mo ka-ra* sugar from *Rgyal-mo Roñ*, situated on the confines of Tibet and China; བྱེ་མ་ཀ་ར *bye-ma ka-ra* powdered sugar, or granulated sugar; ཤེལ་ཀ་ར *çel-ka-ra* rocky candy (*K. g.* ཅ *46*).

ཀར II: tent-pole; ཀ་ར་གདིག་པོད *ka-ra gdig-pod* a tent-pole with a grooved bulb on top used in some countries; ཀ་ར་ཧྲིག་མེད་པ། or ཀ་ར་ཧྲི་ཡར་མེད་པ། a tent-pole without a grooved bulb on top.

‡ ཀ་རཎྜ *ka-rañ-dsa* करंज, [illegible], [illegible] a medicinal fruit or berry; n. of the tree *Pongamia glabra* and *Verbesina scandens*. [illegible] ། *karañdsa* produces natural warmth (in the stomach).

Syn. རུལ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *rul-byed skyes*; མར་གྱི་གང *mar-gyi gañ*; རྩོད་བྱེད་མ *rtsod byed-ma*; འཇམ་འབྲས་དབྱེ་བ *hjam-hbras dbye-wa*; ཚིགས་དྲུག་པ *tshigs drug-pa*; སྙེ་མ་ལུས་སྐྱིབས *sñe-ma lus-skyibs* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀ་ར་ཌ *ka-ra-da* n. of a bird, the cry of which is like the sound of a drum. It is described in Buddhist books as like fire in colour, and as located in the abodes of the *Asura* (*K d.* ཀ *15*).

ཀ་ར་ན་ཛུས *ka-ra-na-jus* a kind of fine Chinese satin (*Jig.*). [illegible] ། the kinds of satin (called) *karanajus* and *damjus*, &c., are distinguished by their colour and the shape of the figures on them.

ཀ་ར་ན་རུས *ka-ra-na-rus* a kind of Chinese satin: [illegible] aprons are mostly made of *karanarus* and *ta-shiñ* satin.

ཀ་ར་ནང *ka-ra-nañ* in the mystic language of the *Dākini* of Tibet = the food of pigs (*K. g.* ཕ *27*).

‡ ཀ་ར་བི་ར *ka-ra-bi-ra* or ཀ་ར་ཝི་ར *ka-ra wi-ra* करवीर 1. a fragrant oleander, *Nerium odorum*; a species of *soma*; a

particular magical formula or spell for recovering a missile of mystic properties after its discharge. [The name *karavira* is also applied to the *daphne* plant, from the bark of which Tibetan paper is made. The creeper called the white *karavira* rubbed with the blood of the rock-lizard and the medicine *smutha* rubbed with *Bhriñgirâja*, when conbined, make an ointment which cures venereal eruptions on the skin of the penis (*K. g.* ཅ *49*).] 2. a sword or scimitar.

Syn. སོ་སོར་རྒོད་ *so-sor rgod*; སོ་སོར་བཤད་ *so-sor bshad*; རྟ་གསོད་ *rta gsod*; དཔའ་པོ་ལག་པ་ *dpaḥ-po lag-pa*; གསོད་རྟགས་མེ་ཏོག་ཅན་ *gsod rtags me-tog can*; བརྒྱད་གྱེས་ *brgyad gyes*; གཏུམ་པོ་ *gtum-po* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀ་ར་རུ་བེ་ཀ། *ka-ra ru-be-ka* करारवक a kind of bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀ་ར་ཧ་རི *ka-ra ha-ri*=བུ་རམ *bu-ram* sugar (*Sman. 291*).

‡ ཀ་རན་ད་བ *ka-ran da-wa* कारण्डव.

‡ ཀ་རཎྜ I: *ka-ran-ḍa* कारण्डव 1. a sort of wild duck; ཀ་རཎྜ་ཞེས་སྐད་སྙན་པ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་། *karaṇḍa* is the name of a sweet-voiced bird. 2. कारण्ड, also पिटक, in Sans. a basket or covered box of bamboo wicker-work used for keeping books in; a basket for flowers; མདོ་ཟ་མ་ཏོག་བཀོད་པ་ कारण्डव्यूह n. of a Buddhist work (*K. d.* ཀ *275*).

‡ ཀ་རཎྜ II: श्वेत, शुक्ल white.

‡ ཀ་རས *ka-ras*, abbr. of *Kaçikaḥi ras*, the Benares muslin which used to be in great demand in Tibet. In the sacred books of Tibet the gods are generally dressed in fine Benares muslin. ཀ་རས་འདྲ་བ་ཁ་རེར་འབྲུ་བྲེ་ར། for imitation Benares muslin the price per piece is two *bre* of barley.

‡ ཀ་རིའི་བུ་མོ *Ka-ri-hi bu-mo* कात्यायनी the daughter of Kâtyâyana; Umâ.

ཀ་རུ *ka-ru* 1. a wedge (*Jä.*). 2. white (*Ñag. 3*).

ཀ་རེ *ka-re*, probably ག་རེ *ga-re*. The use of the latter is very common in Eastern Tibet. In Sikkim they say ཀ་ཏེ *ka-te*, what? which? ཉེ་བ་སྙེ་ཀ་ཁྱོད་ཀ་རེ་དགའ Upâsaka, in what do you delight? (*A. 94*).

ཀ་ལ་ཏ *Ka-la-ta* in mysticism ཀ་ལ་ཏ་ནི་འདོད་པའི་གཟུགས་བཟང་། *Ka-la-ta* is described as a man of lovely appearance (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ *Ka-la-piñ-ka* कलविङ्क a sparrow; a singing bird with a sweet voice. According to *Lex.* the Indian cuckoo.

Syn རྒྱལ་གསུང་ཡན་ལག *rgyal gsuñ yan-lag*; རྗེས་འགྲོ་མཁན *rjes ḥgro mkhan*; སྙན་པའི་དཔེ་ཅན *sñan-paḥi dpe-can*; རྣ་བའི་བཅུད *rna-waḥi bcud*; སྒོ་ངའི་དུས་ནས་སྐད་སྨྲའི་དབང་ *sgo-ñaḥi dus nas skad smraḥi dwañ* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་བུ *Ka-la-bu* कलपुत्र n. of a king: དེའི་ཚེ་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཀ་ལ་བུ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་གྲི་ཞིང་གཏུམ་པ at that time (there lived) a king named Kalaputra, fierce and wrathful (*K. my.* ཀ *209*).

‡ ཀ་ལ་རོ་ཟན *Ka-la ro-zan*, lit. काल, the black lord of death who eats the dead; n. of a *Nâga*.

‡ ཀ་ལ་ཤ कलश pitcher, jar; a large waterpot.

ཀ་ལག *ka-lag* in *W.* mud; earth and water used instead of mortar; also other similar compounds (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀ་ལནྟ་ཀ कलन्तक=མཆིལ་པ *mchil-pa* a species of bird, probably the *Bûl-bûl*.

‡ ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀ *Ka-lan-da-ka* कलन्दक 1. a town. 2. an individual: ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀའི་གྲོང་དུ་ཕྱིན་ནས། having arrived at the town of Kalandaka: དེ་ནས་ཀ་ལན་ད་ཀའི་བུ་ཚེ་དང་ལྡན་པ་བཟང་བྱིན་བྱུང་ནས། then appeared Zañ-jin the long-lived, son of Kalandaka (*K. d.* ཞ. *34*).

‡ ཀ་ལན་ཛ་རི་ཀ *ka-lan-dsa-ri-ka* कलञ्जरिक 1. a flowering plant; also the flower used in *yajña*—sacrificial fire (*K. g.* ད *33*). 2. belonging to कलञ्ज, an animal struck with a poisoned arrow; tobacco.

‡ ཀ་ལམ་ཀ *ka-lam-ka*, described as ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་, n. of a place in Ancient India (*Dsam. 14*).

‡ ཀ་ལམ་བ *ka-lam-ba* कलम्ब the pot-herb *Convolvolus repens, Menispermum calumba*; a medicinal plant: ཀ་ལམ་བའི་ལོ་མ་ཟས་ན་ཁམས་ལ་ཕན་ཡོན། the leaf of *Kalamba* when eaten improves health (*K. g.* ཞ *44*).

‡ ཀ་ལཱ་པ *ka-lá-pa* कलाप 1. an aggregate of many accomplishments; an accumulation of excellent and wonderful properties in one place or thing (*Lexx.*). 2. the Buddhist Utopia; the capital of the fabulous kingdom of S'ambhala.

ཀ་ལི *ka-li* an abbreviation of the word *ka-pa-li*, a skull (*Lexx.*).

‡ ཀ་ལི་ཀ *ka-li-ka* 1. described as མེ་ཏོག་ཙམ་པ་ཀའི་འབྲས་བུའི་མིང་། the fruit of the *magnolia* flower-plant; a bud of that flower (*Mṅon.*). 2. prob. कलिकारक, a plant bearing a nut which is used as a febrifuge, grey *Bonduc*.

‡ ཀ་ལིང་ག *Ka-liñ-ga* or ཀ་ལིང་ཀ *Ka-liñ-ka* कलिङ्ग 1. one of the thirty-six Buddhist sacred places said to be situated at a distance of 60 *yojana* S. E. of Gayâ—also the birth-place of Vis wantara (*Dus-ye. 39*). 2. a bird, a native of an island or maritime province of India bordering on the Indian Ocean (*K. d.* ཉ *15*).

ཀ་ལེ *ka-le* or ཀ་ལེབ *kaleb* saddle-cloth (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀ་ཤ *ka-ça*=སྤང་རྩི *spañ-ṛtsi* (*Ñag.*) a species of grass (*K. d.* ཉ *91*); काश *Saccharum spontaneum*.

‡ ཀ་ཤི་ཀ I: *ka-çi-ka* the finest Benares muslin; cotton cloth of the finest texture formerly manufactured in Benares; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས काशिकांशुक Benares muslin which in ancient times was of great repute. It is said that even the gods longed to wear clothes made of this material. According to *Cs. ka-çi-ka* means a kind of flax as well as linen cloth; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས་དཀར་པོ། white Benares linen; ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་འབྲུ་མར the oil of *kaçika* grain, prob. linseed oil.

‡ ཀ་ཤི་ཀ II: of Kâshi (Benares); an inhabitant of Benares.

ཀ་ཤི་ཀ་ཕྲ་མོ *ka-çi ka phra-mo* fine flax; Benares muslin.

ཀ་ཤིས *ka-çis*, abbr. of ཀ་ཤི་ཀའི་རས, cotton cloth.

‡ ཀ་ཤི་རུ *Ka-çi-ru* n. of a place or island in the Indian ocean (*K. d.* ད *319*): कशेरु one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa.

ཀ་ས *ka-sa* the colloq. form of the expression བཀའ་གསལ *ḅkaḥ gsal*, a definite order or clear message. According to *Jä. kasa* and *kaso* are mutilated forms of བཀའ་བཙལ *ḅkaḥ ḅtsal*, meaning in *Ld.* "yes, sir; very well, sir; at your service."

‡ ཀ་སན་ཀ་ར *ka-san ka-ra* རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིག་གི་མིང "n. of a city of Ancient India" (*Dsam. 25*).

‡ ཀ་ཧ་ན་ཡ་ན་ཤི་ལ *Ka-ha-na ya-na çi-la* n. of an Indian Pandit (*Yig. 30*).

‡ ཀཀྐུ་ཊི་པ *Kak-ku ṭi-pa* n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun. 52*).

‡ ཀ་ཀོ་ལ *Kako-la* ककोल a secret abode of the *Dākinī* (*K. g.* ཀ *337*).

ཀག *kag* or ཀག་མ *kag-ma* mischief, harm, danger (*Lex.*); ཀག or གེག or སྐག implies some accident or injury; ཀག་གིས་ལངས = ཧད་ཀྱིས་ལངས *had-kyis laṅs* fleeing from harm; ཀག་གིས་ལངས་ནས་འགྲོ་བ། going from a place which has not suited one owing to bad luck or any accident; also to run away from a place from fear, adv. ཀག་གིས suddenly (*Sch.*).

‡ ཀག་ཀ་བ *kag-ka-wa* कलविङ्क n. of a species of bird living on the Vulture-peak Hill near Gayā (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

‡ ཀང་ཀ *kaṅ-ku* कङ्क, कलाटक 1. crane. 2. in Tibet a bird that feeds on dead bodies and is therefore called དུར་བྱ *dur-bya* the bird of the cemetery.

‡ ཀང་ཀ་ར *kaṅ-ka-ra* कङ्कर 1. n. of a flower described as growing on the Vulture-peak Hill of Gayā (*K. ko.* ཀ *4*). 2. prob. अङ्कोल the plant *Alangium hexapetalum.*

ཀང་དང་ཀིང *Kaṅ-daṅ-kiṅ* prop. n. of a terrific deity, a *Ḍākinī*. When the monastery of Sam-ye was built, the image of *Kaṅ-daṅ-kiṅ* was placed on the first floor of the principal temple (*Gyal. S. 87*).

‡ ཀང་ཚ་རང་ག *Kaṅ-tsha-raṅga* a place in Ancient Bengal, called Gaur in the Indian language and *Gha-broṅ* in the colloq. of Tibet (*S. Lam.*).

ཀད *kaḍ* in *Ld.* sometimes used instead of the affix ཀ *ka, e.g.,* གཉིས་ཀད *gñis-kaḍ*, ཚང་ཀད *tsaṅ-kaḍ*; also མཉམ་ཀད *mñam-kaḍ* (*Jä.*).

ཀན I: *kan* (see ཁ་ན *kha-na*) the side or bank: སྲི་ཆུའི་ཕར་ཀན་ན་ཇག་པའི་ཡུལ་ཡོད་པས། on the further bank of the river *Sri-chu* there being a country of brigands (*A. 27*).

ཀན II: also spelt སྐན *skan*, to cease absolutely from: ད་ནི་ཆགས་སྡང་བྱེད་དེ་ཀན "now give up anger and passion"; ན་རེ་ཀན cease to tell anybody. Here the word ཀན *kan* is an emphatical prohibition (*Bon.*).

ཀཎ III: 1. तालु the palate; in *paḍ-kan* phlegm; lit. the plywer of the palate. 2. ग्राहक that seizes or takes away by force. 3. कण्टक a thorn; an illness; a disease (*Lex.*). 4. n. of the pulse felt with the middle finger called *kan-ma.*

‡ ཀན་ནི་ཀ *Kan-ni-ka* कर्णिक district in the east of India (*K. d.* ར *267*).

‡ ཀན་ཉ་ཀུབ་ཛ (lit. the daughter of the hunchback) कान्यकुब्ज, also written ཀར་ཉའི་ཡུལ *Kar-nyabi yul*, a city in Ancient India, the capital of which was Kānyakubja, the modern Kanouj (*K. du.* ད *131*).

ཀན་མ *kan-ma* the middle finger.

‡ ཀན་ཙི *Kan-tsi* काञ्ची n. of a province, and also that of a city of Buddhist fame in Southern India (*Dus-yo. 39*).

‡ ཀཎ་ཊ་ཀ་རི *kaṇ-ṭa-kā-ri* कण्टकारि a wild *Rubus*; n. of a plant, *Solanum jaquini*; also the fruit of this plant; a drug useful in stopping fever; a thorny stick.

Syn. རིགས་ལྡན་མ *Rigs ldan-ma*; ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱོང *yul ḥkhor skyoṅ*; སྟག་ལྡན *stag ldan*; ཚེ་ལྡན *tshe ldan*; ཚེར་མ་ཅན *tsher-ma can*; རྩུབ་མོའི་རེག་བྱ *rtsub-moḥi reg-bya*; ཕྱོགས་མེད་མ *phyogs med-ma*; སྐུལ་བྱེད *skul byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀབ་ཀོབ *kab-kob*=ཀོ་བ་རྫིང་བ hide; untanned skin (*Ṅag. 5*).

ཀབ་ཤ *kab-ça* shoe; leather shoes of Hindu fashion used by the wealthier Tibetans (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀཾ་ཀ *kam-ka*=ཀང་ཀ *kaṅ-ka*, ཛ་ལ་ཏ་ན *ja-la ta-na* क्ककम crane.

‡ ཀམ་བི་ལ *kam bi-la* a kind of tree growing on the Vulture-peak Hill near Gaya (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*); prob. the plant *Crinum Amaryllaceæ.*

‡ ཀམ་བོ་ཛ *Kam-bo-dsa* कम्बोज 1. a country in the north-west of India (*Vai. sṅ.*), written *Kampo-rtse* (*Jä.*); n. of a fabulous city said to have contained an area of a hundred *yojana* (*S. Lam.*). 2. modern Cambodia, anciently called Champa.

ཀམ་བོ་ཛི་ཀ *Kam-bo-dsi-ka* n. of the country, also of the people, as well as of articles that come from it (*K. du.* ད *148*).

ཀབུ *kabu* water-melon (*Sch.*).

ཀབུ་ཧིས *Kabu-his* n. of a Chinese minister (*Yig. 24*).

ཀར *kar*, also *kar-kar*, great pain; suffering (*Lex.*); ཀར་ཀར་སྡུག་བསྔལ། itching pain (*Ṅag. 4*).

ཀར་ལངས་པ *kar laṅs-pa*=ནད་སུག་ལངས་པ *nad sug laṅs-pa* (*Ṅag.*), irritation or pain in sickness; exacerbation.

‡ ཀར་ཀ་ཏ *karka-ta* or ཀར་ཀ་ཊ कर्कट, the constellation of "Cancer." It is represented by the frog (སྦལ་པ) in Tibet.

‡ ཀར་ཀེ་ཏ *karke-ta*=ཀར་ཀེ་ཏ་ན कर्केतन, described as དངར་སེར་པོ་རིན་ཆེན, a yellow gem or precious stone (*K. d.* ས *295*).

ཀར་སྐྱིན *kar-skyin* loan; in polite language v. སྐྱིན *skyin* (*Jä.*).

ཀར་རྒྱལ *Kar-rgyal* a *Nâga* (*S. kar.*).

ཀར་རྒྱུད *Kar rgyud* members of the line of the *Karma-pa* hierarchy; also an abbreviation of the expression *Karma-paḥi-rgyudpa.*

ཀར་ཆག *kar-chag* (also written དཀར་ཆག) a register; list; index.

‡ ཀར་ཎི་ཀ *kar-ni-ka* कर्णिक, कर्णिकार n. of aflower of the shape of an ear-ring (*K. g.* ཨ *2*); the flower of the tree *Pterosper-mum acerifolium* and of *Cassia fistula.*

‡ ཀར་ཎ་ཀྵ་ར *karṇa kṣa-ra*=ཚ་ལ *tsha-la* borax (*Ṣman. 484*).

‡ ཀརྞི་ཀ *karni-ka* in mystic language=དྲིལ་བུ *dril-bu*, a bell (*K. g.* ཕ *27*).

‡ ཀརྨ *kar-ma*=འཕྲིན་ལས *ḥphrin-las* or ལས་ཀ commission, service; action; work; that which is produced from action; ཀར་མ་པ *Karma-pa* (in Nepal called कर्मिक) n. of a *Tântrik* school of Buddhism. The head of that school in Tibet holds the title of *Rgyal-wa Karma-pa.* The followers of the school are generally designated by the name of *Karma-pa.*

ཀར་མ་གཉིས་པ *Karma-gñis-pa* the second head of this sect, named *Pakṣi* or *Bakṣi*,

was invited to China by the Emperor Kublai Khan. The third chief, called *Karma Raṅ-byuṅ rdorje*, was invited to Peking by the Emperor Temur Toakwan. The fourth *Karma Rol paḥi rdorje* was a friend of the last monarch of the Mongol dynasty. The fifth *Karma De bshin gçegs-pa* was invited to China in the reign of the *Ming* Emperor Yunglo (*Loṅ.* ᵃ *10*).

ཀརྨ་བསྟན་སྐྱོང་ *Karma bstan skyoṅ* the last of the *Sde-ba Gtsaṅ-pa* or rulers of Tsang and Ü whom the Mongol Chief Gu-shi Khan overthrew (*Loṅ.* ᵃ *15*).

ཀར་མ་བ་དྲ *Kar-ma ba-dra* कर्मभद्र n. of an Indian pandit who worked in Tibet for Buddhism (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཀར་སྨུག *kar-smug* or ཀ་ར་སྨུག་པ *ka-ra-smug-pa* brown sugar or treacle (*Jig.*).

ཀར་ཡོལ *kar-yol* (also written དཀར་ཡོལ, meaning white ware) porcelain; china-ware; a china cup.

ཀར་ལང་བ *kar-laṅ-wa* to stand up; to rise suddenly (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀར་ཥ་པ་ཎི *kar-ça-pa-ṇi* कार्षापण 1. a coin in Ancient India, or a weight of varying value; a *tola* or one *rupee* weight of gold; the value of two Tibet *sho*: མ་ནུ་ལྔ་སོགས་མཱ་ཥ་ཀ། *ma-nu lṅa sogs mā-ṣa-ka*, དེ་རྣམས་བཅུ་དྲུག་ཀར་ཥ་པ་ཎ། *de-rnams bcu-drug kar-ṣa-pa-ṇa*, དེ་བཞི་ནི་གསེར་སྲང་ངོ་། *de bshi ni gser-srañ-ño* (*Ñag.*) five *manu* make a *māṣaka*, sixteen *māṣaka* make a *kar-ṣa-paṇa*, and four of these make a gold *sran* (*i.e.*, half a *tola* of gold). 2. འགྲོན་བུ་སྟོང་དྲུག་བརྒྱའི་རིན the "value of 1,600 *cowries*." 3. कार्षापण a coin or weight of different values=*karṣa*: if of gold, weighing sixteen *māṣa*, which are variously calculated; if of silver, in value equal to 16 *paṇa* of *cowries*, *i.e.*, 1,280 *cowries*, commonly termed a *kahan*; if of copper, it weighs 80 *raktika*, or the same as of gold, about 176 grains.

ཀར་ཤུབས *kar-çubs* (abbr. of དཀར་ཡོལ་གྱི་ཤུབས *dkar-yol-gyi çubs*) the cover of a china tea-cup, generally made of iron, brass or silver: ཀར་ཤུབས་ལ་བྲེ་བཅུ *kar-çubs-la bre-bcu* (*Rtsii.*) "for the cover of a tea-cup made of silver (the price is) 10 *bre*."

ཀར་ས *kar-sa* n. of a kind of brick-tea; also called ལྗང་ཇ *ljan-ja* (green tea) or ལྗང་ཇ་པ་རི *ljaṅ-ja pa-ri;* also the tea that comes from the Chinese district of Jaṅ: ལྗང་ལམ་ནས་ལ་ཀར་ས་བོད་མཐིང་གཉིས, ད་ལྟ་ལྗང་ཇ་ཞེས་སུ་གྲགས་སོ་ཀྱིས། by the Jang route (come) both *Karsa* and Bod-thing (teas), now well known as Jang-ja (*Jig. 23*).

ཀར་སོག *Kar-Sog*, an abbr. of *Kar-ma-pa* and *Sog-po*, followers of the *Karma-pa* sect and the Mongolians.

ཀརྟི་སྒང *Karti sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet.

‡ ཀལྤ *kalpa* for བསྐལ་པ *bskal-pa* कल्प, an age; a mythical period of time.

‡ ཀཱ་ཀ *kā-ka* काक a crow.

ཀཱ་ཁི་ལ *kā-khi-la* (mystic) door; entrance (*K. g.* ᴾ *28*).

ཀཱ་འཇི *kā-hji*=ཀྭ་ཙི *kwa-tsi* a shirt; a Chinese jacket (*Sch.*). In Chinese *Kua-tzu*.

‡ ཀཱ་ཏྱ་བུ་མོ *Kā-tya bu-mo* described as དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་བརྙེས་མོ་ཀུ་མ། the goddess Uma, wife of Dwaṅ dphyug (*Mṅon.*).

ཀཱ་ཏ་ཀ *kā-ta-ka* fish (*Schr.*).

‡ ཀཱ་པཱ་ལི *kā-pa-li* कपाल human skull; cup made of skull: དངུལ་ཞུམ་ལྗང་ཁར་བྱས་ཏེ་ཀ་པཱ་ལར་བཅུག། (*A. 121*) having made the silver pieces green, (he) put them in the skull-cup.

‡ ཀཱ་བེ་རི *Kā-be-ri* कावेरी the river Cauvery in Mysore, a river said to be half a *yojana* broad and 300 *yojana* long. On the banks of this river are flower gardens (*K. d.* ར *268*).

‡ ཀཱ་ཙི་ཀཱ *kā-tsi-kā* 1. काचिका, also as कचिका, a species of bamboo which when bent by the wind is said to emit fire (*K. d.* ར *287*). 2. कचिका a plant bearing a red and black seed used as a weight, *Arbus precatorius;* or another plant bearing a pungent seed, *Nigella Indica.*

‡ ཀཱ་རི་ཀཱ *kā-ri-kā* कारिका aphorism; purely Sanskrt yet largely used in Tibetan works (ཙ་བཞི་བྱ་རིག *7*); = ཚིགས་བཅད་སུ་བྱས་པ a *Sûtra* or *Udana* in verse.

‡ ཀཱ་ལ་ཀོ *Kā-la-ko* a country beyond the sea into which the Indus flows and where the finest coral grows (probably a marine province or island in the Persian Gulf) (*K. d.* ར *280*).

‡ ཀཱ་ལ་སྔོ་བསང *kā-la sño-bsañ* deep blue-black colour (*Sch.*).

ཀཱ་ཤ *Kā-ça* काश 1. a city in Ancient India which was twenty *yojana* in area (*S. Lam*). 2. a sort of grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*

‡ ཀྭ *kwa* or ཀྱེ *kye* Oh! ཀྭའི་གྲོགས་པོ *kwaki grogs-po* Oh friend!

ཀྭ་ཡེ *kwa-ye* an exclamation used in calling some one, generally a subordinate.

ཀྵ *ksha* this word in its mystic signification is symbolic of the source of all *Dharma* (matter and phenomena), and demonstrates that they are subject to eternal change.

‡ ཀྵེ་ཏྲ་པཱ་ལ *kṣe-tra pā-la* क्षेत्रपाल (*Schr.*) a deity protecting the fields; in Budh. a guardian of the province of a Buddha's work.

ཀི *ki* numeral for thirty-one.

ཀི་ཀི *ki-ki* a hortative utterance in the invocation of spirits: ཀི་ཀི་སོ་སོ་དེ་རིང་ཉི་མ་ཚད། "Hail, O, ye gods! to-day is warm!"

ཀི་ཀང *ki-kañ* 1. wild leek (*Sch.*). 2. described as བཙན་གྱི་མིང་ n. of a demi-god, a *Nāga*. It is inauspicious to do any work of merit when Kikañ comes near.

ཀི་གུ *ki-gu* a hook; the vowel sign *i*, which resembles a hook in shape.

ཀི་རྒྱུང་ *ki-rgyuñ* a mystical invocation signifying "Lord": ཀི་རྒྱང་ར་དེ་སྐྱོར་ཀི་བྱ་བཏད། "O Lord, be appeased by this prostrate (devotee)." It is a mystic charm to propitiate the *Bon-po* deity, called *Çen-gsras Mi-mgon rgyal-po* (*D.R.*).

‡ ཀི་ཏ་ཀ *Ki-ta-ka* कितव 1. a *Rākṣasa* or cannibal demon (*K. d.* ར *189*). 2. a worm or insect (*Cs.*).

ཀི་ལྡིར *ki-ldir* a shrill shout; a savage howl.

ཀི་པ *ki-pa* a volume, &c., marked with the letter ཀི.

ཀི་མ *ki-ma* according to *Schr.* a corruption of the Chinese word *khin*, a lyre with seven strings. (*Pilgrimage of Fa-Hian. Calcutta, 1848, p. 265.*)

ཀི་ཙི *ki-tsi* tickling; ཀི་ཙི་བྱེད་པ *ki-tsi byed-pa* to tickle (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀི་ར་ཥ *ki-ra-ṣa* (mystic) a flower (*K. g.* ཕ *26*).

‡ ཀི་རི་ཀན *ki-ri-kan* चव्य, चवक a kind of pepper, *Piper chaba*; ཨརྐ་དཀར་པོའི་རྩ་བ་དང་། ཀི་རི་ཀན་དཀར་པོའི་རྩ་བ་དང་། (*K. g.* ཀ *210*) the roots of white *arka* tree and roots of white *kiri-kan* (are used in medicine).

‡ ཀིང་ཀ་ར *kiṅ-kara* किङ्कर a servant or an emissary.

‡ ཀིང་ཤུ་ཀ *kiṅ-çu-ka* किंशुक a kind of flower; the tree *Butea Frondosa*; a tree bearing pretty flowers.

‡ ཀིམ་པ *kim-pa* a pretty but bitter fruit, erroneously for ཀིམ་པ་ཀ *kim-pa-ka*.

‡ ཀིམ་པ་ཀ *kim-pa-ka* किम्पाक a fruit, *Cucurbitaceous* plant, *Trichosanthes palmata*; also possibly *Cucumis colocynthis*. ཀིམ་པ་ཀ་ཡི་འབྲས་བུ་མཚུངས། ཉ་མཆིལ་ལྕགས་ཀྱི་རིལ་ཟས་ལྟ་དང་། སྒྱུ་མ་བཞིན་དང་མི་རྟག་པའི། འདོད་པ་ལ་ནི་མི་རྣམས་ཞུགས། (*K. d.* ཀ *325*) men entertain desires which are transient and deceptive like the *Kimpaka* fruit and like fish that eat bait on a hook.

‡ ཀིམ་པ་ལ *kim-pa-la* or ཀིམ་བ་ལ *kim-ba-la* किम्बल a musical instrument; a cymbal (*Cs.*).

ཀི་ཧུ *ki-hu* रक्तलशुन a species of small red garlic; acc. to some carrot.

ཀིལ *kil* slowly = ག་ལེ *ga-le*: ལ་གཅིག་བརྒལ་ནས་ཀིལ་གྱིས་བྱོན། crossing a mountain pass (he) arrived slowly (*D.R.*).

‡ ཀི་ལ་ཀི་ལ *Kila-kila* किलकिल 1. an epithet of S'iva. 2. a town in Ancient India. 3. a *Rākṣasa* King (*K. g.* ཀ *625*). 4. an onomatopoetic for sounds or cries (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀྲི་རི་ཏ་ཀ *Ki-ri ta-ka* किरातक the country of the Sapta Kosi in Nepal inhabited by the Kirāt tribes and called Kiranta; n. of a district in སྨད་ལུང Sub-Himālayā (*Duṣ-yo. 39*).

ཀུ་ཤའི་འདབ *ku-çahi hdab* अपामार्गपत्र, ཤིང་ཨ་པ་མརྒ་ལོ་མ the leaf of the tree *Achyranthes aspera* used in incantations, in medicine, in washing linen, and in sacrifices (*Mñon.*).

ཀྲིང་ཀང *Kiṅ-kaṅ* v. ཀང་དང་ཀིང *Kaṅ daṅ kiṅ*.

ཀུ I: *ku* 1. for the numeral 61. 2. (mystic) a fairy or *ḍākinī* (*K. g.* ཕ, *179*); ཀུ་པ *ku-pa*, the 61st (volume).

ཀུ II: a cry, moan; ཀུ་སྒྲ *ku-sgra* clamour, noise; ཀུ་སྒྲ་ཧྲི་རི་བྱེད་པ a general cry; the vociferations of many people together; ཀྱུ་རེང་རེ། the noise of general conversation: དེ་ནས་སོག་ཆུ་ཁར་ཕྱིན་པའི་དུས་ཁྱིམ་པ་ཞིག་ན་ཀྱུ་རེང་ངེ་འདུག། then, when they arrived at the bank of Sog chu, there was the sound of chattering in a house (*A. 82*).

ཀུ་ཀུ *ku-ku* = སྐུ་སྐུ *sku-sku* प्रहेलिका; ལྡ་ཧུ *lda-hu* an enigma, a riddle, a puzzling question.

ཀུ་ཀུ་སྒྲོགས *ku-ku sgrogs* lit. that cries *kuku*; = བྱ་གག *bya-gag* a grey species of duck (*Mñon.*).

ཀུ་ཀུ་ར་ཙ *Ku-ku-ra-tsa* कुक्कुराचार्य a teacher or trainer of dogs; n. of an Indian Buddhist sage who was also called Kukuripa (ཀུ་ཀུ་རི་པ) (*K. dun. 45*).

ཀུ་ཀུར་ཏ་པ་ད *Ku-kur-ta pā-dā* कुक्कुटपाद=རི་བྱ་རྐང་ཅན n. of a hill in Magadha (*Dsam.* 17).

ཀུ་ཀེ *Ku-ke*, erroneously for གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*, part of the province of Nga-ri in Tibet.

ཀུ་ཅོ *ku-co* कोलाहल, कलकल, रवण noise, clamour; ཁྱི་རྒན་ཀུ་ཅོ་བཏོན་པ། ཀུ་མཚང་མེད་པར་གཞན་དུ་སོང། when an old dog barks, go elsewhere without explanation (*S. leg.*). ཀུ་ཅོ་ཅན noisy, clamorous; ཀུ་ཅོ་མང་དུ་སྒྲོགས་པ to speak in a loud voice (meaning nothing); to bawl out; ཀུ་ཅོ་འདོན་པ to bawl, to cry out, to make a loud noise; ཀུ་ཅོ་ཆེ་བ a great noise or tumult, an uproar.

ཀུ་ཅོར *Ku-cor*, also ཀུ་ཙོར, n. of a place in Tibet.

ཀུ་དེང་ངེ *ku-deñ-ñe*: See ante ཀུ *ku*.

ཀུ་ཐེར *ku-ther*=མཐོ་རིས་རླུང *mtho-ris rluñ* the heavenly breeze (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་ཎ་ལ *Ku-ṇa-la* कुणाल 1. the *monāl* or Himālayan pheasant; also, a bird with beautiful eyes which lives in the fabulous mount Sumeru. 2. the eldest son of As'oka.

ཀུ་བ *ku-wa* or སྐུ་བ *sku-wa* (in Chinese: *kua*) अलाबु, तुम्बी a gourd; the bottle gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. In the Pemakoi district this fruit is called ཨ་བུམ *a-bum*, *i.e.*, nature's bottle. A bottle made of a dried gourd is also called ཀུ་བ *ku-wa*.

Syn. རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ *rnam-par rgyal*; སྡོང་བུ་རིང *sdoñ-bu riñ*; དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can*; རྩ་སླུམ་བྱེད *rtsa slum byed*; འབིགས་བྱེད *hbigs byed*; འབྲས་མཆོག *hbras mchog*; མདབ་ལྤགས *mdab lpags* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུ་བའི་གཟིངས *ku-wahi gziñs* a float made of long-dried gourds.

‡ ཀུ་བ་ལ་མེ་ཏོག *ku-ba-la me-tog* कुवलय, also कमल, the water-lily; also, the jujube plant, *Zizyphus jujuba* and the fruit of that plant.

‡ ཀུ་བེ་ར *Ku-bera* कुबेर, वेर Kuvera, the god of riches, the chief of the Noijin known also as *Naga Kuvera* and རྣམ་ཐོས་ཀྱི་བུ *Rnam-thos kyi-bu*, the son of *Vaiçravaṇa*. According to some Tibetan writers, *Kuvera* is one of the eight keepers of the horses of *Vaiçravaṇa*. [*Kubera*, or in later Sanskrit *Kuvera*, originally the name of the chief of the evil beings of darkness bearing the epithet *Vaiçravaṇa*; afterwards the god of riches and treasures, and is regent of the northern quarter of the world, which is hence called *Kubera-gupta-dik*. Kubera is the son of *Viçrava* by *Iḍaviḍa*, the chief of the *Yakṣa* and a friend of Rudra.] (*M. Wills.*).

ཀུ་བྱི་མང་ཀེ *Ku-byi mañ-ke* a Bon deity who resembles the *Bodhisattva* Jampal; the god of learning and wisdom among the Northern Buddhists (*D.R.*).

ཀུ་མ་ར *ku-ma-ra*=གསེར་མཆོག *gser-mchog* कनकपत्र leaf-gold (from China brought by way of Ceylon); it is described in (*Mñon.*): ལང་ཀ་ནས་བྱོན་པའི་གསེར་མཆོག gold exported from Lankā (Ancient Ceylon).

‡ ཀུ་མུད *ku-mud* कुमुद the water-lily which opens at the appearance of the moon; said to be *Nymphæa esculenta*; ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ=ཀུ་མུ་དའི་ཚལ་ཅན a bush or cluster of water-lilies.

Syn. ཨུཏ་པ་ལ་དཀར་པོ *ut-pa-la dkar-po*; ཟླ་བའི་རྫི *zla-wahi dri*; ས་མོས *sa-mos*; ས་དགའ *sa-dgah*; སའི་གདུ་གུ *sahi gdu-gu*; སྟེང་ཁྱུང་དཀར་པོ *steñ khyuñ dkar-po*; ཟླ་བས་དགའ *zla-was dgah*; སི་ཏ *sita*; ས་སྒྲོག *sa-sgrog*; ས་སྟོབས *sa-stobs*; མཚན་མོ་བཞད *mtshan-mo bzhad* (*Mñon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་གྲོགས་ *ku-mud grogs* = འོད་ཟེར་ *ḥod-zer* or ཟླ་འོད་ *zla-ḥod* moonbeams (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་དགྲ་ *ku-mud dgra*, v. ཉི་མ་ *ñi-ma*, the sun (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ཅན་ *ku-mud can*, v. ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud-tshal* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་གཉེན་ *ku-mud-gñen* कुमुदबन्धु lit. the friend of the water-lily; the moon.

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ལྡན་ *ku-mud-ldan*, v. ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud tshal.*

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ལོ་མ་ *ku-mud lo-ma* = སྙིང་ཚིམས་འདུ་མ་འཛུམ། a medicinal plant of the lily species (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་མུད་ཚལ་ *ku-mud-tshal* a cluster of water-lilies.

‡ ཀུ་ཛ་ *ku-dsa* कुज 1. a tree; lit. that which grows on the earth. 2. the planet Mars.

ཀུའི་ *Kuḥi* a devil or demon in Chinese demonology. In Chinese *Kuei.*

ཀུའི་ཤིན་ *kuḥi-çin* a class of evil spirits (*Grub.*). In Chinese *Kuei-shen*, "devils and gods."

ཀུའི་ཚང་ *kuḥi-tsaṅ* a Chinese work on divination (*Grub.* ན *5*).

ཀུ་ཡ་ *ku-ya* sediment of urine from which Tibetan physicians diagnose disease (*Med.*).

‡ ཀུ་ར་ར་ *ku-ra-ra* कुरर = ཙ་ཀུ་ར་ར་ n. of a bird; an osprey (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་ར་བ་ཀ་ *ku-ra-ba-ka* कुरबक or कुरवक the crimson amaranth; a purple or yellow *Barleria*; the blossom of the amaranth or *Barleria.*

‡ ཀུ་རང་ག་ *ku-raṅ-ga* कुरङ्ग the deer; also སྲོག་ཆགས་ *srog-chags* an insect (*K. d.* ཟ *462*).

‡ ཀུ་རུ་ *Ku-ru* कुरु a city in Ancient India near Delhi one *yojana* in area; also a province (*S. Lam. 20*).

‡ ཀུ་རུ་ཀུལླེ་ *Ku-ru-kul-le* कुरुकुल्ला a female Buddhist deity associated with Kuvera, the god of wealth; is goddess of might and power; she is also called རིག་བྱེད་མ་ (*Vidyā*). The first sovereign Dalai Lama is said to have acquired great power by propitiating this deity.

‡ ཀུ་རུ་པིན་ད་ *ku-ru-pin-da* = ཞ་ཉེ་ *sha-ñe* 1. कुरुविन्द lead. 2. a fragrant grass, *Cyperus rotundus*; the bud of a flower. 3. a ruby; cinnabar.

‡ ཀུ་རུ་བན་ད་ *ku-ru ban-da*, v. མོན་ལུག་ *mon-lug*, the breed of sheep in the sub-Himâlayan countries (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུ་རེ་ *ku-re* or ཀུ་རེས་ *ku-res* क्रीडा, खेला, केला, हास्य sport, diversion, jest, horse-play; ཀུ་རེ་བྱེད་པ་ to jest; ཀུ་རེའི་ཆེད་ for the purpose of amusement or fun; ཀུ་རེའི་རིགས་ལ་མི་དགའ་བ། केलिविमनस्क चरितः not liking, disgusted with, amusements.

‡ ཀུ་ལ་ཀཱ་ *Ku-la-kā* कुलका a *Srin-mo* (goblin) that lived only on lotus flowers and lotus-honey, and resided in the fabulous island of *Ramamo* (*K. d.* ར *880*).

‡ ཀུ་ལན་ཏ་ *ku-lan-ta* कुलन्त the country inhabited by an aboriginal race of people (*Dus-ye.*).

‡ ཀུ་ལཱ་ལ་ *Ku-lā-la* for ཀུ་ཎ་ལ་ *Ku-ṇa-la.*

ཀུ་ལུ་ཏ་ *Ku-lu-ta* a place situated in the south-east of Kashmir, now called Nyûn-ti by Tibetans, by Hindus Kulu (*S. Lam. 19*).

‡ ཀུ་ཤ་ *ku-ça* 1. कुश, दर्भ the sacred grass used in certain religious ceremonies both by Brahmans and Buddhists;

Poa cynosuroides, a grass with long stalks and numerous pointed leaves: ཀུ་ཤས་ཚེ་བསྲུང་ལུས་སྟོབས་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད། the grass *kuça* ensures longevity and increases the strength of the body. 2. n. of a city (*K. du.* ཕ *152*).

Syn. ངན་སེལ *ṅan-sel*; ས་གནས *sa-gnas*, བདུད་འདུལ་གདན *bdud ḥdul gdan*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱན *ṃchod ṣbyin ṛgyan*; གཙང་བྱེད *gtsaṅ-byed*; ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྩ *khrus-kyi ṛtsa*; རྩ་མཆོག *ṛtsa-ṃchog*; རྩ་དྭངས *ṛtsa-dwaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུ་ཤའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *Ku-çaḥi groṅ-khyer* कुशीनगरी (कुशिनगर) 1. Kus'ianagara, one of the thirty-six sacred places of the Buddhists, where Gautama Buddha is said to have breathed his last. 2. n. of Chakravarti Rāja (Supreme Ruler of the Universe); ཀུ་ཤ་ཆེན་པོ *Ku-ça chen-po* महाकुश n. of a Chakravarti Rāja.

ཀུ་ཤ་ན *ku-ça-na* n. of a flower; also n. p. མེ་ཏོག་ཀུ་ཤ་ན་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་སྲིན་པོའི་བུ་མོ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ག་ནས་ཁྱེར་ནས་བྱོན། whence did you bring that Srin-po's daughter called Kusana flower (*Ḥbrom.* *121*).

‡ ཀུ་ཤ་བནྡྷ *ku-ça-ban-dha* कुशबन्ध a gem which is said to possess the property of curing infectious diseases and plague.

‡ ཀུ་ཤ་ལ *ku-ça-la* = དགེ་བ *dge-wa* कुशल piety, holiness.

‡ ཀུ་ཤ་ལི *Ku-ça-li*, also ཀུ་སཱ་ལི *ku-sā-li* कुशली, a Buddhist sage; the title of a Buddhist monk or priest who has acquired spiritual knowledge and is more devout than learned: ཧོར་འབྲི་དང་ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ཞེ་བ་བྱི་ཡང་གཉིས་ཀ་ཡོད, པཎྜི་ཏ་ཞེ་བ་བྱི་ནང་གི་ཤེས་བྱའི་ཡུལ་ལ་མཁས་པ་ལ་ཟེར། ཀུ་ཤ་ལི་ཞེ་བ་ནི་ཤེས་བྱ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྤངས་ནས་རྣལ་འབྱོར་ལ་བརྩོན་པ་ལ་ཟེར་ཞིང། ཡི་གེ་ལ་ལར་ཀུ་སཱ་ལི་ཞེས་ཀྱང་འབྱུང (*Yig.*). Generally there are among both Brāhmans and Buddhists those called Paṇḍita and Kuçali. The title of *Paṇ-ḍi-ta* is applied to one who is versed in intellectual science. Those who are called *Ku-ça-li* have attained a high spiritual development by abstraction from material or intellectual enjoyments. In some works it is called *Ku-sā-li*.

ཀུ་ཤུ *ku-çu* a kind of lime; a kind of fruit; an apple (*Jä.*); ཀུ་ཤུ་ཤིང *ku-çu çiṅ* an apple tree; ཀུ་ཤུའི་འབྲས་བུས་རྒྱུ་ལོང་གཟེར་ཟུག་ནད་གསོད་པ་ཅན། the fruit of *Ku-çu* cures griping and acute pains in the intestines.

‡ ཀུ་ཤུ་ལུ *ku-su-lu* is a corrupt form of ཀུ་ཤ་ལི *Ku-ça-li*.

‡ ཀུ་ཤུའི་ཁམས *ku-çuḥi khams* n. of a kind of blue flower, v. ཐིང *thiṅ*.

Syn. དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *dus-kyi me-tog*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་རྡོ *bya-khyuṅ ṛdo*; མེ་ཏོག་མིག་སྨན *me-tog ṃig-sman*; མེ་ཏོག་ཟེ *me-tog ze*; གསལ་ལྡན *gsal-ḻdan* གསལ་བ་ཅན *gsal-wa-can* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ ཀུ་ཤེ་ཤ་ཡ *ku-çe-ça-ya* कुशेशय a kind of lotus flower (*K. d.* ར *324*); a generic name for water-lily or lotus.

‡ ཀུ་ས་ར *Ku-sa-ra* कुसर an Indian pandub who preached Buddhism in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

‡ ཀུ་ས་ལི་བྷ་དྲ *Ku-sa-li bhadra* कुशलिभद्र n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun.* *13*).

‡ ཀུ་སུ་མ *ku-su-ma* कुसुम 1. གུར་གུམ *gur-kum* saffron. 2. a flower (*Ṣman.* *428*).

‡ ཀུ་སུ་ལི *Ku-su-li* a Buddhist exorcist; a Naljor or Buddhist yogi who carries a small hand-drum (called *damaru* which is generally made of a human skull) and a thigh-bone trumpet in his hands, and professes power of exorcising evil spirits,

ཀུ་སུ་ལུའི་སྤྱོད་པ *Ku-su-luḥi spyod-pa* the practice of the *Shaman* or Buddhist exorcists; ཀུ་སུ་ལུའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པའི་ཚེ། (*A. 26*) when practising the rites of a *Ku-su-lu* exorcist.

ཀུ་སུ་ལུ་པ *ku-su-lu-pa* is a word of *Tantrik* mysticism, its proper Tibetan equivalent being གསོད་པ *good-pa*, the art of exorcism. The mystic *Tantrik* rites of the *Avadhauts*, called *Avadhūtipa* in Tibet, exist in India.

ཀུ་སེ་རྫོང་ *Ku-se-rdzoṅ* n. of a fort and also that of a district in ཁམས *Khams* (*S. kar.*).

ཀུ་བསྭོ *ku bswo* the shrill ejaculation *swo*, *swo*, &c., made at the time of sacrifice to the earthly gods, demi-gods and spirits by priests, &c., in Tibet: ལྷ་ཡི་དཔུང་ཚོགས་བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པས་བསྐོར་ནས་ཀུ་བསྭོ་ཟེ the celestial troops in inconceivable numbers surrounding them gave vent to *bswo-bswo*.

‡ཀུ་ཧུ *ku-hu* ཀུཧུ the cry of the Indian cuckoo; ཀུ་ཧུའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་ཀྱི་བྱ ཀུཧཱུ་ཀ tne cuckoo, *i.e.*, the bird that cries '*koohoo*'; acc. to *Cs.* a kind of ring dove.

ཀུ་ཧྲང་ *ku-hraṅ* sheep and goats: བོན་པོ་རྒྱུ་དམས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་བོན་དམས་ཀུ་ཧྲང་དང་མ་ཧེ་དང་མཛོ་དྲེལ་རྔ་མོང་ལ་སོགས། (*G. Bon.*) among the followers of Shenrab the *Bon-po* of the *Rgyu* and *Ḥbras-po* sects sacrifice sheep and goats, buffaloes, dzo, mules, camels, &c.

ཀུག *kug* crooked; a hook; གྲི་ཀུག *gri-kug* (the *kukri*), a curved knife; short sabre; ལྕགས་ཀུག *lcags-kug* an iron hook; ཉ་ཀུག *ña-kug* a fish-hook.

ཀུག་ཀུག་བྱེད་པ *kug-kug byed-pa* to bend, curve, clinch (a nail) (*Jä.*).

ཀུག་ཀུག *kug-kug* altogether crooked; ཀུག་པ་ཉིད *kug-pa-ñid* crockedness (*Cs.*).

ཀུག་རྩེ *kug-rtse* cuckoo in *W* (*Jä.*).

ཀུང་ཀུ་ན *Kuṅ-ku-na* possibly the province of Konkan in Western India (*S. Lam. 33*).

‡ཀུང་ཀུམ *kuṅ-kuma* ཀུངྐུམ saffron. Tibetan ཀུར་ཀུམ is evidently a corruption of the Sanskṛt word.

‡ཀུཉྫ་ར *Kuñ-dza-ra* ཀུཉྫར a fabulous silver mountain situated beyond the great sea and at a distance of 2,000 *yojana* to the south of *Ñima ldan*, where the sun never sets. It is full of precious stones, such as lapis lasuli, sapphire, &c., and on the sides of this mountain there grows a species of tree producing a race of men who live only one day; they are born at dawn, they begin to walk after day-break, in the morning they are youths, towards evening they grow old, and at sunset they die (*K. d.* ར *276.*).

ཀུན *kun* परि, सर्व, निखिल, सर्व all, entire, the whole; སྤུ་ཡི་ཁུང་བུ་ཀུན་ནས། from all pores of the hair; དེ་དག་ཀུན all those; གཞན་ཀུན all the others; ཀུན་ཐམས་ཅད all, every one included; ཀུན་གྱི་ཐོས་པར in the hearing of all; མེ་ཏོག་འདི་ཀུན་བཀྲམ་པར་བྱ all these flowers should be strewn about; ཀུན་གྱིས་མཐོང་ས seen by everybody; རྒྱུན་ཆད་པ་ཀུན or དུས་པ་ཀུན time without interruption; at all times; colloq. ཀུན་ལ *kun-la* means "everywhere."

Syn. ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad* all; སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshogs* various kinds; མ་ལུས *ma-lus* without leaving anything behind; ཟད་པར *zad-par* exhaustively; ལྷག་མེད *lhag-med* without remainder: ལུས་མེད *lus-med* nothing left (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་དཀྱིལ *kun-dkyil*, same as ཀུན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ *kun-gyi dkyil*, in the midst of all; in the middle of all; at the centre.

ཀུན་དཀྲིས་ *kun-dkris* (*kun-ti*) = ཉོན་མོངས་ *ñon-moṅs* lit. that which binds all; misery, moral corruption, general corruptness, sin.

ཀུན་བཀྲམ་ *kun-bkram* (*kun-tam*) or ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ་ *kun-tu bkram* आकीर्ण strewn about, spread over.

ཀུན་སྐྱེ་ *kun-skye*, same as ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱེ་ *kun-tu skye* or ཀུན་ལ་སྐྱེ་ *kun-la-skye* सर्वग, व्यापक, सर्वत्र, व्याप्त, grows everywhere: དབྱར་དུས་མེ་ཏོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱེ flowers grow everywhere in summer time.

ཀུན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་ *kun-skyed-byed* = སྙིང་ *sñiṅ* the heart, mind (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་སྐྱོ་བ་ *kun-skyo-wa* or ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱོ་བ་ *kun-tu skyo-wa* संवेग, अनुताप, व्याकुल, to become penitent; to thoroughly regret: སེམས་ཉིན་མཚན་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྐྱོ། his mind was filled with regret day and night.

ཀུན་སྐྱོད་ *kun-skyod* agitated, moved; agitation.

ཀུན་སྐྱོབ་གླིང་ *Kun-skyob gliṅ* n. of a monastery in Tibet.

ཀུན་ཁེབས་ *kun-khebs* व्याच्छादन, व्योमन् any cover; the all-encompassing cover, the sky.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ་ I: *kun-khyab* = ནམ་མཁའ་ *nam mkhaḥ* आकाश, व्योमन् that which encompasses all things; the void space, the sky, the four quarters of heaven.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ་ II: = འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ *Ḥphrog-byed* हरि he that takes away misery; the all-pervading enemy; the snatcher; the lord of death.

ཀུན་འཁོར་ *kun-ḥkhor* v. ཀུན་བཟང་འཁོར་ལོ་ *kun-bzaṅ ḥkhor-lo*, a charm in the name of the Dhyani Buddha called Samanta Bhadra.

ཀུན་ཁྱབ་དཔལ་མོ་ *kun-khyab dpal-mo* = ནམ་མཁའ་ *nam-mkhaḥ* the sky; n. of a goddess (*Yig. k. 16*).

ཀུན་འཁྱམས་ *kun-ḥkhyams* परिव्राजक a wanderer; a beggar, a mendicant who goes to every door for alms.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ *Kun-mkhyen* = ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ་ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa* सर्वज्ञ, वैद्य the All-knowing; the Physician; an epithet of Buddha and also of the highest order of *Bodhisattva*.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཀུན་གཟིགས་ *kun-mkhyen kun-gzigs* omniscient and all-seeing, referring to the attributes of a Buddha or *Bodhisattva*.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཀློང་ཆེན་ *Kun-mkhyen kloṅ-chen* a religious teacher of the *Rñiṅ-ma* School who founded a sect of his own called *Kun dgaḥ lugs*.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཆོས་སྐུ་འོད་ཟེར་ *Kun-mkhyen chos-sku ḥod-zer* the Tibetan hierarch of *Sa-skya*, who, at the request of *Khu-lugs*, the Chief of Horchen, first shaped the Mongolian alphabet.

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་ཉི་མའི་གཉེན་ *Kun-mkhyen ñi-maḥi gñen* सर्वज्ञ सूर्यबन्धु an epithet of Gautama Buddha (*Yig. k. 83*).

ཀུན་མཁྱེན་དབྱིག་གཉེན་ *Kun-mkhyen dbyig-gñen* n. of a lama who was given the religious title of *Kun-mkhyen*, the all-knowing.

ཀུན་འཁྲུགས་ *kun-khrugs* व्याकुल, क्षुब्ध agitated; anxious: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རླབས་ཀུན་འཁྲུགས། the waves of the sea were agitated.

ཀུན་འཁྲུལ་ *kun-ḥkhrul* परिभ्रम blunder; illusion; also adj. all-delusive; all-wandering.

ཀུན་གྱི་མཐའ་ *kun-gyi mthaḥ* the end or termination of all (merits): བསགས་པ་ཀུན་གྱི་མཐའ་ཟད་ཅིང་། བྱུང་བའི་མཐའ་ནི་འཇིག་པར་འགྱུར། the end of accumulation is expenditure; the end of rising is fall (*K. d.* ཁ *330*).

ཀུན་གྱི་གནས་ *kun-gyi-gnas* the basis or abode of all (miseries): ན་བ་རྒ་ཤི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཀུན་གྱི་གནས། the grounds of misery are disease, old age, and death (*K. d.* ཁ *333*).

ཀུན་གྱི་རྩ་བ་ *kun-gyi, rtsa-wa*, the root of everything; wisdom, divine knowledge. མཐོང་དང་མ་མཐོང་ཡོན་ཏན་འདི། ཀུན་གྱི་རྩ་བ་ཤེས་རབ་ཡིན། This seen or unseen talent has *Prajna*

(absolute knowledge) for its basis, *i.e.*, the root of all things is wisdom (*prajña*) (*Ç. gya.*).

ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-gyis bkur-wa* he who is respected by all; a learned man, v. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས *kun-gyis phyag-byas* to whom all paid homage: འཇིག་རྟེན་ཀུན་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས་ཤིང་། *hjig-rten kun-gyis phyag-byas çiñ*, to whom the world has bowed (*K. d.* ཞ *115*).

ཀུན་གྲུབ *kun-grub* = ཟླ་བ་དགུ་པ *zla-wa dgu-pa* or སྟོན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *ston-zla tha-chuñ* the month of October (*Rtsii.*).

ཀུན་གླིང་ *Kun-gliñ*, same as ཀུན་བདེ་གླིང་ *Kun-bde gliñ*, the place or grove of all happiness; one of the four royal monasteries of Lhasa, this one being situated in the western suburbs.

ཀུན་དགའ *kun-dgah* आनन्द, प्रमोद amusement; great merriment or joy.

* ཀུན་དགའ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དཔལ་བཟང་པོ *Kun-dgah rgyal-mtshan dpal-bzañpo* आनन्दध्वज the name of Sakya Pandita (ས་སྐྱ་པཎྜི་ཏ).

ཀུན་དགའ་སྙིང་པོ *Kun-dgah sñiñ-po* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet (*Loñ.* ཀ *12*).

ཀུན་དགའ་ནོར *Kun-dgah Nor* a lake in Mongolia (*Loñ.* ཀ *21*); probably the Gonga-nor (Egg lake). In Mongol *nor* = a lake.

ཀུན་དགའ་བ་འཛིན་པ *kun-dgah-wa hdsin-pa* = རིན་པོ་ཆེ *rin-po-che* n. of a precious article or gem (*K. d.* ར *294*).

ཀུན་དགའ་བོ *Kun-dgah-bo* आनन्द the personal attendant and cousin of Buddha.

ཀུན་དགའ་འབར *Kun-dgah-hbar* n. of the son of *Kun-dgah sñiñ-po*, one of the chiefs of *Sa-skya* who visited India to study Buddhism (*Loñ.* ཀ).

ཀུན་དགའ་འཛིན་པ *Kun-dgah hdsin-pa* a mountain in Uttara Kuru, the fabulous continent of the north (*K. d.* ར *318*).

ཀུན་དགའ་གཞོན་ནུ *kun-dgah gshon-nu* = ཀུ་སུ *ku-su* coriander (*Sman. 428*).

ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *kun-dgah ra-wa* = གླིང་དགའ *gliñ-dgah* आराम a grove; any pleasure-grove containing groups of trees, flower beds, artificial lakes, garden houses, shady walks, &c., often surrounded by a wall or fence.

ཀུན་དགའི་དབང་མོ *kun-dgahi dwañ-mo* an address of courtesy for ལྷ་ལྕམ་གྱི་རིགས ladies of the class of Lhacham—her grace or ladyship: ཁྱོད་འཇོག་ཀུན་དགའི་དབང་མོ་མཆོག་གི་ཞབས་དུ། "at the (feet) of her charming ladyship" (*Yig. k. 49*).

ཀུན་མགྱོགས *kun-mgyogs* आवेग speed; also as adv. speedily, at full speed.

ཀུན་འགེབས *kun-hgebs* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* परिवार the sky; that which covers all; the all-covering.

ཀུན་འགོག *kun-hgog* that which hinders physical or moral growth.

ཀུན་འགྲོ I: *kun-hgro*, v. ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah*, the sky (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་འགྲོ II: snake, v. སྦྲུལ *sbrul* a serpent (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་འགྲོ་འབད *kun-hgro hbad* आसेव to be assiduous: ལས་བྱ་བ་ཀུན་ལས་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་བ་འབད assiduous in the manner of performance.

ཀུན་འགྲོའི་སྲོལ *kun-hgrohi srol* = ལམ *lam* a road, passage (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་ཅིངས *Kun-ciñs* सञ्चित 1. that pains, ties or entangles all at all times. 2. ཀཱམ the God of Love; also for ཀུན་ཏུ་ཅིངས *kun-tu ciñs*: སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱི་འཆིང་བས་ཡིད་དུས་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཅིངས། by the fetters of misery the mind is always fastened down.

ཀུན་བཅོམ་ *Kun-bcom* काल, यम 1. vanquished; suppressed, fully put down. 2 the vanquisher or killer of all; the lord of death. 3. n. of a son of a Brahman of Ujjayani (*S. lag.*).

ཀུན་ཆུབ་ *kun-chub* ཤེས་རབ་ *śes-rab* all-perfection; wisdom; divine knowledge (*K. d.* ཀ *26*); ཀུན་ཆུབ་ सर्वज्ञ he that has comprehended everything.

ཀུན་མཆོག་ལྡན་ *kun-mchog-ldan* or ཐམས་ཅད་མཆོག་ལྡན་=དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་ (*Mṅon.*), कालचक्र, the *Tantrik* doctrine of Kálachakra.

ཀུན་འཇུག་ *kun-hjug* for ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པར་འཇུག ། घटन, मेलन bringing together; putting in harmony with all.

ཀུན་འཇུག་ཕོ་ཉ་ *kun-hjug pho-ña* the messenger of harmony, that which harmonises or makes everything agreeable, hence=ཀ་ར་ *ka-ra*. sugar.

ཀུན་འཇོམས་ *Kun-hjoms* जम्भजित्, जम्भभेद 1. Indra, the subduer of all; that by which everything can be subdued or controlled. 2. *Yoga* or the contemplative concentration of the mind.

ཀུན་འཇོམས་མཆོག་ *kun-hjoms mchog* the chief all-subduing (elixir); དངུལ་ཆུ་བཙོ་བ་ནི་སྨན་གྱི་ཀུན་འཇོམས་མཆོག ། is an excellent preparation of mercury, which subdues all evil spirits and diseases.

*ཀུན་སྙིང་ *Kun-sñiṅ* = *Táranátha*. (*Tá. 28.*)

ཀུན་ཏུ་ *kun-tu* unto all; in all; everywhere; in every direction: མེ་ཏོག་སྟེང་འོག་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ། flowers were strewn everywhere, above and below: ཟོང་ཟོང་ཕྱི་ནང་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀྲམ། articles of merchandise were spread in every place, inside and outside (the house). When used in reference to time, ཀུན་ཏུ་ *kun-tu* signifies: continually or perpetually; *dus kun-tu* same as དུས་རྒྱུན་དུ་ *dus rgyun-du* or དུས་ཀུན་ཏུ, at all times, always.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྐྱེད་ *kun-tu bskyed* producing every where, all-producing, *i.e.*, imagination: རྟོག་པ་ནི་ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྐྱེད། imagination is all-productive (*K. d.* ཕ *36*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྱམས་ *kun-tu hkhyams* wandering everywhere: སྲིད་པ་འཇིགས་པར་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྱམས། in the fearful world, *i.e.*, in the unhappy states of existence, he wanders about (*K. d.* ཞ *169*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཁྲུགས་ *kun-tu hkhrugs* signifies ཀུན་ནས་འཁྲུགས་པ་ convulsed; also convulsive, subject to agitation and shaking (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གས་ *kun-tu gas*=སྤང་རྒྱན་མེ་ཏོག *spaṅ-rgyan me-tog* or སྟོན་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག (autumn flower), lit. the fully developed or blown; n. of a species of daisy which blossoms in autumn (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གོ་བ་ *kun-tu go-wa* विश्रुत well-known; well-understood; celebrated.

ཀུན་ཏུ་དགའ་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་གླིང་ *Kun-tu dgah-war gyur-wahi gliṅ* a fabulous continent situated 5,000 *yojana* beyond the Western Ocean of (*Jambudwipa*) India, where there are lions that fly in space: some of the wild animals of that continent are said to live a thousand years (*K. d.* ར *280*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འགེངས་པ་ *kun-tu-hgeñs-pa* विश्वभर he that provides for the world, the All-Provider; Providence.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད་པ་ *kun-tu brgyud-pa* सञ्चारित to be diffused; that which goes in every direction: སྤྲུལ་པ་དང་ཕོ་ཉ་ spiritual emanations; envoys: འོད་ཟེར་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད rays of light went in every direction.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ=ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་བ *kun-tu rgyu-wa* जगत्, जङ्गम 1. lit. going everywhere. 2. as met. wind; a bird. 3. n. of a spirit.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *kun-tu ṛgyas-par byeḍ-pa* परिबृंहयति to fully spread; to make plentiful everywhere; to make copious.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྒྲིབས *kun-tu ḅsgribs* eclipsed; darkness: ཉི་མ་དང་ཟླ་བའི་འོད་ཟེར་ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྒྲིབས་པའོ། the rays of the sun and moon were eclipsed.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཅུག་པ *kun-tu-ḅcug-pa* or ཀུན་བཅུག་པ *kun-ḅcug-pa* to put in; to employ, engage: སྣོད་འདི་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆུག། put this vessel (or pot) to all uses.

ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆགས་པ *kun-tu chags-pa* राग, सङ्ग, विषय anxiety; yearning, clinging to: འདོད་ཡོན་ལ་སེམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་ཆགས། the mind remains attached to its crooked desires.

ཀུན་འཇུག་པ *kun-ḥjug-pa* = སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ *sdug-bsńal-wa* misery, sufferings.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ་སྒྲོལ *kun-tu ḥjug-pa sgrol* = ལམ་བདེན་པ *lam-ḅden-pa* the truth about the way to *Nirvāṇa, i.e.*, out of misery.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་བྱེད *kun-tu ḥjug byeḍ* = ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ *kun ḥbyuń-wa* sin.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཇུག་བྲལ *kun-tu ḥjug-bral* निरोध freedom from sin, or འགོག་པ *ḥgog-pa*, entire stoppage of suffering.

Note.—The above four expressions are used in the higher spiritual terminology relating to *Bodhisattva* (*K. ko.* ཀ *235*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྟེན *kun-tu ḅsten* = དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ *dad-gus dań ldan-pa* faith and reverence; also possessed of faith, respect, etc.

Syn. གུས་པ *gus-pa*; གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; གུས་པར་བྱེད *gus-par byeḍ*; མངོན་པར་ལྡང *mńon-par ldań*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu sems*; མོས་པ *mos-pa*; མོས་ལྡན *mos-ldan*; དད་ལྡན *daḍ-ldan*; དད་ཆགས་ཅན *dad-chags-can*; དད་པ་ཅན *daḍ-pa-can*; ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *phyag-byeḍ-pa*; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད *she-sa byeḍ* (*Mńon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཐོར *kun-tu ḥthor* अवकीर्ण strewn over, scattered, diffused, dispersed: མེ་ཏོག་ཚོགས་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཐོར། flowers were scattered over every place.

ཀུན་ཏུ་དོར *kun-tu dor* निरस्त perfect abandonment: ཉེས་པ་རྣམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་དོར། all faults should be entirely thrown out.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བདེ་བ *kun-tu ḅde-wa* सर्वसुख general happiness, prosperity; beatitude (*Spyoḍ*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་འདྲེས་པ *Kun-tu ḥdres-pa* n. of a river in the fabulous continent of Godāniya (*K. d.* ར *331*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གནས *kun-tu gnas* स्थिति, वसति stability; the all-abiding residence, that which remains at all times or everywhere.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྡུང་བ *kun-tu ḅrduń-wa* the burning rays of the sun; extremely painful; all-piercing.

ཀུན་ཏུ་གནོད་པར་གྱུར་པ *kun-tu gnoḍ-par gyur-pa* समभिद् to do mischief everywhere.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྣང་བ *kun-tu snań-wa* समन्तभास 1. the sun; n. of a Buddha. 2. all-illumined, all-enlightened.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱད *kun-tu spyaḍ* an usual duty, habitual work; as a vb. to practise: དགེ་བ་རྣམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱད། practise righteousness or religious acts at all times.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པ *kun-tu spyod-pa* free or unbridled behaviour: described as བྲམ་ཟེའི་སྤྱོད་ཚུལ the Brāhmaṇical conduct (*Mńon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྲས *kun-tu spras* सालङ्कृत dressed in every way; adorning the body with precious ornaments.

ཀུན་ཏུ་སྦྱོར་བ *kun-tu sbyor-wa* = ཐམས་ཅད་སྤང་བ giving up everything (*Mńon.*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་མིག་ལྡན *kun-tu mig-ldan* (lit. with eyes everywhere), described as ནོར་བུའི་ལྗོན་ཤིང་, n. of a fabulous tree on which grow glittering gems; also a plant or tree in full bloom; འདི་ཕལ་ཆེར་ལྷ་དང་ལྷ་མ་ཡིན་གྱི་ཡུལ་དང་ཕྱང་ཟླ་མེ

ལྷ་ཡི་ཡུལ་ན་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་ནོ། this (kind of tree) is generally to be found in the lands of gods, demi-gods, and in the continent of Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ཉ *16*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས *kun-tu rmoṅs* the all-stunning, all-obscuring; darkness of mind; ignorance: ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་པའི་དགྲ་འཇོམས་མཚོན་ཆ་ནི། ལམ་སྟོན་ཐབས་ངག་སྟོན་པའི་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག། O, best of friends who guideth me in precepts, morals, resources, the weapons for vanquishing the all-obscuring enemy!

ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ *kun-tu rmoṅs-byed-kyi mdaḥ* सम्मोहन the all-stupefying fascination; n. of one of the arrows of Cupid.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འཛིན་མ *Kun-tu ḥdsin-ma* सर्वग्राहिणी holding to all or everything; n. of a goddess.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ *Kun-tu bzaṅ-po* 1. समन्तभद्र lit. good to all and everywhere and at all times; n. of the first *Dhyāni Bodhisattva*, the equivalent of Samanta Bhadra; the *Khamuga-Sain* of the Mongols. 2. in the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect, n. of the first or Ādi Buddha.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་མོ *Kun-tu bzaṅ-mo* समन्तभद्रा 1. is a female figured in conn ection with the foregoing *Bodhisattva*. 2. a kind of flower growing on the Sumeru Mountain (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གཟིགས *Kun-tu gzigs* he who sees all things and everywhere by his divine eye of knowledge; n. of a Buddha, also that of the *Bodhisattva* Avalokitesvara.

ཀུན་ཏུ་བུར་བུར *kun-tu bur-bur* संरव a great noise or uproar heard everywhere; the rattling of thunder; also the noise of wind or rain.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འོ་མ *kun-tu ho-ma*=ཤི་ཛ་ཛུ *si-dsa-dsu* (*Mñon.*) n. of a tree with milky sap.

ཀུན་ཏུ་འོད *kun-tu hod* समन्तप्रभा fully enlightened; ས་འོད་གཅིག་པ *sa hod-gcig-pa* the eleventh stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་འཁྲུགས *kun-tu rab-tu ḥkhrugs* lit. very much agitated; n. of the six descriptions of earthquake (*K. d.* ས *259*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་འགུལ *kun-tu rab-tu ḥgul* lit, moving and shaking very greatly; n. of a form of earthquake.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་ཅེམ་ཅེམ *kun-tu rab-tu chem-chem* सम्प्रगर्जित lit. roaring all about; n. of a kind of earthquake.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་བུར་བུར *kun-tu rab-tu bur-bur* loud and fearful rattling or roaring; n. of one of the six forms of earthquake in which sound comes out of the sea and the mountains.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རབ་ཏུ་གཡོས *kun-tu rab-tu gyos* lit. everywhere all shaken very much; n. of universal earthquake in which the mountains and the oceans are moved profoundly.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག I: *kun-tu rig* सर्ववित्=ཐམས་ཅད་ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག་པ all-knowing; omniscient; n. of a deity.

ཀུན་ཏུ་རིག II:=ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* wisdom (*K. d.* ཀ *26*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསལ *kun-tu gsal* समुद्दीपक, आभा, आभास, the sky; clear inside and outside; very clear, lucid, illuminated.

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསུང་ *kun-tu gsuṅ* a flower mentioned in the Kahgyur (*K. my.* ཀ *20*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་གསོ *kun-tu gso* to heal everyone or repair everything; the healer of all.

ཀུན་གཏུམ *kun-gtum* चण्डाल lit. very fierce; དམངས་རིགས *dmaṅs-rigs* n. of lowest caste in India.

ཀུན་བཏུས *kun-btus* समुच्चय n. of a religious work which is full of extracts taken from different sacred books (*Mñon.*).

ཀུན་རྟོག *kun-rtog*, same as རྣམ་རྟོག *rnam-rtog* विकल्प, संकल्प, संस्कार, fancy, illusory associations.

ཀུན་བརྟགས *kun-ḇrtags* परिकल्पन ideas and associations.

ཀུན་བརྟགས་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད *kun-ḇrtags-paḇi ṃtshan ñiḍ* परिकल्पितलक्षण one of the three signs, characteristics or *lakṣaṇa*, v. མཚན་ཉིད *ṃtshan ñiḍ*.

ཀུན་བརྟན *kun-ḇrtan* अवहेला 1. support. 2. negligence.

ཀུན་བསྟེན *kun-ḇsten* आराधना reliance; resignation; service or adoration.

ཀུན་མཐོང་གི་མཚོ *Kun ṃthoṅ-gyi ṃtsho* a fabulous fresh-water lake in the land of the *Lha-ma-yin* or *Asura*, situated at the centre of their chief city Shubhra Mālikā. It is said to be five *yojana* on each side. When the *Lha* fight with the *Lha-ma-yin* the signs of victory or defeat are said to be reflected on its surface.

ཀུན་དང་འཁོན་པ *kun-daṅ ḫkhon-pa* quarrelling with all; ནག་པོའི་མཆུ་ཅན་ཀུན་དང་འཁོན་པར་བྱེད། a person whose lips are black quarrels with everybody (*Tan. d. 217*).

ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པ *kun-daṅ ṃthun-pa*=ཐམས་ཅད་དང་མཐུན་པ harmonious, concordant; agreeing or in harmony with all.

ཀུན་དོན *kun-don* सर्वार्थ the public weal, general interest, cause of all.

ཀུན་དྲིལ་བ *kun-dril-wa*=ཚང་མ་བསྡོམས་པ *tshaṅ-ma ḇsdom-pa* all taken together.

ཀུན་གདུང *kun-gduṅ* तापिन, तपन that afflicts all; the all-burning one; Cupid.

ཀུན་བདག *Kun-ḇdag* विश्वपति, विश्वात्मा the Lord of All. འཇིག་རྟེན་ཀུན་བདག the Soul of the World; the Supreme Lord of the World.

ཀུན་བརྡུང *kun-ḇrduṅ* 1. an oppressor; a tyrant: སྐར་རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྐབས་སུ་སྦྱོར་བ་བཅུ་དྲུག་པ་ཀུན་བརྡུང 2. In astronomical calculations the sixteenth conjunction is called *Kun-ḇrduṅ*.

ཀུན་འདར *kun-ḫdar* अवधूति the pulse that always beats = རྩ་དབུ་མ *ṛtsa ḍbu-ma* n. of the central artery.

ཀུན་འདྲེན *Kun-ḫdṛen* the Supreme Leader; he who leads all into the way of deliverance; epithet of Buddha.

ཀུན་ནས *kun-naṣ*, same as ཀུན་ལས *kun-laṣ* समन्त or समन्ततः from every place or direction; round about; wholly, thoroughly: ལྕགས་མཚམས་ཀུན་ནས་དྲ་བས་བསྐོར། in every direction it was surrounded by railings; ཀུན་ནས་འདོད་པ། to wish from the bottom of the heart.

ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིགས་པ *kun-naṣ ḍkrigṣ-pa* entirely darkened: ཆར་སྤྲིན་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིགས rain-clouds have darkened all quarters.

ཀུན་ནས་སྐྱེ *kun-naṣ ṣkye* समन्तज, [illegible] produced or grown everywhere (like grass).

ཀུན་ནས་འཁུམས *kun-naṣ ḫkhumṣ* कुङ्कुम;= གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* saffron (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་འགེགས *kun-naṣ ḫgegṣ*=བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང a residence that is closed on every side, a sanctum; residence of a queen; a convent (*Ṃṅon.*).

Syn. འཁོར་བའི་ཁྱིམ *ḫkhor-waḫi khyim*; ས་སྤྱོད་མ་གནས *sa-ṣpyod-ma gnaṣ*; སྲུང་མ་ཅན *sruṅ-ma-can*; དག་པའི་མཐའ་ཅན *dag-paḫi ṃthaḫ-can*; གཙང་གནས *gtsaṅ-gnaṣ*.

ཀུན་ནས་འགྲོ *kun-naṣ ḫgro* सङ्गति communion.

ཀུན་ནས་རྒོད *kun-naṣ ṛgod*=བཞད་གད *ḇshad-gaḍ* to laugh out (*Ṃṅon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྒོའི་ལེའུ་ཤེས་པའི་མདོ *Kun-naṣ ṣgoḫi leḫu sheṣ-paḫi ṃdo* समन्तद्वारपरिवेशो नाम सूत्रम् the "*Sûtra* on the door or entrance from all quarters," *i.e.*, of free entrance (*K. ko.* ཕ *287*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྒྲིབ་པར་བྱེད *kun-naṣ ṣgrib-par byeḍ* समाच्छादयति to over-shadow all round, to put into shade in all directions.

ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ *kun-nas ñon-moṅs-pa* संक्लिष्ट made very miserable; pained, distressed; ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་མེད་པ། entirely free from misery (*Ḇbum.* ཀ *239*).

ཀུན་ནས་སྙེམས *kun-nas sñems* सावष्टम्भ, सगर्वित very haughty; arrogant.

ཀུན་ནས་བཏགས་པ *kun-nas btags-pa* उपहित, संबद्ध fastened or tied up on all sides.

ཀུན་ནས་བཏུས་པ *kun-nas btus-pa* संग्रह, समुच्चय collected from everywhere; extracted or taken from every work.

ཀུན་ནས་འདུད་པ *kun-nas ḥdud-pa* आनम्र venerated by everybody or everywhere: ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་ཀུན་ནས་འདུད་པ། to reverence in every manner with body, speech, and heart.

ཀུན་ནས་ལྡང་བ *kun-nas ldaṅ-wa* पर्युत्थान, समुत्थान raised from every place; set up well; got-up: དགྲ་ཀུན་ནས་དགྲ་ལྡང་བར་བྱེད། the enemies rose up in all directions.

ཀུན་ནས་སྡུད་པ *kun-nas sdud-pa* समाहार collected from every place; brought together from every place.

* ཀུན་ནས་སྣང་བ *kun-nas snaṅ-wa* = རྒྱལ་བ *rgyal-wa* the all-illuminator (*Schr.*).

ཀུན་ནས་འཕགས་པ *kun-nas ḥphags-pa* समुद्भूत sprung from everywhere.

ཀུན་ནས་བྲིས *kun-nas bris* लिख, उल्लिखित perfectly painted, described, delineated, referred to.

ཀུན་ནས་བླངས *kun-nas blaṅs* taken from every place.

ཀུན་ནས་འབར *kun-nas ḥbar* सन्तापक, सन्तापित inflamed; ablaze: མེ་ཕྱོགས་ཀུན་ནས་འབར་བ fire broke out in every direction.

ཀུན་ནས་སྦྱོར་བ *kun-nas sbyor-wa* संयोजन to combine; combination; སྨན་ཀུན་ནས་སྦྱོར་བ to compound or mix up medicines.

ཀུན་ནས་བརྩེགས་པ *kun-nas brtsegs-pa* समुच्छ्रित built up everywhere; piled up; erected.

ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས *kun-nas mdses* illuminated; very beautiful: ཟླ་བའི་མཚན་ཉིད་ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས། the signs or charms of the moon are exquisitely fine; མེ་ཏོག་གི་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་ཀུན་ནས་མཛེས་ཤིང་ཉམས་དགའ་བ། (the garden) from its collection of flowers was lovely and pleasant (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་བཟང *kun-nas bzaṅ* गम्भारि, गम्भारिका = དཔལ་གྱི་ལོ་མ *dpal-gyi lo-ma* n. of a tree the leaves of which are sweet.

Syn. ལོ་མ་མངར *lo-ma mṅar*; ལོ་མ་བཟང *lo-ma bzaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ནས་བཟོད་པ *kun-nas bzod-pa* all-forgiving; very patient (*K. d.* ར *63*).

ཀུན་ནས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསྐོར་བ *kun-nas yoṅs-su bskor-wa* entirely besieged, shut up entirely, surrounded on all sides.

ཀུན་ནས་གཡེངས *kun-nas gyeṅs* समुद्धत, समन्त-पर्यवस्थित thoroughly; very excited: སེམས་ཀུན་ནས་གཡེངས་པ། the mind agitated (not being fixed on any subject).

ཀུན་སྣང་འབར་བ *kun-snaṅ ḥbar-wa* = ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར *ñi-maḥi ḥod-zer* all-illuminating rays; the rays of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་སྤངས *kun-spaṅs* सर्वत्यागी; བྱ་བཏང *bya btaṅ* all-abstracted: अवधूत; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ་ཀུན་སྤངས་པ། one who has left off all the concerns of this world; he who has renounced all worldly matters, acts and concerns; an epithet of Buddha.

ཀུན་སྤངས་ཆེན་པོ *kun-spaṅs chen-po* = སྡོམ་ཆེན the all-renouncer; an ascetic; a hermit: ཚེ་གཅིག་སངས་རྒྱས་སྒྲུབ་པའི་ཀུན་སྤངས་ཆེན་པོའི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ before the foot of the Arch Renouncer who in one life has attained to Buddhahood.

ཀུན་སྤྱད *kun-spyad* 1. समुदाचार, चर्या, समय that which is to be practised at all times. 2. customary or habitual work; habit.

ཀུན་སྤྱོད་ངན་པ *kun-spyod ṅan-pa* कृष्णब्राह्मण a black or fallen Brâhman; bad habits, vicious acts or professions.

ཀུན་སྤྱོད་མཚུངས་མ *kun-spyod mtshuṅs-ma*= གྲོགས་མོ *grogs-ma* a sweetheart, mistress (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ཕན་བདུད་རྩི་དྭངས་པོ *kun-phan bdud-rtsi dwaṅ-po*= ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon (*Yig. k. 16*).

ཀུན་བོར *kun-bor* all-renouncer: གཉེན་དང་ནོར་རྫས་ཕྱུག་འཁོར་ཀུན་བོར། he cast off relations, wealth, properties, realm and all (*K. d.* ས *333*).

ཀུན་བྱེད་རྒྱལ་པོ *kun-byed rgyal-po* 1. རྔོ་སྨན་སྤང་རྩི *sño sman spaṅ-rtsi* a medicinal vegetable growing in the grass in Tibet. 2. in the terminology of the Nying-ma sect, the སེམས (mind) is called *kun-byed rgyalpo*, the chief agent, the prince of all doings.

ཀུན་འབྱུང་ *kun-hbyuṅ*= ཉོན་མོངས समुदय all-growing; misery; sin.

ཀུན་སྦྱོར *kun-sbyor* libertinism (see ཀུན་ཏུ་རུ *kun-tu-ru*).

ཀུན་མོས་དྲི་བཟང་འཛིན་པ་ཅན *kun-mos dri-bzaṅ hdzin-pa-can*= དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ *dri-shim-po* sweet perfume.

Syn. འདོད་པའི་དྲི *hdod-pahi-dri*; སྣ་ཚིམ་བྱེད *sna-tshim-byed*; ངད་བཟང *ṅad-bzaṅ*; རིང་དུ་ཁྱབ *riṅ-du khyab*; ལེགས་པར་ཐུལ *legs-par thul* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་རྨོངས *kun-rmoṅs* सम्मूढ error; the all-blundering (*A. K. 72*).

ཀུན་འཛིན *kun-hdsin* सम्भार, सम्भा the all-containing; that which holds everything in itself.

ཀུན་རྫོབ་བདེན་པ *kun-rdsob bden-pa* संवृतिसत्य conditional or dependent truth; acc. to *Was.* subjective truth.

ཀུན་གཞི *kun-gshi*= སེམས་ཉིད *sems-ñid* आलय basis; the mind (*Mṅon.*); ཀུན་གཞི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ आलयविज्ञान= सर्वमात्मा ज्ञान consciousness of self; literally the primary cause of all things, the basis of all; the soul, spirit: རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ། དགེ་མི་དགེ་འཁོར་འདས་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི་ཡིན་པའི་ཕྱིར "*gshi* is a philosophical term for *vijñâna*, soul, which is considered to be the basis of virtue, sin, worldly or spiritual existence, &c."

ཀུན་ཟ་མེ་ཏོག *kun-za me-tog*= སྤྱི་ཤུར་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག flower of the plant called *Spyi-shur*, which gives blue tint to water (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་གཟིགས *kun-gzigs* =ཀུན་མཁྱེན་གཟིགས who sees all; the All-seeing One; that is cognizant of all (*Loṅ.* ན *15*).

ཀུན་བཟང་ *Kun-bzaṅ* समन्तभद्र the all-good; epithet of Buddha; a *Bon* sage and teacher.

ཀུན་བཟང་འཁོར་ལོ *Kun-bzaṅ hkhor-lo* a metrical arrangement in several squares resembling a chess-board and sometimes forming an acrostic.

ཀུན་བཟང་གླིང་ *Kun-bzaṅ gliṅ* n. of a place of pilgrimage in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *45*).

ཀུན་བཟང་རྣམ་གསུམ *Kun-bzaṅ rnam-gsum* the three good ones; the Supreme Deity of the *Bon* religion in Tibet who is explained as having three manifestations: (1) ངག་མེད་ཀུན་བཟང་ निराकार समन्तभद्र the impersonal God or Supreme Being, བེ་སྐྱོན་མེ་མངའ་ཟླ་བ།, who from eternity has been free and all-perfect; (2) ཉག་ཡོད་ཀུན་བཟང་། the personal God སེམས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཆགས་ལུགས་སོ། as manifest in the form of a sentient being (like Shenrab); (3) རྟེན་དུ་བཞེངས་པའི་ཀུན་བཟང་། the deity represented in symbol, *i.e.*, form; རི་མོ་སྦྱིར་དང་ལྷུགས་རྣ་བཀོད་ལུགས་སུ་བྱས་པ། representations in painting, figures in relief or casts.

ཀུན་བཟོད་ *kun-bzod*= ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* सर्वंसहा the all-enduring; a figurative name for the earth.

ཀུན་ཆོས་གཙང་བ *Kun-chos gtsań-wa* a Buddhist sect with a few monasteries bordering on Yunnan.

ཀུན་རིག *Kun-rig* सर्ववित् all-knowing; n. of a god; a learned man.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; ཀུན་ཤེས *kun-çes*; ཀུན་གྱི་བཀུར་བ *kun-gyi bkur-wa* (*Mńon.*).

ཀུན་ལ *kun-la* सर्वेषु to every one, to all; to everywhere.

ཀུན་ལ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དབང་ལྡན་མ *kun-la bkra-çis dwań-ldan-ma* she who gives blessings to all: དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོའི་བཙུན་མོ་ཨུ་མའི་མིང་ a name of the goddess Umá, the wife of Mahes'wara (*Mńon.*).

ཀུན་ལ་ཁྱབ་བྱེད་སེར་པོ *kun-la khyab-byed ser-po* गोरोचना = གི་ཝང *ghi-wań* (*Şman. 107*) a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or vomited in the shape of acidulæ by that animal; bezoar stone.

ཀུན་ལ་འཇུག *kun-la hjug* efficient; able to enter into anything: རིག་པ་སྦྱང་བས་རྩོམ་པ་ཀུན་ལ་འཇུག། the intellect being cultured becomes efficient in composing.

ཀུན་ལ་བདེ *kun-la bde* happiness to all.

ཀུན་ལ་ཕན *kun-la phan* useful or good to all.

ཀུན་ལ་འཕྲོད *kun-la hphrod* beneficial; agreeable to all: བ་མར་མར་གྱི་མཆོག་ཡིན་ཀུན་ལ་འཕྲོད། "cow butter being the best of butter is agreeable to all."

ཀུན་ལ་གཙེས་པ *kun-la btses-pa* injuring all, all-hurting, hurtful, obnoxious.

ཀུན་ལ་རེག *kun-la reg* चपलः meddling, meddlesome, touching everything.

ཀུན་ལས *kun-las* = ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas* सर्वतः from every place or thing; from all; than all.

ཀུན་ལས་བཏུས་པ *kun-las btus-pa* समुद्धृत, संगृहीत selected or compiled from every book; n. of a book.

ཀུན་ཤེས་པ *kun çes-pa* सर्वज्ञ all-knowing; knowing all, omniscient.

ཀུན་ཤེས་པའི་སོ་གམ་པ *kun çes-pahi ço-gam-pa* a religious man who, being under moral discipline, has reduced his desires and requirements; lit. "an all-knowing tax-gatherer."

ཀུན་བཤད་པ *kun bçad-pa* आख्यात well explained; preaching all the religions, one that preaches everywhere.

ཀུན་སེམས *kun-sems* संविद् to be conscious or cognizant of all things; to think at all times.

ཀུན་སློང *kun-sloń* समुत्थान, समुत्थापन a general rising; rising from every direction or place; = སེམས་བསྐྱེད *sems-bskyed* चित्तोत्पाद conception; idea; the notion of a thing; a thought; དགེ་མི་དགེ་ཀུན་སློང་བའི་སེམས the mind which gives rise to thoughts of sins or merits, virtue or vice.

ཀུན་སློང་ཆེན་པོ *kun-sloń chen-po* comprises the three ཆགས་སྡང་རྨོངས *chags-sdań-rmońs*, lust, anger and ignorance.

ཀུན་གསོད *kun-gsod* घातक all-killing, that which kills everybody or thing; the lord of death.

ཀུན་གསལ *kun-gsal* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah* 1. the sky; that is fully clear, illuminated. 2. = ཉི་མ *ñi-ma*, the sun, the all-clearer.

‡ ཀུན་ཏ *kun-ta* कुतः from where? one from an unknown place; also interrogatively, come from where? It is used in mystic language (*K. g.* ཕ *26*).

ཀུན་ཏུ་རུ *kun-tu-ru* the union of the two sexes, copulation (used only in mystic language) (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

‡ ཀུན་ཐི་ར *kun-thi-ra* कुन्तिर n. of a bird: ཀུན་ཐི་ར་ཞེས་ཅན་པའི་ཁྱུའི་སྐད་དུ་ཕུང་བ་འཕྱུག་ནས་ཁྱོད་ལ་འགྲོ་བར་བྱེད་དོ (*K. g.* ཙ *58*).

ཀུན་ད་ *kun-da* कुन्द 1. mistake, blunder, illusion (*Lex.*). 2. निवारिता, कुन्द the blue jessamine, *Jasminum multiflorum* or *pubescens*.

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱེས་ *chu-skyes*; དགུན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་སྐྱེས་ *dgun-zla tha-chuṅ skyes*; འདབ་མོའི་མཛོད་ *ḥdab moḥi mdsod* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་ད་བྱང་སེམས་ *kun-da byaṅ-sems* = དངུལ་ཆུ་ *dṅul-chu* quicksilver (*Sman.* 79).

ཀུན་དུ་རུ་ *kun-du-ru* कुन्दुरु, कुन्द sweet-smelling tree; a kind of incense; the resin of *Boswellia thurifera*; gum olibanum (*M. Wills.*).

Syn. སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པ་ *skyoṅ-byed-pa*; མུ་ཀུན་ད་ *mu-kun-da*; ཀུན་དུ་ *kun-du* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་དུ་ལ་ *kun-du-la* = ཤིམ་བུ་ *shim-bu* a cat (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུན་དོང་ *kun-doṅ* पलाण्डु onion.

ཀུམ་པ་ *kum-pa* crooked; shrivelled; ཀུམ་པ་ཉིད་ *kum-pa-ñid* contraction; ཀུམ་ཀུམ་ *kum-kum* very contracted.

ཀུམ་པོ་ *kum-po* cringing; one in a contracted posture; ཀུམ་པོར་ *kum-por* cringingly; contractedly.

ཀུམ་བྷ་ *kum-bha* कुम्भ = བུམ་པ་ *bum-pa* gen. an earthen jar; a vessel for water.

ཀུམ་བི་ར་ *kum-bi-ra* कुम्भीर n. of a srin-po (demi-god or demon).

ཀུར་ཏི་ *kur-ti* to hasten; ཀུར་ཏི་ལངས་འགྲོ་ *kur-ti laṅs-ḥgro* to start or go off on any business; (in colloq. language) to start on an errand or mission early in the morning without having even a cup of tea.

ཀུལ་ཀར་ *Kul-kar*, also ཀུལ་དཀར་ *kul-dkar*, n. of a place in Tsang; a kind of shield manufactured in *Kul-kar*: ཀུལ་ཀར་ཕུབ་ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་དུ་འཕགས་ the shield manufactured at *Kul-kar* is of superior quality (on account of its superior metal); ཀུལ་དཀར་ཕུབ་ཞོ་ལྔ་རེ་སྟེ་ཡག་ཤོས་ཀྱི as to the *Kul-dkar* shield it costs five *sho* for the best.

ཀེ་ *ke* numeral for 91; *ke-pa* the 91st (volume).

ཀེ་ཀ་ *ke-ka* in the dialect of *Ḥphan-yul* for སྐྱ་ཀ་ *skya-ka*, a magpie.

‡ ཀེ་ཀཱ་པི་ནོ་ *Ke-kā-pi-no* केकापिन a country west of Jambudvīpa of romantic scenery, said to be filled with gardens, dales, fountains, cascades, etc., and intersected with streams, and inhabited by a race of very handsome men who eat red rice (*K. d.* ང 179).

ཀེ་ཀིའི་སྒྲ་ *ke-kiḥi-sgra* the cry of the peacock (*Schr.*).

‡ ཀེ་ཀེ་རུ་ *ke-ke-ru* कर्केतन or कर्केतन a white precious stone.

ཀེ་རྒྱུང་ *ke-rgyuṅ* a charm of the *Bon* deity called *Çen-rab mi mgon rgyal-po*: ཀེ་རྒྱུང་རང་རིག་ལས་ཀེ་རྒྱལ་པོ། ཀེ་རྒྱུང་སད་དོར་ལས་བཀེ་རྒྱལ་པོ (*D. R.*).

‡ ཀེ་ཏ་ཀ་ *ke-ta-ka* from केतक 1. a gem which has the property of purifying water; its Tibetan name is དྭངས་བྱེད་ or དྭང་བྱེད་, the purifier. 2. a great mountain situated north of the great forest plain beyond the north bank of the river Sita. Its peaks are described as very grand in appearance. It contains mines of gold and silver, and round its peaks are four fabulous lakes which at all seasons remain filled with lotuses and lilies. The ruler of this country in ancient times was *Vaiçravaṇa*, whose army consisted of amazons of great beauty and valour (*S. Lam.*).

‡ཀེ་ཏ་ར་ *Ke-ta-ra* a mountain, probably Kedara (केदार); part of the Himalaya (*Jä.*).

‡ཀེ་ཏུ *Ke-tu* 1. a fabulous planet in Brahmaineal as well as in Tibetan astrology. In Tibet the name *Ke-tu* is generally applied to comets, called also དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ (lit. the long smoke-tailed). 2. a fiery meteor; a shooting star; the descending node. 3. n. of a demon.

ཀེ་ནེའི་བུ *Ke-nehi-bu* n. of a sage of the time of Gautama the Buddha (*K. du.* ཀ *54*).

ཀེ་བྱེད *Ke-byed* Kārtika, the god of war (*Schtr.*).

ཀེ་རྩེ་བ *Ke-rtse-wa* n. of a *Bon* teacher: བོན་པོ་ལ་ཀེ་རྩེ་བ་བཀུག་དྲངས (*Deb.* ཀ *6*) the *Bonpo* priests invited *Ke-rtse*.

ཀེ་ཚེགས *Ke-tshegs* a *Nāga*; the quarter where it resides during a certain astrological period is considered inauspicious.

ཀེའུ *Kehu* 1. a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*). 2. गृञ्जनक in classical Tibetan a kind of garlic. 3. a cavern, den, hòllow place (*Cs.*).

ཀེའུ་རྩེ *Kehu-rtse*, also ཀེ་རྩེ *ke-rtse*, a jacket made in the Chinese fashion; in Chinese *kwa-tsu*.

ཀེའུ་ཚང་ *Kehu-tshan* (in Chinese *K'u-ts'ang*, "a treasury; a store-house") n. of a sacred rock-cavern.

ཀེའུ་རི *Kehu-ri* n. of a female deity of fearful mien.

ཀེའུ་ལི *Kehu-li* the Tibetan and Mongolian name for Corea. In Chinese Kaoli.

ཀེའུ་ལེ *kehu-le* ཀེའུ་ལེའི་རྒྱ customary seal (*Jä.*).

ཀེའུ་ཤ་ཡ *kehu-ça-ya* (from *kaṣāya*) celestial robes; robes worn by the gods (*K. my.* ཀ *7*).

ཀེ་ཡ *ke-ya* wickedness: ངན་སེམས་ཀྱི་ཀེ་ཡ་ནག་པོའི་རྩ་བ་འཁྲུངས་པས the root of wickedness of a bad heart (*i.e.*, envy) having sprung forth (*J. Zan.*).

‡ཀེ་ཡུ་ར་ཀ *Ke-yu-ra-ka* केयूरक 1. a kind of grass used in ancient times in making garments for a *Bhikṣu* (*K. du.* ཀ *388*). 2. n. of a *Gandharva*.

ཀེ་རུ *Ke-ru* 1. n. of a place and monastery in the district of Hon in Yar-lung (*J. Zan. 217*). 2. སྲན་མ *sran-ma* a species of peas: ཞལ་གཏོར་ཕྱར་བས་ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཁྲིད་ནས་སྲན་མ་ཀེ་རུའི་ཚོད་མ་ཕོར་གང་དྲངས། after casting water in oblation, he conducted (him) inside the house and served him with a cupful of pea-soup (*Deb.* ཀ *35*).

ཀེ་རེ *Ke-re*, v. ཀྱེ་རི *kye-ri*.

ཀེ་ལ *Ke-la* རིགས་རུས་ཉེ་ཉེ་མིང་། n. of a tribal clan (*Yig.*).

ཀེ་ལ་ཀ *ke-la-ka*=སྒ་སྐྱ *sga-skya* ginger (*Sman. 267*).

‡ཀེ་ལ་ཤ *ke-la-ça*=ཀཻ་ལ་ཤ *kai-la-ça* རིའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཏེ། कैलास the king of mountains *i.e.*, Kailasa in the Himalayas.

ཀེ་ལན *Ke-lan*, prob. corruption of དགེ་ལྡན, follower of Tsongkhapa (*Huc*, vol. II).

ཀེ་ལེ *Ke-le* n. of a fabulous place or country: ཀེ་ལེ་མི་ཤ་ཟན་གྱི་ཡུལ the country of cannibals, Ke-le (*D. R.*).

ཀེ་ཤ *ke-ça* केश hair; mane; ཤེ་ཀེ་ཀེ་ཤ་ཅན letters which are surmounted with

double *e* sign called *ḥgreñ-bu* or *o* sign called *naro*. Signs for long accentuation are also called *ke-ça*.

* ཀེ་ཤ་ར *ke-ça-ra* केशर mane (*Schr.*).

‡ ཀེ་ཤུ་ཀ *Ke-çu-ka* a plant, perhaps *Arum colocasia*, with edible roots; also किंशुक, v. ཀིང་ཤུ་ཀ *Kiñ-çu-ka* (*Ḥbum.* ཀ *17*).

‡ ཀེ་ས་ར *Ke-sa-ra* केशर 1. the hair; the mane of the lion. 2. the hairy filament of the lotus; a celestial flower; saffron.

ཀེག *keg*=བར་ཆད *bar-chad* danger; accident, v. ཀག *kag*.

ཀེག་མ *Keg-ma*=ཀག་མ *kag-ma* (*Lex.*).

ཀེང་རུས *Keñ-rus* कङ्काल skeleton.

‡ ཀེང་ཤུ་ཀ *Ken-çu-ka* an evergreen tree, *i.e.*, of the colour of the parrot (*Ñag. 3*). This is evidently a corruption of किंशुक.

ཀེར་ཀོ *Ker-ko* a cymbal; a musical instrument: རྔ་ཆུང་དང་ཀེར་ཀོ་དང་གླིང་བུ་དང (carrying with him) a hand-drum, a cymbal, a pipe (flute) (*K. g.* ༥ *2*).

ཀེར་གྱིས *ker-gyis* suddenly (*Sch.*).

ཀེར་བ *Ker-wa* to raise; to lift up; ལག་པ་མཛུབ་མོ་ཀེར་བ། to point the fingers towards heaven.

ཀེར་ལངས *ker-lañs* सहसोत्थित suddenly stood up: ཀེར་ལངས་ནས། "suddenly standing erect and still (like a tree") (*Ñag. 3*).

ཀེར་ལེབ་སྒུར *ker leb sgur* metaph. for horse, sheep and yak: ཀེར་ལེབ་སྒུར་གསུམ་སྒྱ་དང་ནས་ཀེར་སྒུར་རྒྱ་ཁལ། the tax (in kind, *i.e.*, one in a hundred) on horse and yak from among the three kinds of cattle (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཀེལ་མག *Kel-mag* possibly indicates the *Kalmuk* Tartars.

‡ ཀཻ་ཊ་ཀ *Kai-ṭa-ka* n. of a mythological demon.

ཀཻ་ནེ་ཡ *Kai ne-ya* कैनेय a rishi or sage; also patronymic of Râvana (*K. d.* p. *186*).

ཀཻ་ལ་ཤ *Kai-la-ça* कैलाश = རི་བོ་གངས་ཅན *Ri-wo gañs-can* the huge snowy mountain on the north shore of the Manasarowara lake called Gang Ti-se by the Tibetans and Kailâsa by the Indians.

ཀོ I: *ko* num. 121; ཀོ་པ *ko-pa* the volume marked with the letter ཀོ *ko*, or the 121st volume.

ཀོ II: ནི an expletive meaning: same, the same, very; as in འདི་ཀོ *ḥdi-ko*, the same; as འདི་ནི *ḥdi-ni*, this very: རྣམ་གྲངས་འདི་ཀོ་ཅེས་པར། "these same classifications"; དེ་ཀོ *de-ko*=དེ་ནི *de-ni* that very.

ཀོ III: all, whole; quite, entirely, altogether (*Schtr.*).

ཀོ་བ *ko-wa* 1. hide, leather—that derived from yaks, buffaloes and horses as distinguished from *pags-pa* the skins of sheep, goats, foxes, &c. 2. colloq. for *ko-gru* a hide-boat.

ཀོ་ཁུག *ko-khug* a leather purse; a little leathern money-bag.

ཀོ་ཁྲོལ *ko-khrol* (*ko-thol*) a sieve made of hide-strips or strings to clean peas, barley grain, &c., of gravel, &c.: ཀོ་བའི་ཁྲོལ་མ་སྲན་ནས་ཚགས་པ་ལ། (*Ṛtsii.*) for a hide-sieve for sifting peas and barley (*i.e.*, price for).

ཀོ་གྲུ *ko-gru* (*ko-du*) a hide-boat a boat made of the entire hide of a *yak*; a skin coracle.

ཀོ་བཏུམ *ko-ḅtum* hide-packing. This is said to be a criminal punishment in

Central Tibet, varying in severity, *e.g.*, ལག་པ་ཀོ་འབུམ when the culprit's hands are cut off, the stumps sewed up in leather and the poor wretch thrown as a beggar upon public charity, &c. (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཐག *ko-thag* strap; thong.

ཀོ་ཐུད *ko-thud* a kind of tea, probably so called on account of being sold packed in hide cases; an inferior tea: སེ་སེ་ཐུར་རིན་འདི་ཀོ་ཐུད་ལ། (*Rtsii. 74*) "to the cost of pressed brick-tea."

ཀོ་ཐུམས *ko-thums* packed up in hide; གསེར་སྲང་སུམ་ཅུ་ ཤོང་བའི་ཀོ་ཐུམས་གཅིག a leather package containing 30 ounces of gold: གསེར་གྱི་ཀོ་ཐུམས་བརྐུས་ནས་ཕྱི་བའི་དོང་དུ་སྦས having stolen a bag containing gold, (we) concealed it in a marmot's (ཕྱི་བ a marmot) hole.

ཀོ་བཐགས *ko-bthags* a small instrument of leather to weave lace with (*Cs.*).

ཀོ་གདན *ko-gdan*, pronounced *kom-gdan*, skin-rug or seat; a piece of leather put under the saddle (*Sch.*): རྒྱ་སྐྱར་ཀོ་གདན་ཀོ་སྒྲོམ་ འདུ་བ་རེར for each tanned skin-rug or leather folding used for cushions (three *tañka*) (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་མདའ *ko-mdaḥ* an arrow bound with hide: བྱང་གི་ཀོ་མདའ, the hide arrow used in the north (of Tibet).

ཀོ་ལྡིང *ko-ldiṅ* a vessel or basin made of hide to keep or cleanse oil or lime-wash: ས་རྩི་འཁྱེར་བའི་ཀོ་ལྡིང་རེར (*Rtsii.*) for each hide vessel for holding *sa-rtsi* (such and such a price)

ཀོ་ལྤགས *ko-lpags* hide; also tanned skin; ཀོ་ལྤགས་ཀྱི་ཆེར་ བཅོ་ལྔ hide or leather material or stuff included in the fourteen materials prescribed for clothing to be used by Buddhist monks.

ཀོ་ལྤགས་མཁན *ko-lpags mkhan*=ལྷམ་མཁན *lham-mkhan* བཅོས་མཁན worker in hide and leather; a shoe-maker.

ཀོ་སྤྱིན *ko-spyin* (*ko-pin*) glue: ཀོ་སྤྱིན་དུམ་བུ་ རེར for each stick or cake of glue (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་ཕོངས *ko-phoṅs* guitar (gen. made of thin belly-skin of a cow) (*Ld.*); it is tuned in three-fourths (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཕོར *ko-phor* a cup made of leather and painted to look like a wooden cup; ཀོ་གཞོང *ko-gshoṅ* a basin made of hide.

ཀོ་བ་མཁན *ko-wa mkhan* a tanner; the steersman of a hide boat.

ཀོ་བ་མཉེད་མཁན *ko-wa mñed-mkhan* a tanner.

ཀོ་བ་བྲག *Ko-wa brag* སྟོད་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་ལུང་ཆེན་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a district in Upper Tibet: དེ་ནས་སྟོད་ ལུང་ཀོ་བ་བྲག་ཏུ་བྱོན then he visited *Ko-wa brag* in *Stod-luṅ* (*Lha. kaḥ. 23*).

ཀོ་སྦུབས *ko-bubs* an entire skin: ཀོ་སྦུབས་རེ་ ལ་ཞིད་མར་མར་ཁལ་གསུམ་རེ an entire skin of a sheep holds three *khar-ñag* measure of good butter (*Rtsii. 74*).

ཀོ་འབུགས *ko-ḥbugs* an awl; a three-sided needle for sewing leather (*Sch.*).

ཀོ་འབོ *ko-ḥbo* itch scab; ཀོ་འབོ་ཅན་ཅན scabby. In Sikkim a measure for rice or barley made of hide.

ཀོ་སྦྲགས *ko-sbrags* a hide filled with butter; the whole package is so called.

ཀོ་ཚལ *ko-tshal* pieces of leather or hide: ཀོ་ཚལ་དང་སྦྲང་མར་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཀོ་བ་རེར for each skin of butter and honey, &c., with hide wrapping (*Rtsii.*).

ཀོ་རློན་གཏུམས *ko-rlon gtums* packed in a fresh skin: མི་ཀོ་རློན་གྱིས་གཏུམས་པ་དང་དངོས་པོ་གང་ རུང་ཀོ་གཞུས་ཀྱིས་བཅིངས་པ་ཀོ་བ་སྐམ་པས་སྐུམས་ནས་ནད་སྐྱེད like a man packed in a fresh skin, or anything packed or fastened with raw hide which becomes shrivelled when the skin dries and illness is induced.

ཀོ་རུལ *ko-rul* a rotten hide.

ཀོ་ལ *ko-la* a grub which breeds in hides; a kind of hide-moth; ཀོ་ལ་ཟེར་བ་ཤའི་འབུ་ཞིག ཤིག་གི་རིགས་ལྟ་བུ། the *Kola* moth, something like a species of vermin in flesh (*Btsii.*).

ཀོ་ཤམ་པ *ko-çam-pa* (*Lex.*) one dressed in skin or having a skin for his under-clothing, v. ཀོམ་པོ *kom-po*.

ཀོ་ཀ *Ko-ka* a place in Bengal where in ancient times many *Tantrik* adepts lived (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀ་ལི་ཀ *Ko-ka-li-ka* कोकालिक a Bhikṣu of the Buddha's time who sided with Devadatta (*K. d.* ཀ *247*).

ཀོ་ཀི *Ko-ki* a wild mountainous country east of Bengal in the Chakma and Hamsavati countries which are east and south-east of Haribhadra (Manipur) (*S. Lam.*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀི་ལ *Ko-ki-la* कोकिल the Indian cuckoo, in books described as a bird that sings sweetly (*K. du.* ཕ *99*).

‡ ཀོ་ཀི་ལཀྵ *ko-ki lakṣa* n. of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཀོ་ཀོ *Ko-ko* (variously spelt ཀོ་སྐོ *ko-sko*, ཀོས་ཀོ *kos-ko* ཀོས་སྐོ *kos-sko*) 1. चिबुक the chin; also occasionally the throat or the neck: ཀོ་སྐོ་འདེགས་པ་=མཇིང་པ་འདེགས་པ to raise the chin (*Ñag.*) [see ཀོས་ཀོ]. ཀོས་ཀོ་མེད་པ chinless, or one with a small chin: ཀོ་སྐོམ་ཆུང་ उन्नचिबुक with a slightly perceptible chin; ཀོ་སྐོ་ཕག་གི་ལྟ་བུ सूकरचिबुक a chin like that of a pig; pig-faced (no chin) "beneath the chin." ཀོས་ཀོའི་རྩ་བ་ཅ चिबु or चिबुक the lower part of the chin. 2. a Tibetan of mixed breed, *i.e.*, born of a Chinese father and a Tibetan mother.

ཀོ་ཀོ་ཐང་མ *Ko-ko thaṅ-ma* a country in or near Ceylon (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཀྱ *Kokya* पवित्र pure (*Lex.*).

ཀོ་ཀྲད *Ko-krad* (*ko-teh*) 1. ལྷམ་གྱི་ཀོ་ཀྲད *lham-gyi ǩkrad* the worn out leather of old shoes and boots; 2. also a leather-shoe (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་སྐོ *ko-sko* ཀོ་ཀོ *ko-ko*=མཇིང་པ neck: ཀོ་སྐོ་འདེགས *ko-sko ḥdegs*=མཇིང་པ་འདེགས་ *mgrin-pa ḥdegs* raise the neck (*Ñag. 4*).

ཀོ་ཉ *Ko-ña* ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང *yul-shig gi-miṅ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཀོ་ཉོན་ཙེ *ko-ñon-tse*, also ཀོ་ཉོལ་ཙེ *ko-ñol-tse* or ཀོ་ལོན་ཙེ *ko-lon-tse*, the kernel of the pine-apple (*Cs.*); more particularly the edible seed of the *Neosa*-pine growing in the valley of the Sutlej; it is also called སྐན་ཉན་ཙེ *skan-ñan-tse* in *Kunawar* (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཏན *ko-tan*=ཁྲག *khrag* blood in mystic language (*K. g.* ཀ *216*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་པ *ko-tam-pa* རི་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a mountain (*K. dun. 17*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་པའི་རས *ko-tam-paḥi-ras* कौतम्बक one of the 41 materials of clothing permissible to Buddhist mendicants; a kind of grass formerly used in making clothes (*K. du.* ཀ *388*).

ཀོ་ཏམ་ཕག *ko-tam-bhag* same as above.

ཀོ་ཏྲ་པ *ko-tra-pa* कोद्रव, कोरदूष, in vulg. Nepalese *Kodu*, a kind of millet largely used in Sikkim for making *murwa* beer; it is mentioned in *K. d.* ར *333*. A species of grain eaten by the poor; *Paspatum scrobiculatum*.

ཀོ་ཏྲོག་ཅན *ko-trog-can* མི་ཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *mi krog krog* applied to a thoughtless, childish man (*K. d.* ས *369*).

ཀོ་ཐ *ko-tha* कोथ, कुष्ठ a kind of leprosy (*Jä.*).

ཀོ་ཐལ་ *ko-thal* cinders, ashes; ཀོ་ཐལ་དུ་བྱས་པ *ko-thal-du byas pa* to be reduced to ashes: ཀོ་ཐལ་འཐོར་བར་གྱུར་པ *ko-thal ḫthor-war gyur-pa* scattered about ashes.

‡ ཀོ་དཱ་ལ *ko-dā-la* कोदाल or कोदालक a tree growing in the mountain called ཁུ་བྱུག་རི Kokila Parvata (*K. d.* ར *274*).

ཀོ་པང་ཙེ *ko-pañ-tse* a sort of tea (*Schtr.*); usually called *Capinse* (*Schtr.*).

ཀོ་བི་ད་ར *Ko-bi-da-ra* कोविदार the tree of paradise on which grows the *Pāri-jāta* flower; also a tree the flower of which is pretty and of sweet scent, probably *Bauhinia variegata* (*K. my.* ཀ *20*); ཀོ་བི་ད་རག कोविदारक an abode of the gods (*K. du.* ད *310*).

ཀོ་བོ *Ko-bo* prop. n. of a country (*Vai. kar.*).

ཀོ་བྲག་པ *Ko-brag-pa* prop. a sect of *Tantrik* Buddhists; also its founder: ཀོ་བྲག་པ་བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱིས་བལ་པོ་ནས་བི་བྷུ་ཏི་ཙནྡྲ་དིང་རི་རུ་སྤྱན་དྲངས་ནས་ཕྱིས་མྱང་སྟོད་དུ་ཀོ་བྲག་དགོན་པ་བཏབ། (*J. Zañ.*) *Bsod-nams rgyal-mtshan* of *Ko-brag* brought Vibhūti Chandra from Bal-po (Nepal) to Ding-ri and later on founded the monastery of Ko-brag in Upper Myañ.

ཀོ་མ *ko-ma* a bird (*Vai. sñ.*).

ཀོ་ཙེ *ko-tse* ཇ་བརྒྱད་པ *ja brgyad-pa* the Chinese name for the brick-tea used by the common people of Tibet. It is called *ja brgyad-pa*, the eighth or the inferior quality of tea (*S. kar. 80*).

ཀོ་ཝགས *ko-wags* is meant to express the voice of a raven (*Jä.*).

‡ ཀོ་རནྡོ *Ko-rando* कोरण्ड prop. a country, said to be in the fabulous Western Continent of Godāniya (*K. d.* ར *331*).

‡ ཀོ་ར་བ *Ko-raba* कौरव the descendants of Kuru; their party; n. of a country in the east (*K. d.* ར *267*).

ཀོ་རེ *ko-re* or ཀོ་ར *ko-ra* cup for drinking; ཤིང་ཀོར *çiñ-kor* wooden cup which every Tibetan carries with him in the pocket of his great coat next to his bosom; ཤེལ་ཀོར *çel-kor* a drinking glass.

ཀོ་ལའི་འདབ *ko-laḥi ḫdab* = གླང་པོའི་པི་པི་ལིང *glañ-poḥi pi-pi liñ* plantain leaf (*Mñon.*).

ཀོ་ལོང I: *ko-loñ* annoyance; dissatisfaction; the jealousy of demi-gods or of *Nāga*, &c.: ཀོ་ལོང་དུ་ང་ལ་ཕྲག་དོག་མ་བྱེད་ཅིག། "pray do not out of dissatisfaction be jealous of me." In saying grace at meal time the Gods are exhorted by the lamas not to be spiteful, jealous or angry, &c.: ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ་ཁོང་ཁྲོ་མེད་པས་ཀོ་ལོང་བསྐྱེད་པ་ལྟ་ཅི་སྨོས། the Lord (Atis a) not being actuated by any spite did not express any dissatisfaction, &c. (*A. 58*).

ཀོ་ལོང II: is a dubious word (*Schtr.*); ཀོ་ལོང་བ *ko-loñ-wa* to hate, envy; but in a passage in *Mil.*, where the connection admits of no doubt, *ko-loñ mdzad-pa* must be taken = disdain (*Jä.*). In Amdo ཀོ་ལོང *ko-loñ* = dispute, fight.

‡ ཀོ་ཤ་ལཱ *Ko-ça-lā* कोशला mythical river east of Jambudvīpa (*K. d.* ར *267*).

‡ ཀོ་ཤི་ལཱ *Ko-çi-lā* कोशिला a certain king of birds (*K. my.* ཀ *18*).

‡ ཀཽཎྜི་ནྱ *Koṇḍi-nya* कौण्डिन्य the son of Upāyamati; in Tib. ཀུན་ཤེས n. of a Muni or sage; n. of a grammarian; a patronymic of the poet Jayadeva.

† ཀོ་ཤམ་བི *Ko-çam-bi*, also written ཀོ་ཤུ་ཤམ་བི *Koçu-çam-bi* कौशाम्बी, the city of flowers; n. of an ancient city situated on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab, in the vicinity of Kurrah; acc. to *Ñag. 3* Vatsapattana.

† ཀོ་ཤི་ཀ *Ko-çi-ka*, also written ཀོ་ཤུ་ཤི་ཀ *Ko-çu-çi-ka* कौशिक. 1 an epithet of Indra; n. of a drug. 2. n. of the *Vatica Robusta*; n. of a teacher; an owl; a patronymic of Vis vāmitra, who was the grandson of Kus ika; n. of a river, river Kosi (*K. d.* ར *267*).

Syn. ནཱ་གུ་ལེ *na-gu-le*; སྦྲུལ་ཁས་སྡིགས་པ *sbrul khas sdigs-pa*; དྲང་སྲོང་མཛོད་ཤེས *drañ-sroñ mdsod çes* (*Ñag.*).

† ཀོ་ཥ་ཐི་ལ་ཆེན་པོ *Ko-ṣa-ṭhi-la chen-po* कौष्ठिल n. of a *Çrāvaka* attendant of the Buddha (*K. my.* ཀ *428*).

† ཀོ་ས་ལ *Ko-sa-la* कोसल, कोशल n. of a part of Ancient Oudh which in the Buddha's time was ruled by King Prasenajit.

ཀོག་པ I: *kog-pa* 1. a cover; ཀོག་ཤོག *kog-çog* the paper-cover of a letter; an envelope (*Yig. k. 8*): ཀོག་ཤོག་བཟང་སྦྱར་གྱིས་དགོས the cover or envelope (of a letter) should be neat and clean. ཇ་ཀོག *ja-kog* a hide case in which tea is packed is usually called *ja-ko*; མར་ཀོག *mar-kog* a skin of butter: མར་གྱི་ཀོག་དང་ཆུ་རྡོ་རི་བཞིན་དུ། (*S. leg.*) "like a stone in water or package of butter." ཤུན་ཀོག *çun-kog* shell, rind; ཕྱི་ཡི་ཀོག *phyi-yi-kog* exterior shell; bark. 2. the name ཀོག་པ *kog-pa* is applied to an old man after the age of 85 (*Rtsa shuñ.*).

ཀོག་པ II: 1. vb., to splinter off, to chip; ཀོག་ལངས་པ to rise suddenly and run away (*Jä.*). 2. ཀོག་པ་ཤུ་བ *kog-pa çu-wa* to peel, pare off.

ཀོག་ཙེ *kog-tse* जाल a net: acc. to (*Ñag.*) ཅ་དང་རི་དྭགས་སྐྱང་བྱེད་རྒྱ་རྣམས། "a net or snare to catch birds or wild animals."

ཀོང་ I: *koñ*, also ཀོང་ཀོང་ *koñ-koñ*, concave; excavated; crooked; bent; warped. ས་ཀོང་ཀོང་ *sa koñ-koñ* undulating ground; ཀོང་པ་ཉིད *koñ-pa-ñid* concavity.

ཀོང་ II: ཀོང་པོ *Koñ-po*, also སྐོང་བུ *skoñ-bu* कौङ्किन 1. cup; crucible. 2. the country of ravines, n. of a province of Tibet lying to the south-east of Lhasa and east of Tse-thang. ཀོང་གསུམ *Koñ-gsum* त्रिगर्त the three divisions of *Koñ-yul*; also n. of a kingdom in Ancient India which was ruled by King Susarmā. ཀོང་སྐེད *Koñ-sked* a kind of sash or waist-band of fine wool manufactured in *Koñ-po*; ཀོང་མདུང་ *koñ-mduñ* a kind of spear manufactured in *Koñ-po* (*Jig. 32*); ཀོང་སྤང་ *koñ-pañ* planks brought from *Koñ-po* (*S. kar. 179*); ཀོང་སྤྲེལ *koñ-sprel* an ape from *Koñ-po*; the name of an individual who made a donation to aid in repairing the monastery of Samye. ཀོང་བཟོ *kon-bzo* a kind of armour or weapon manufactured in *Koñ-po*.

* ཀོང་ཀུན *koñ-kun* कौङ्कन n. p. (*Schr.*).

ཀོང་ཁྲུ *koñ-khru* (*koñ-ṭhu*) a kind of yellow satin: གོས་ཀོང་ཁྲུ་སེར་པོ་ཕྱུག་གཅིག (*S. kar. 180*) a piece or roll of yellow satin for a gown.

ཀོང་ཇོ *Koñ-jo*, in Chinese *Kung-chu*, a princess; the Tibetan name of the daughter of Emperor Tai-tsung, who was married to King *Sroñ-tsan Sgam-po*, རྒྱ་ནག་ཕྱག་ནས་རྒྱ་བཟའ་ཀོང་ཇོ *Koñ-jo*, from China; the Chinese spouse Koñ-jo (*Led.* ཀ *5*).

ཀོང་བུ *Koṅ-bu* a small cup-shaped brass or copper oil-burner; མཆོད་ཀོང *mchod-koṅ* an offering bowl, a cup for offering pure water to any divinity; སྣག་ཀོང *snag-koṅ* ink-stand, generally for black ink; མཚལ་ཀོང *mtshal-koṅ* ink-stand for red ink or vermilion; བླུགས་ཀོང *blugs-koṅ* casting mould, crucible; གསེར་ཀོང *gser-koṅ* a gold cup or oil-burner placed before Tibetan deities; བྱེ་ཀོང *bye-koṅ* bowl of sand.

ཀོང་མོ *koṅ-mo* [illegible] a cave; a ditch.

ཀོད *Koḍ* boiled: ཇ་དེ་ཀོད་ནས་ཀ་ར་བྲམ་པོ་ལྔ་བྱིན་པས་ཇོ་བོ་དགྱེས *ja ḍe koḍ-nas ka-ra bram-po lña byiṅ-pas Jo-wo dgyes* (*A. 95*) the tea having been boiled (prepared) and given with five lumps of sugar, the *Jo-wo* was gratified.

ཀོན་པ *kon-pa*, also called ཀོན་པ་གབ་སྐྱེས *kon-pa gab-skyes*, the name of a plant that grows in solitary places, generally in the clefts of rocks. This medicine, *kon-pa gab-skyes*, is used in Tibet for stopping hemorrhage.

ཀོབ་ཀོབ *kob-kob*, same as ཀབ་ཀོབ *kab-kob*, the noise or sound produced from the stretching of hides.

ཀོམ་པ *kom-pa* to tan (skin).

ཀོམ་གདན *kom-gdan* a seat made of tanned skin.

ཀོམ་པོ *kom-po* skin which has been made soft and pliable by tanning; leather.

ཀོམ་ཅིང་ཀོང་ཇོ *Kom-çiṅ koṅ-jo* the princess Kom, the youngest daughter of Wen Chung, the fifth Emperor of the Tang dynasty. She was married to King Me Agtshom (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཀོར *kor*, same as སྐོར *skor*. 1. is used as a ཚིག་ཕྲད or auxiliary particle used in the manner of an affix, as in སྟོད་ཀོར *stoḍ-kor*, which signifies a cloth that surrounds or covers the upper part of one's body; hence སྟོད་ལེ *stoḍ-le* a kind of half jacket worn by children and also by lama dancers; ཀླད་ཀོར *klaḍ-kor* the circular dot put over the head of certain letters to signify the letter མ *ma*. 2. anything that has been cut out by the hand or a lathe, such as ཤིང་ཀོར *çiṅ-kor* a wooden cup; རྫ་ཀོར *rdsa-kor* an earthen cup or vessel turned out. 3. n. of a place; ཀོར་ནི་རུ་པ *Kor-ni-ru-pa* n. of a great lama who was a native of the place called *Kor*. (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

- ཀོར *kor* also occurs in ཐན་ཀོར *than-kor*, ཉེན་ཀོར *ñen-kor*, བོད་ཀོར *boḍ-kor*, པད་ཀོར *paḍ-kor*, གདུབ་ཀོར *gdub-kor*, &c.

ཀོར་ཀོར *kor-kor* coiled: ཞགས་པ་བསྒྲང་བ་ལ་ཀོར་ཀོར་བྱས། "a string was wound round the (exorcist's) dagger (*Vai. sṅ. 88*).

ཀོར་བཟོ *kor-bzo* lit. of round make; a kind of shield of round shape (*Btsii.*).

ཀོལ a colloq. form of ཀོར.

ཀོལ་བའི་ལམ *kol-wahi lam* = ལམ་ངན་པ *lam-ṅan-pa*, a bad road (*Mṅon.*).

ཀོལ་ས *kol-sa*, v. བགོལ་ས *bgol-sa* or གོལ་ས *gol-sa*.

ཀོས་ཀོ *kos-ko* [illegible] the chin. This word is also applied to the throat and even to the wind-pipe.

ཀྱ་ལ *Kya-la* (also called སྐྱ་ལ) petty; n. of a petty state in Tibet, the chief town of which is ཀྱ་ལ་སེང་གདོང་ (lit. the lion-face), where the Tsang-po, it is said, enters a rocky chasm in the mountains.

ཀྱ་ཨན་ *Kya-an* n. of a large fort in Tibet (*Dsam. 32*).

ཀྱག་ *kyag* or ཀྱག་ཀྱག་ *kyag-kyag* 1. throwing obstacles in the way of another's work out of spite. 2. thick; run into clots; ཀྱག་པ་སྲིད་ *yag-pa srid* thickness (*Cs.*).

ཀྱག་ཀྱོག་ *kyag-kyog* or ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག་ *kyog-kyog* वक्र curved; crooked; not straight.

ཀྱང་ I: *kyaṅ*, also ཀྱང་ཀྱང་ *kyaṅ-kyaṅ* or ཀྱང་པོ་ *kyaṅ-po*, 1. straight; right; very straight (*Cs.*). 2. slender as a stick (*Jä.*).

ཀྱང་ II: अपि च 1. and; and also; though; although; too; yet more; used instead of དང་ *daṅ* enclitically after the letters ག་ད་བ་ས. In composition the word ཀྱང་ is placed between the subject and the predicate, for example:—མཛེས་ཀྱང་མཛེས་ལ་སེམས་ཀྱང་བཟང་ he was beautiful and his mind was also good. In the sense of "though" ཀྱང་ follows the first or contrasted verb:—གདོང་པ་མཛེས་ཀྱང་ལུས་པོ་ཀྱོག "though his face was handsome yet his body was crooked." འདི་ནི་མཛེས་ཤིང་འོད་ཀྱང་འགྱུ། this being handsome also sheds lustre. 2. since, since that; then, therefore; likewise; whereas.

ཀྱང་ཀྱོང་ *kyaṅ-kyoṅ* indolent, lazy, idle (*Jä.*).

ཀྱར་པོ་ *kyar-po*, also ཀྱར་ཀྱར་ *kyar-kyar*, flat, not globular (*Cs.*).

ཀྱར་ཀྱོར་ *kyar-kyor* still feeble as a convalescent after disease (*Jä.*).

ཀྱལ་ I: *kyal*, resp. ཞལ་ཀྱལ་ *shal-kyal*, a joke; also a comic or jocular look: ལན་ཅིག་ཞལ་ཀྱལ་དུ་མཛད་དེ། (*A. 113*) once having a jocular smile on his face.

ཀྱལ་ II: also ཀྱལ་ཀྱལ་ *kyal-kyal*, sometimes written as རྐྱལ་རྐྱལ་ *rkyal-rkyal*, long and flat, not globular. Described in (*Ṅag.*) དོན་རྩ་སྤང་ལ་འཁྱུག་འཁྱུག་ཅེ་བའི་དོན། like straw, hollow and devoid of meaning; worthless.

ཀྱལ་ཀ་ *kyal-ka* केलि, प्रलाप joke, jest, tricks: ཀྱལ་ཀའི་ཚིག་ *kyal-kahi tshig* केलिवचन, རྩེད་མོའི་ཚིག་ *rtsed-mohi tshig* playful word.

ཀྱལ་པ་ *kyal-pa* vain, idle talk, nonsense.

ཀྱལ་ཀྱོལ་ *kyal-kyal* poor; ill-conditioned.

ཀྱི་ *kyi* 1. This syllable is primarily an inflecting affix attached to nouns, adj., participles, &c., indicating the genitive case. This affix takes the form ཀྱི only after the final letters ད, བ, or ས, and is varied to གྱི where the word to which it is attached ends in either ན, མ, ར, or ལ, and to གི where the preceding final is ག or ང, or simply to འི if the final happens to be a vowel. Ex.: བོད་ཀྱི of Tibet, Tibetan; ལམ་གྱི of the way; བྱང་གི of the north; འགྲོ་བའི་ཚེ at the time of going. Sometimes, moreover, it is elided altogether, as in བོད་སྐད Tibetan language. 2. It is annexed to verbal roots (with the same variations of form) after the manner of a continuative particle and imparting the gerundial sense, but by some modern writers used as a finite verb. Gerundially it generally implies an antithesis which may be expressed in English by "though" followed by "yet": བུ་མོས་ཕོ་ལ་བོས་ཀྱི་མགོ་སྐོར་བ་མེད་པར་དྲང་ལམ་ལ་སོང་ though the girl called to him, yet he went on the straight way without turning his head. As affix to a finite verb it is frequent in the writings of Padma Jungnas and Milaraspa, and is also used in the *C.* colloquial. Attached to the verbal root it may also carry the sense of

"as much as," "as far as": ལམ་འདི་ཇི་ཙམ་དྲན་པ་ཙམ་གླང་གི་རྗེས་སུ་སོང་ as far as he remembered this road, he followed the ox. 3. ཀྱི connecting the auxiliary verb with the verbal root forms a much-used present tense: ཉལ་ཀྱི་ཡོད I am lying down. But here the final vowel does not often take the simple *i* (ི), *e.g.*, ལྟ་ཀྱིན་འདུག is seeing; still we have in books ཟས་ཟ་ཀྱི་འདུག is eating food. [*N.B.*—The use with the instrumental form ཀྱིས will come under that article.]

ཀྱི་གློང *kyi-glon* the elbow.

ཀྱི་ལྕེ *Kyi-lce* n. of a medicinal plant, *Gentiana decumbens.* The white species of this plant called ཀྱི་ལྕེ་དཀར་པོ *kyi-lce dkar-po* is in repute for biliousness. The blue called ཀྱི་ལྕེ་སྔོན་པོ *kyi-lce snon-po* heals swelling in the throat or glands (*Med.*).

ཀྱི་བུན *kyi-bun* a chill; a feeling of cold (*Sch.*).

ཀྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་སྔོན་པོ *kyi-lin chu-rta snon-po*= དངུལ་ཆུ *dnul-chu* quicksilver (*Smān. 118*).

ཀྱི་ཧུད *kyi-hud* ཀྱ་ཧ, ཀྱཱ་ཧཱ, ཀྱ་ཧུ, ཀྱཱ་ཧཱ 1. interj., the sound of weeping, lamentation; an expression of grief, sorrow or loss; Alas! Ah! ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཟེར་བ *kyi-hud zer-wa* ཀྱཱ་ཧཱ ཀྱ་ཧ expressing deep sorrow or lamentation. 2. one of the eight cold hells of the Buddhist purgatory.

ཀྱིག་རྩེ *kyig-rtse* unburnt brick (*Sch.*).

ཀྱིང *Kyin* n. of a people living in the east of Asia (*Yig. 8*).

ཀྱིང་སེར་རླུང *kyin ser-rlun* a violent wind with hail: acc. to *Jä.* also ཀྱ་ས *kya-sa*, onomatopoetic word; a blowing wind.

ཀྱིན *kyin* a verbal termination used alternatively with གྱིན *gyin* and གིན *gin* and after a vowel; ཡིན *yin* denoting a partic. pres. like the English '*ing*': གླུ་ལེན་ཀྱིན་སོང proceed on your way singing! With ཡོད *yod* or འདུག *hdug* it forms a periphrastical present tense: སྨོན་ལམ་འདེབས་ཀྱིན་ཡོད *smon-lam hdebs-kyin yod* he is praying (just now) (*Jä.*). Most probably the common present form in *kyi*, *gi*, &c., is an excised form of this use, *e.g.*, ཡོང་གི་འདུག is coming; ལྟ་ཀྱི་ཡོད is looking.

ཀྱིར *kyir*, also ཀྱིར་ཀྱིར *kyir-kyir*, round; circular; a disk; a round thing; ཀྱིར་བ་ཉིད *kyir-wa-ñid* roundness.

ཀྱིས *kyis* by, with; the sign of the instrumental case, used after the letters ད, བ, or ས, and generally indicating the personal subject of the action. It is called the བྱེད་པ་པོའི་སྒྲ *byed-pa pohi sgra* (the term of the doer). Gerundially *kyis* is annexed to a verbal root to render clauses which in English would be introduced with "by," "from," &c., *e.g.*, རལ་གྲིས་མཆིན་པ་ཕིགས་ཀྱིས་བསད་དོ from the sword having pierced the liver, he was slain. Of course the prep. "from" might be omitted here. Again our "because" is often an appropriate opening to clauses terminated in ཀྱིས; གྱིས, &c.: འདྲེ་བྱུང་ཀྱིས་ཕྱིར་ལོག་སོང the demon coming, he turned aside; or, because the demon came, he, &c.

ཀྱུ *kyu* ལྕགས་ཀྱུ a hook; ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* iron hook; an angle; a fishing hook; ཞབས་ཀྱུ *shabs-kyu* (*i.e.*, the foot-hook) a mark fixed at the foot of a letter to signify the vowel 'u' and written as ུ

ཀྱུར་ཀྱུར *kyur-kyur* twittering; the cry of a small bird: ཁྱི་བུ་ཅོག་ཀྱུར་ཀྱུར་སྒྲོག *byibu coga kyur-kyur sgrog* the swallow twitters.

ཀྱེ *kye* कि, भोः the vocative sign; O! Holla! ཀྱེ *kye* is called འབོད་པའི་སྒྲ *bod-pahi sgra* or interjection—the word of invocation or calling: ཀྱེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ། O great King! ཀྱེ་ནོར་བུ་པདྨ O lotus-gem (Chenraisi).

ཀྱེ་ཀྱེ *Kye-kye*, also written ཀྱེ for abbreviation; conveys the same meaning as ཀྱེ.

• ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Kye-rdo-rje* हे वज्र n. of a terrific *Tantrik* deity.

ཀྱེ་ག *kye-ga* n. for the magpie.

ཀྱེ་ཕང་པ *Kye-phañ-pa* n. of an idol of the Nying-ma sect, consisting, like most of the popular idols in Tibet, of an enchanted stick or log decked with rags, but much dreaded and said to be identical with *Pe-dkar Gyalpo* (*Jä.*).

ཀྱེ་མ *kye-ma* हा बत (interj.) Alas! An expression of surprise with sorrow, also of misery; ཀྱེ་མ་མ་ལ *kye-ma-ma-la* अहो बत but oh! an interjection expressive of desire for compassion or fatigue: ཀྱེ་མ་མ་ལ་གླང་པོ་འདི *kye-ma ma-la glañ-po hdi* alas this elephant! (*A. K. 1-36*).

ཀྱེ་རེ *kye-re* or ཀེ་རེ *ke-re*, also ཀྱེར *kyer*, upright, erect; ཀྱེ་རེ་བ *kye-re-wa* or ཀྱེ་རེ་ཉིད *kye-re-ñid* the act of standing erect.

ཀྱེ་ཧུད *kye-hud* (interj.) अहो, हा कष्टं Alas! Woe! Ah! What misery! An expression of grief or pain; ཀྱེ་ཧོ *kye-ho* What oh! Holla! ཀྱེ་ཧོ་ཀྭ་ཡེ་འབོད་པའི་ཚིག། *kye-ho* and *kwa-ye* are exclamatory words.

ཀྱོ་བ *kyo-wa* अङ्कुश a pointed iron-hook; a large pin to pierce with.

ཀྱོ་རང *kyo-rañ*, v. ཀྱོ་བ *kyo-wa*

ཀྱོག *kyog*, also ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག वक्र, crooked, bent, winding, curved: མགོ་བོ་ཀྱོག་ཀྱོག་བྱས། having turned his head (sideways). ལམ་ཀྱོག *lam-kyog* a winding or surpentine road; a zig-zag.

ཀྱོག་པོ *Kyog-po* वक्र crooked; ཀྱོག་པོར *kyog-por* crookedly, not straight: རི་དྭགས་ཕྱུགས་རྣམས་མགྲིན་པ་ཀྱོག་སྟེ་བྲོས་སོང (*Pag. 133*) the wild animals that conceal themselves bending their necks ran away.

ཀྱོང I: *kyoñ* or ཀྱོང་ཀྱོང *kyoñ-kyoñ* 1. निम्न hollow; cavity; the hollow of a dish or tray; cognate to ཁོང *koñ*. 2. obstinate; unmanageable (*Jä.*). 3. hard, as in ཆུ་ཀྱོང་པོ, hard water; evidently a colloq. form of ཆུ་ཀྱོང་པོ.

ཀྱོང II: or ཀྱོང་བུ *kyoñ-bu* a small shovel, scraper; ཀྱོང་ཁ *kyoñ-kha* quarrel (*Sch.*).

ཀྱོམ *kyom* flexible but without elasticity; flabby, loose, lax.

ཀྱོམ་པ *kyom-pa* soft and tough; ཀྱོམ་པ་ཉིད *kyom-pa-ñid* pliancy; toughness.

ཀྱོམ་ཀྱོམ *kyom-kyom* of irregular shape, not rectilinear (*Jä.*).

ཀྱོར *kyor* or ཀྱོར་ཀྱོར *kyor-kyor* weak, feeble, unfortified (*Cs.*).

ཀྱོལ *kyol* or ཀྱོལ་ཀྱོལ *kyol-kyol*=ཀྱོར *kyor*.

ཀྲ *Kra* (*ṭa*) for ཀྲ་ཤ, ཀྲ་བརྩུགས *kra-btsugs* established a Dharmas'ālā (*A. 61*).

ཀྲ་མ་ཤར་ཥ *kra-ma çar-ṣa* n. of a kind of precious stone: "པད་མ་ར་ཀའི་ཁང་བརྩིགས་པས་མཐོ་བ་ཀྲ་མ་ཤར་ཥའི་བ་གམ། (*Rtsii. 41*) a house built of ruby made lofty with a dome of *krama çarṣa*.

ཀྲག *krag* (*ṭag*)=བྲག *brag*, signifying rock.

kraṅ-ṅe (*ṭang-ṅe*) standing; or an upright posture; *kraṅ-sdod-pa* to stand.

Kraṅ-naṅ (*tang-nang*) a gallery round a house; a covered passage; evidently an incorrect form of .

kraṅ-wa (*tang-wa*), prob. wrongly written for , to make straight.

krad-ḥkhor (*ṭé-khor*) a ring used in the exercise of archery as a butt for arrows; a mark; a target.

krad-rgyun (*ṭé-gyün*) a piece of long narrow leather to mend shoes with; acc. to *Cs.* a long narrow piece of leather to fasten the sole to the upper leather of a shoe or boot.

krad-pa (*ṭé-pa*) a shoe; a covering for the feet of the lower classes of people; a leathern half-boot; *krad-lhan* a patch for shoe.

kran-ma (*ṭan-ma*), colloq. for *sran-ma*, peas.

krab-krab (*ṭab-ṭab*) = dancing or stamping of the feet: (his) legs and arms moved as in dancing. According to *Ṅag.* is equivalent to , flat.

kram (*ṭam*) cabbage; sweet or fresh cabbage; *kram skyur* cabbage-pickle; cabbage soaked in vinegar.

‡ *Kri-ka-ru-ka* n. of a monastery in ancient Behar which was also known by the names of Samudra Gupta and Kusumapuri (*A. 60*).

‡ *kri-ka lā-ṭa* a small lizard. There is an account of this animal being once offered as a burnt sacrifice to the gods (*K. d.* 214).

‡ *Kri-kri* n. of a Buddhist king of Benares who is said to have patronised Buddha Kās'yapa. In the Chinese version of the Vimala-kīrti-nirdes'a sûtra, he is called Krpin, the kind and merciful.

kri-kha (*ṭi-kha*) the magpie; the white-breasted magpie; colloq. called *kya-ka* in Tibet.

Kri-wa shaḥi-gdoṅ n. of a place in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

kri-mi (*ṭi-mi*) = *bya-gag* 1. the grey duck (*Mṅon.*). 2. a worm.

kriya ; the ritualistic part of Sambhawa mysticism: (*A. 74*) the *kryā man-tra* having been performed by the six-armed deity.

Kri-çoṅ-ba-ro n. of an individual who did some service to Atis'a during his journey to Tibet through Nepal (*A. 142*).

krig-krig (*ṭig-ṭig*) = to beat or press with the hand or feet; to make the sound *ṭig-ṭig*.

krig-gi (*ṭig-gi*) straight: the iron arrow when quite straight being good (*D.R.*).

krig-cags med-pa not customary or purposelessly; for nothing: Mongol tribes without adhering to custom would always be making prayers (*D. çel.10*).

ཀྲིང་ཀང་ *kriṅ-kaṅ* (*ṭiṅ-kaṅ*) a weapon like the spear; a forked spear: མདུང་དང་ཀྲིང་ཀང་འདྲ་ལ་སོ་བཅས་རེར། (to the cost of) a spear and lance with saw-like teeth (*Rtsii.*).

ཀྲིང་བག་སྒྱོ *kriṅ-bag-sgyo* (*ṭiṅ-pag-gyo*) glue or paste made of flour.

ཀྲིན་ནད *krin-nad* (*ṭin-ne'*) the colic.

ཀྲིཥྞ *Kriṣna* कृष्ण n. of sculptor; an image-maker during Atis'a's time about 1000 A.D. (*A. 121*).

ཀྲིཥྞ་སཱ་ར *Kriṣ-ṇa-sā-ra* कृष्णसार the spotted antelope (*Jä.*); a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a *Bodhisattva*. The skin of this animal is used by Hindus and Buddhists alike to sit upon; the Tibetan lamas attach much sanctity to this antelope and its skin.

ཀྲུ་ཀྲུ *kru-kru* (*ṭu-ṭu*) (*W.*) wind-pipe (*Jä.*).

ཀྲུ་ཀྲུ་ཏྲིས *kru-kru triṣ* (*ṭu-ṭu ṭi*) पिचव a kind of yellow chintz resembling satin of great value, formerly highly prized in India and Tibet. It is called ཀྲུང་ཤར་ཀྲུ་མེར་ཐིག་ཅན.

ཀྲུ་ར *kru-ra* (*ṭu-ra*) = དམངས་རིགས *dmaṅs-rigs* the vulgar, or the lowest class of people in the mystical language (*K. g.* ཀ *28*).

ཀྲུང་ཀྲུང་སྒྲ་ཅན *Kruṅ-kruṅ sgra-can* (*ṭuṅg-ṭuṅg-ḍa-can*) n. of a country (filled with the cry of storks or cranes) said to have been visited by the Buddha (*K. du.* ཀ *302*).

ཀྲུང་ཐང་ *Kruṅ-thaṅ* the chief Chinese minister who was resident in Tibet when Abbé Huc visited Lhasa; an official of his class (*Yig. k. 38*). Probably an error for *Chung t'ang*, a title borne by certain high officials in China.

ཀྲུམ་པ *krum-pa* (*ṭum-pa*) broken in the edge or side or nibbled, but not entirely broken to pieces.

ཀྲུམས *Krums* (*ṭum*) meat: in polite language it is called གསོལ་ཀྲུམས (*sol-ṭum*), the meat that is offered to a respected person.

ཀྲེ་ཉག *Kre-ñag* (*ṭe-ñag*) n. of a place in Kham.

ཀྲ་ནག *krag-nag* (*ṭe-nag*) the spout of a kettle (*Sch.*).

ཀྲེ་པ *kre-pa* (*ṭe-pa*) the forehead; also a colloq. spelling for དཔྲལ་བ *dpral-pa*, the forehead.

ཀྲེ་འོ *Kre-ḥo* (*ṭe-o*) n. of a place in Kham.

ཀྲོ་དྷ་ན *kro dha-na* ཁྲོ་བ་མ = བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ a fierce woman; an amazon (*Mṅon.*).

ཀྲོག་ཀྲོག *krog-krog* (*ṭog-ṭog*) a kind of sound produced by the grinding of hard or brittle objects together: ཀྲོག་ཀྲོག་ནི་སྒྲ་སྐད "*tog-tog* is a sound" (*Ṅag.*); *ṭog-ṭog* is an onomatopoetic word meaning a grating sound.

ཀྲོང་ *kroṅ* (*ṭoṅ*) erect; standing: ལུས་ཀྲང་ཀྲོང་། the body erectly stood.

ཀྲོང་ཀྲོང *kroṅ-kroṅ* (*ṭong-ṭong*) standing; posing still and erect: སློབ་མ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་མཐོང་བར་ལྷ་དངོས་སུ་ཀྲོང་ཀྲོང་བཞུགས་སྣང་བ། (*A. 27*) "while the two pupils were looking on, the deity was able to appear erect as if in life." When used of persons, it means also standing on one's knees; kneeling in an upright position (*Jä.*).

ཀྲོང་རྩེ *kroṅ-rtse* (*toṅg-tse*) n. of a kind of round writing anciently used in China: ... the characters of that time were circular letters called *Toṅg-tse*. The word ཀྲོང་རྩེ *kroṅ-rtse* seems to be a corruption of the Chinese *tang-ch'ien*, copper cash. Tibetans say ... "a hundred cash."

ཀྲོན་ཀྲོན *kron-kron* (*ton-ton*) in *W.* hanging; dangling.

ཀླ་རྩི *kla-rtsi* musk: ... this is an incorrect spelling of the word གླ་རྩི *gla-tsi*.

ཀླ་ཀློ *kl-klo* ..., ..., ..., ... 1. a barbarian: ... *kyi-hud gla-glo dud hgro klu* (*Zam. 2*) "Alas, the Mleccha, the beasts, and the *Nāga*!" 2. any Musalman of India, a Hwi-hwi or Hwi-tse in China. 3. a nation without laws; a barbarous, uncivilised race.

ཀླ་ཀློ་ཁ *kla-klo-kha* = ... *śaṅś* copper (*Mṅon.*).

*ཀླ་ཀློ་རྣམས *kla-klo rnams* ... the barbarians (*Schr.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཁ *kla-klohi kha* ... a Musalman's mouth; = ཁ་ཆེ *kha-che* "a wide mouth-man," *i.e.*, a Musalman of Kashmir.

*ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཆོས *kla-klohi chos* ... (*Schr.*) "religion on the lips."

ཀླ་ཀློའི་ཏིག་ཏ *kla-klohi tig-ta* several bitter roots growing in the sub-Himālayan regions; one is also called ... *Gentiana cheretta* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་སྒོག *kla-klohi sgog* = ... garlic (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླ་ཀློའི་འཕེལ *kla-klohi hphel* ..., ... n. of a Turuṣka (Tartar) King; lit. growth of the *Yavana* or the *Mleccha*;

ཀླ་ཀློའི་བྱེ་བྲག *kla-klohi bye-brag* ... a tribe of Turuṣka; a Tartar.

— ཀླག་ཅོར *klag-cor* ..., ... clamour, noise: ... less noisy: ... "having made a row about."

ཀླག་པ *klag-pa* 1. ... study, reading; ... a teaching professor, a teacher: ... "has completed his vow of study" (*A. K. 30*), v. ཀློག་པ *klog-pa* to read, peruse; ཀླགས *klags* ..., is pret. of ཀློག་པ. 2. ... to incarnate: ... waiting for or expectant of one's advent or incarnation; in Aṣṭa. ... "one who finds fault with"; ... = ... not incarnated or obtained an incarnated state: ... "there cannot be transmigration from one to another state of emptiness." (This is in reference to the eighteen states of *Sūnyatā*.)

ཀླགས *klags*, v. ཀློག *klog*.

ཀླད *klad* ... 1. "the word *klad* means above or upward" (*Nag.*); ... revolving round overhead (*A. 155*). 2. ..., ... head; brain; it is also written as ... same as ..., a dot or cypher placed on the top or head of a letter to denote the abbreviation of the letter མ *ma*, which is commonly used in writing and occasionally in printing. 3. first; ... from the first: ... as to lion's cubs, their claws are prominent from the first.

ཀླད་རྒྱ *klad rgya* membrane covering the brain; *pia mater*; ... the bloody marrow in the bones (*Schr.*); ཀླད་སྒོ *klad sgo* the fontanel in the infant cranium (*Schr.*).

ཀླད་ཆུང་ *ḳlad chuṅ* the cerebellum; ཀླད་གཞུང་ *ḳlad gshuṅ* the spinal marrow; ཀླད་གཟེར་ *ḳlad gzer* painful pricking sensation in the brain; ཀླད་ཤུབས or ཀླད་ཤུ the thin covering of the brain.

ཀླད་ཐོ *ḳlad-tho* the top length of a Tibetan tent, *i.e.*, the distance between its two poles.

ཀླད་དོན *ḳlad-don* lit. signifies the meaning of the text or the original work, but is gen. used as a term for the Sanskrit names or expressions which head almost all the religious books of Tibet. The work *Mṅon.* makes ཀླད synonymous with ཀླད་རྒྱས the amplification of the original text.

ཀླད་པ *ḳlad-pa* उपरि what is uppermost; ཀླད་མ *ḳlad-ma* आदि priority, beginning, top.

ཀླད་པ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḳlad-pa ḅgems-pa* lit. whose brains have become confounded; to stun; to surprise; to confound; to overthrow in argument.

ཀླད་བཟོ *ḳlad-ḅzo* the making of the outer side of anything: ཀླད་བཟོ་སྦུག་ཐེར་སྐབས་དང་བསྟུན་བར་བྱ། *ḳlad ḅzo ṣbug ther ṣkabṣ daṅ ḅstun-bar bya* this outer covering and the flannel within must be made to fit in their size (*Yig.* 22).

ཀླན་ཀ *ḳlan-ka* उपालम्भ censure, blame, ཀླན་ཀ་མི་འཚོལ་བ *ḳlan-ka mi ḅtshol-wa* one not seeking brawls: གཞན་ལ་སྐྱོན་འཚོལ་བས་ཀླན་ཀ འཚོལ་བ་ཞེས casting imputations against another is called *ḳlan-ka ḅtshol-wa*; རྩོད་པ་འགོད་པ་ལ་ཡང་ཀླན་ཀ་ཞེས also fomenting a dispute is called *ḳlan-ka*; ཀླན་ཀ་འཚོལ་བ=ཀླན་ཀ་འདམས་པ; उपालम्भशील one who seeks brawls; ཀླན་བྱེད་པ or ཀླན་ཀ་བྱེད་པ or ཀླན་ཀ་འདེབས་པ or སྐུར་ཀླན to censure, blame.

ཀླན་པ *ḳlan-pa* 1. revenge; wrong avenged; to wreak vengeance for: བྱ་རོག་གིས་འུག་པ་ལ་ཤ་ཀླན་པ་ཞེས་པས་ལེན་པའི་དོན (*Lo.* 9) the crow revenges itself upon the owl by what is called flesh-revenge.

ཀླན་བྱ *ḳlan-bya* part to be mended or to be patched.

ཀླམ་པ *ḳlam-pa* कम्बल a thick blanket; also a *pagri* or turban used by Tibetans when travelling: ཀླམ་ཞེས་པ་མགོ་ལ་དཀྲི་རྒྱུའི་རས་རིང་ཐུའི་མིང་ (*K. du.* ཤ 121) *ḳlam* the term for a long piece of cloth which is tied round the head.

ཀླལ་བ *ḳlal-wa*=བསྒྱིངས་པ *ḅsgyiṅs-pa* or བྱ་བཤང་སྤ *bya ḅśaṅs-pa* विजृम्भ, yawning; to yawn.

ཀླས *ḳlas* अन्त, अन्त copious, abundant; an equivalent of ཡས *yas*, beyond, apart, as in འབྱམས་ཀླས, མཐའ་ཀླས *mthaḥ ḳlas* or མཐའ་ཡས (अनन्त). In this case ཀླས may be taken to mean "without,' and is an equivalent of the Sanskrit अ.

ཀླིང་མ *ḳliṅ-ma* or གླིང་མ पुलिन, the margin of a river or lake.

ཀླུ I: *ḳlu* नाग n. of a kind of flower (*K. my.* ཀ 20).

ཀླུ II: नाग, उरग, भुजग, फणधर 1. the Indian *Naga*, that is, a demi-god having the human head and the body of a serpent, which is generally supposed to live in fountains, rivers, and lakes. The *Lu* are also believed to be the guardian of great treasures under-ground; they are able to cause rain and certain maladies, and become dangerous when angry. 2. a serpent or any snake in general.

ཀླུ་ཀུན་ཏུ་དགའ་བའི་ཟློས་གར *ḳlu kun-tu ḍgaḥ-waḥi zloṣ-gar* the drama of Nāgānanda;

ཟློས་གར་གྱི་ ཀླུ་ཀུན་ནས་དགའ་བའི་ཕྱག་མཚན་དཔའ་བའི་མིང་། a dramatic treatise by Harsadeva (*Ya-sel. 230*).

ཀླུ་ཁང་ *ḳlu-khaṅ* the residence of the *Lu* or serpent gods. An imaginary palace supposed to exist at the bottom of the sea or of some lake where the *Nāga* reside: ཀླུ་ཁང་དྲུང་ཚལ་ཀྱི་ལྗོངས་ལ་གཟིགས་སོ (*Jig.*) saw the palace of the *Lu* and their grove with delight.

ཀླུ་གླང་ནག་པོ་བ་རུ་ཅན *ḳlu-glaṅ nag-po ba-ru can*=སྡིག་སྲིན the crab which is called by the Tibetans "bull-horned black *Lu*" (*Ṣman. 144*)

* ཀླུ་རྒྱལ *ḳlu-ṛgyal* नागराज (*Schr.*).

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དཀར་པོ་དུང་སྐྱོང་ *Ḳlu-ṛgyal ḍkar-po duṅ-skyoṅ* नागराज-शुक्ल-शङ्ख-पाल n. of a certain *Nāga Rājā* or a serpent demi-god called the White Protector of Conch Shells: ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དཀར་པོ་དུང་སྐྱོང་དང་འཛིན་ལག་བརྒྱ་མང་ཞེས་པ ° the *Lu* ruler called white S'ankhapāla and S'ankhadhara Bahu Pāṇi, the deity with many arms, and others (*Ṛtsii. 44*).

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་མཐའ་ཡས *ḳlu-ṛgyal ṃthaḥ-yas* अनन्त infinite; the king of the snakes described in Hindu mythology (*Ṃṅon.*); one of the eight ཀླུ་ཆེན *ḳlu-chen*, great *Lu*.

ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་རིགས་ལྔ *ḳlu-ṛgyal rigs-lṅa* the five classes among the *Naga Rājā* or *Lu* kings residing in the fabulous world of the snakes.

ཀླུ་སྒྲུབ *Ḳlu-sgrub* (*Lu-ḍub*) नागार्जुन the expounder of the Madhyamika school of Buddhist philosophy.

ཀླུ་ཆེན་བརྒྱད *ḳlu-chen bṛgyad* the eight chiefs of the Lu or Naga are མཐའ་ཡས अनन्त; འཇོག་པོ तक्षक; ནོར་རྒྱས वासुकि; དུང་སྐྱོང་ शङ्खपाल; པད་མ पद्म; པད་མ་ཆེན་པོ महापद्म; སྟོབས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ कर्कोटक; རིགས་ལྡན कुलीन, कुलिक.

ཀླུ་འཇོག་པོ *ḳlu ḥjog-po* तक्षक the class of *Lu* or *Nāga* called *Takṣaka*.

ཀླུ་ཐེབས *ḳlu-thebs* the coming forth of the *Lu* in summer from their retreats. This time is fixed in Tibetan almanacs for worshipping them: དབྱར་ས་སྟེང་དུ་ཀླུ་བོང་བ་ལ་ཀླུ་ཐེབས་ཟེར *ḍb yar-sa steṅ-du ḳlu ḅoṅ-wa la ḳlu-thebs ser* the coming upwards of the *Lu* from their retreats in summer is called ཀླུ་ཐེབས *ḳlu-thebs*.

ཀླུ་ལྡོག *ḳlu-ḷdog* the retiring of the *Lu* to their abodes in the nether regions is called ཀླུ་ལྡོག *ḳlu-ḷdog*, which time is generally calculated by the Tibetan aitrologers to fall in December.

ཀླུ་མཐར་བྱེད *ḳlu ṃthar byeḍ* वैनतेय the chief patriarch of the *Nāga*; also नागान्तक, which is a name of the Garuḍa bird.

ཀླུ་དུག *ḳlu-dug*=སྦྲུལ་འབུམ་ཀླུ་བའི་ཀླུ་བོ་ཅན། དུག་ངན་པ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ 1. n. of an indolent poison. 2. n. of a very venomous snake (*Ṣmaṅ. 350*).

ཀླུ་དུག་ཅན *ḳlu dug-can* poisonous snakes.

ཀླུ་གདོན་འཇོམས་བྱེད *ḳlu-gdon ḅjoms-byeḍ*=རྒྱལ་པོ་སྨུག་པོ *ṛgyal-po smug-po* lit. that which destroys poison or kills *Lu* demons=གླ་རྩི musk (*Ṣman. 333*).

ཀླུ་བདུད་རྡོ་རྗེ *ḳlu-ḅduḍ ṛdoṛ-je* n. of a medicinal plant which is believed to have the property of healing all sorts of diseases caused by *Lu* or malignant spirits.

ཀླུ་མདུད *ḳlu-ṃduḍ* prob. *Codonopsis ovata* (*Jä.*) also ཀླུའི་གནོད་པ *kluḅi gnoḍ-pa* cures all kinds of arthritis and rheumatism (*W.*).

ཀླུ་སྡིངས *ḳlu-sdiṅs* नागाङ्ग the peaks or flanks of a mountain where snakes reside.

ཀླུ་ནད *ḳlu-naḍ* नागरोग, कुष्टरोग the disease caused by the *Lu* or leprosy.

ཀླུ་གནས *klu-gnas* नागस्थान the abode of the *Lu*.

*ཀླུ་བོད *klu-bod* नागबोध one of the disciples of Nāgārjuna (*Schr.*).

*ཀླུ་བྱང *klu-byañ* नागबोधि an epithet of Nāgārjuna and also that of one of his disciples.

ཀླུ་དབང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *klu-dwañ-gi rgyal-po* a Buddha ruling over the *Lu*, usually depicted with 4 attendant *Bodhisattva* (*Grub. 109*).

ཀླུ་འབུམ *Klu-bbum* n. of a section of the *Sgomań* division of the monastery of དཔལ་ལྡན་འབྲས་སྤུངས *Dpal-ldan Ḥbras-spuñs* (Daipung near Lhasa): སྒོ་མང་ཧོར་གདོང་སམ་བློ་ཀླུ་འབུམ་ཁམས་ཚན། the Gomang sections of Daipung Monastery are the Hordong, Sam-lo and Lubum; n. of a treatise on a hundred thousand *Nāga*.

ཀླུ་འབུམ་ཁྲ་བོ *klu-bbum khra-bo* 1. n. of a religious work among the *Bon-po*. 2. ཁྲ་བོ *khra-bo* means "mottled." There are also ཀླུ་འབུམ་དཀར་པོ *klu-bbum dkar-po*, ཀླུ་འབུམ་ནག་པོ *klu-bbum nag-po*. *Klu-bbum*, originally a hooded snake, *cobra di capello;* the mythological sense, however, is only understood in Tibet, where every child knows and believes in *Lu* or Nāgas, &c., cobras being unknown.

ཀླུ་མེས *klu-mes* ཀླུ་མེས་ཤེས་རབ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས། (*Deb. 46*) n. of a lama of Tibet.

ཀླུ་མོ *klu-mo* a female serpent; also a serpent demoness.

ཀླུ་མོ་མུ་ཏིག་ནུ་ཞོ་ཅན *klu-mo mu-tig nu-sho-can* n. of medicinal plant used for wounds or sores. Its flowers are of garnet colour; when they are plucked there oozes out a milkish sap which is said to possess healing power (*Sman. 350*).

ཀླུ་སྨན *klu-sman* n. of a medicine.

ཀླུ་གཟུགས *klu-gzugs* the body or likeness of a snake; also a *Lu* in the body of a snake; anything with the body or in the guise of a snake.

ཀླུའི་སྐད *klubi skad* the language of the *Nāga*; according to some Tibetan authors this is the Nāgari language of India which they identify with the Prākrit. According to the earliest historians of Tibet ཀླུའི་སྐད *klubi skad*, *i.e.*, the *Nāga bhāṣā*, was the language of the Chinese: རྒྱ་ནག་པ་ཀླུ་ལས་ཆད་པས *Rgya-nag-pa klu-las chad-pas*, ནཱ་ག་ཀྲི་ཏ་ཀླུའི་སྐད་དུ་སྨྲ། the Chinese having *originated* from the serpent demi-gods, speak the *Nāga kṛta*, the language of the *Lu*. ནཱ་ག་ཀྲི་ཏ *nāga kṛta* is distinguished from the Sanskrit language which is called *Deva bhāṣā*, the language of the gods. *Nāga-kṛta* means corrupt language and *Sanskṛta* means refined language.

ཀླུའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *klubi groñ-khyer* नागनगरी, भोगवती the mythological city of the *Nāga* in the nether world ruled by King S'eṣa.

ཀླུའི་འཇིག་རྟེན *klubi hjig-rten* नागलोक the nether world or region inhabited by the *Lu* or *Nāga*.

ཀླུའི་དུག་མཚོ *Klubi dug-mtsho* n. of a fabulous sea which lies beyond a great sandy desert. The *Lu* chieftain *Stobs-ldan* (*Balavān*) resides there and excites dissensions among living beings (*K. d. ར 336*).

ཀླུའི་གདེངས་ཀ *klubi gdeñs-ka* the hood or neck of a *Nāga* or of a serpent.

*ཀླུའི་སྡེ *Klubi-sde* नागसेन (*Schr.*) n. of the celebrated Buddhist sage who answered the interrogations of King Menander (of Milinda Pannha); one of the eighty Buddhist saints of the northern school.

ཀླུའི་གནོད་པ *klubi gnod-pa* or ཀླུའི་སྐྱོན *klubi skyon*, plague; a disease of unknown origin;

maladies supposed to be originated from the malignity of the serpent demi-gods.

* ཀླུའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་ *khuhi byań-chub* नागबोधि (*Schr.*).

ཀླུའི་སྦྲུལ་ *klubi sbrul* पन्नग a class of very venomous snakes.

ཀླུའི་ཡི་གེ་ *klubi yi-ge* नाग अक्षर acc. to *Cs.* the Chinese character; acc. to some authors the *Nāgari* character.

* ཀླུའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་ *klui bçes-gñen* नागमित्र (*Schr.*) n. of a Buddhist saint.

ཀླུ་ཡི་སྐད་ *klu-yi skad* नागभाषा the language of the *Nāga*: ལེགས་སྦྱར་གྱི་སྐད་དང་ཀླུ་ཡི་སྐད་དུ་བསྒྲངས་ན་གོ་གསུངས། it is said that (he) understood (it) when related in the Sanskrit or in the language of the *Nāga*.

ཀླུ་ཡི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *klu-yi hkhri-çiń* = སོ་མའི་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ n. of a leafy creeping plant (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླུ་ཡི་ལྕེ་ *klu-yi lce* = [illegible] lit. the snake's tongue; n. of a plant used in medicine.

Syn. སྔོ་སངས་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *sño-sańs hkhri-çiń*; སྔོ་སངས་མཐའ་ཡས་ *sño-sańs mthah-yas*; མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ་ *mthah-yas rtsa*; བ་གླང་སྲུང་ *ba-glań bsruń*; མེ་ཏོག་ཕྲ་མོ་ *me-tog phra-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླུ་ཡི་གཞི་ *klu-yi gshi* = ས་གཞི་ the earth (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླུ་ཤིང་ *klu-çiń* नागवृक्ष lit. the snake-tree; [illegible] the tree of golden bark.

Syn. བུམ་ཅན་ *bum-can*; སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག་ *skyes-bu mtho*; ལྷའི་འདབ་ *lhahi hdab*; ལྷའི་ལྕུག་མ་ *lhahi lcug-ma*; སེང་གེ་སྐྲོད་ *señ-ge skrod*; ཀླུའི་མེ་ཏོག་ *klubi me-tog*; གེ་སར་མར་པོ་ *ge-sar mar-po*; ཀླུ་སྐྱེས་ *klu-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

The names of some species of trees called *nāga vṛkṣa* are the following:— ཚད་ལྡན་འདབ་མ་ *tshad-ldan hdab-ma*; མེ་ཏོག་རྩེ་ *me-tog rtse*; ས་སྲུང་ *sa-sruń*; ཀླུའི་མཚན་ *klubi mtshan*; སོག་ལེ་སྒྲིབ་ *sog-le sgrib*; ཀུན་པ་དྲི་ཞིམ་ *gun-pa dri-shim*; རྩ་བ་མང་ *rtsa-wa mań*; སའི་ཛམ་བུ་ཀ་ *sahi dsam-bu-ka* भूमिजम्बुक, the plant *Flacourtia spadia* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀླུ་གནོད་གསུམ་ *klu gnod gsum* the names of three medicines, viz., སྡིག་སྲིན་ *sdig-srin*, ཞལ་ནག་ *shal-nag* and བྱང་ནག་ *byań-nag* (*Sman.* 450).

ཀླུང་ *kluń* a valley; river; ཆུ་ཀླུང་ *chu-kluń* नदी a river in general; ནགས་ཀླུང་ *nags-kluń* a river passing through wooded tracts; the name ཀླུང་ *kluń* is seldom applied to small streams or rivulets.

ཀླུང་རྒྱུན་ *kluń-rgyun* a stream, current; ཀླུང་རྒྱུན་ལྟར་ like the flow of a river.

ཀླུང་སྒོག་ *kluń sgog* a kind of garlic growing wild on the margins of rivers in Tibet: ཀླུང་སྒོག་མཛེ་ཡི་རྨ་གསོ་སྐྲངས་ཆུ་སྐེམ། wild garlic cures leprous sores and dries up the fluids in swellings (*Med.*).

ཀླུང་རྟ་ *kluń-rta* (in ནག་རྩིས་ *nag-rtsis* the art of divination) = རླུང་རྟ་ *rluń-rta*.

ཀླུང་ཕྱུགས་ *kluń-phyugs* cattle living in the lower table-lands of Tibet. This term is also applied to the yaks which are kept in the lower plains of Tibet: ཀླུང་ཕྱུགས་སོ་གཉིས་ཡང་གྱི་ཀོ་བ་རེར། *kluń-phyugs so-gñis yań-gyi ko-wa rer* "for (*i.e.*, the price of) each hide of cattle of two teeth," (*i.e.*, above two years old) (*Rtsii.*).

ཀླུང་འབབ་པ་ *kluń hbab-pa* the rushing of a hill torrent; the flowing of a river.

ཀླུང་མ་ *kluń-ma* a river.

ཀླུང་ཚག་ *kluń-tshag* a yak of the valley; རི་ཚག་ *ri-tshag* a hill yak—a yak belonging to the higher elevations and hill-tops of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཀླུང་ཤོད་ *Kluń-çod* n. of a place in the uplands of འབྲི་གུང་ (*Diguń*) situated to the north-east of Lhasa (*Loń.* 2 12).

གླུང་སོག *kluñ-sog* a kind of plant growing on the margins of rivers in Tibet, and said to be efficacious when applied to sores: གླུང་སྒོག *kluñ-sgog* garlic of the valley.

གླུངས I: *kluñs* this term is applied to the astrological results arrived at by computing one's age in reference to that of one's parents by consulting their horoscopes. It occurs in the *Vaidurya Karpo* in expressions such as ཕ་གླུངས, མ་གླུངས། *pha-kluñs, ma-kluñs.*

གླུངས II: cultivated lands; a field: གླུངས་སུ་སྐྱེ *kluñs-su skye* grow on cultivated soil: དཀར་མདངས་ཀྱི་གླུངས་ཚང་མ *Dkar-mdañs-kyi kluñs tshañ-ma* all fields belonging to *Dkar-mdañs.*

✣ **ཀླུབ་པ** *Klub-pa,* pf. གླུབས་པ *klubs-pa,* 1. to cover the body with ornaments (*Jä.*); to put on luxuriously (*Cs.*): གསེར་ལེབ་རྟ་གིང་དག་ལག་ལེགས་གྲུབ་པའི་སེང་ཁེབས་རབ་འབྲིང་ཐ་མ་གསུམ་དུ་ཀླུབས *gser leb rta giñ dag-lag legs grub-paḥi señ-khebs rab ḥbriñ tha-ma gsum-du klubs* (*Jig.*). 2. to set up (a tenant). 3. n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

ཀླུས་བོད *Klus bod* नागाह्वय, *Nāgā-hvaya,* one of the 28 Buddhist sages mentioned in the *M. V.*

ཀླུས་བྱང་ཆུབ *Klus byañ-chub* नागबोधि, *Nāga Bodhi,* one of the chief disciples of Nāgārjuna. His essence is supposed to have been embodied in the late Kusho Seng-chen of Tashi-lhünpo.

གླས *klas* a rack for clothes, clothes-horse.

ཀློག་པ *klog-pa* to read, imp. ཀློགས་ཤིག *klogs-çig* also ལྷོགས་ཤིག *lhogs-çig* do read, pf. གླགས་པ *klags-pa* or བཀླགས *bklags,* fut. གླག *klag* or བཀླག *bklag,* བཀླག་པར་བྱ *bklag-par-bya* ཀློག་པར་བྱེད *klog-par-byed* is reading; ཀློག་པར་བྱེད་པ *klog-par byed-pa* the act of reading, the causing to be read; ཀློག་བྱ *klog-bya* anything to be read; ཀློ་བུ་འཛུགས་པ *klo, .u ugug-pa* to begin or cause one to read; ཀློག་པ་པོ *klog-pa po* or ཀློག་མཁན *klog-mkhan* a reader: ཀློག་གྲྭ *klog-grva* a reading school, a school for reading; དཔེ་ཆ་སོགས་ཀློག་པ *dpe-cha sogs klog-pa* reading books, &c. ཀློག་འདོན *klog-hdon* to read aloud; ཀློག་བྱང *klog-byañ* सुपठित well-read, accomplished in reading, a scholar; ཀློག་པ་ཡང་ཀློག་པ *klog-pr yañ klog-pa* to read again.

ཀློག་ཐོབ *Klog-thob* n. of a *Bodhisattva* (*K. ko.* 𝌀 *50*)

ཀློང *kloñ* I: or ཀློང་པ *kloñ-pa* गाम्भी extent; mass, bulk, body; depth, abyss. Also a wave or any undulating thing: ཀློང་དང་འཁྱིལ་བ गाम्भी with opening or reverting folds or coils as in a conch shell.

ཀློང II: this word either alone or in combination with ཡངས *yañs* is generally used to express the idea of vastness, infinitude or immensity. It also signifies "space" as a definite expanse, being in a measure synonymous with དབྱིངས *dbyiñs*: ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཀློང་ཡངས the immensity or profoundness of *Dharma*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས धर्मधातु the expanse of matter or infinitude of phenomena; སེམས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཀློང the depth or amplitude of the mind: རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་དཔང་ཆོས་སྐུ་ལྷ་ཡས་མཐའ་ཡས་ཀློང་ཡངས་ན, རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣལ་འབྱོར་ཚོགས་སྐུ་ལྷ་སྒྱུ་ལུས་མཆོག་ནོར་བུ་རུ། this spiritual being of Dorje chang developes in the wide boundless sphere of the gods into that jewel of the heavens which comprises the five illusive bodies of Dorje Naljor (*Nāro. 1*).

ཀློང III centre or middle; = དབུས *dbus* or དཀྱིལ *dkyil* as in དབའ་ཀློང *dbaḥ kloñ* or

རྦ་ཀློང *rba-klon* the eddy or whirlpool caused by རྦ *rba* or དབའ *dbah*, the waves; དབའ་ཀློང *dbah-klon* or རྦ་ཀློང *rba-klon* is also used to signify *rba-rlabs*, a wave, billow.

ཀློང་འཁོར *klon-khor* a whirlpool or eddy (*Mnon.*).

ཀློང IV: ཀློང་དུ་གྱུར་པ *klon-du gyur-pa* has the meaning of དབང་དུ་གྱུར་པ, under one's subjection or power; is equivalent to [illegible] fully comprehended; overpowered. It is also used to signify perfection in mystic arts, as Jäschke renders it "a soaring into mystic perfection." The work [illegible] explains it in the following manner: [illegible] "it is also applied (to mean) whatever has arrived at complete perfection or become concentrated into one."

ཀློང་ཆེན *Klon-chen* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet who was also called ཀློང་ཆེན་ རབ་འབྱམས་པ.

ཀློང་སྡེ *klon-sde* a division of the Buddhist writings of the [illegible] class, the introduction of which is attributed to *Lo-tsara* Vaira-tsana. [illegible] "in this country of Tibet (in books) known as the great *Man-nag rdsogs-pa*, there are the *Sems* section, the *Lon* section, and the *Man-nag* section" (*Deb.* ཀ *8*).

ཀློང་མ་དཀྱེལ *klon-ma dkyel* 1. of great capacity. 2. [illegible] the cavity of the abdomen.

ཀློངས་པ *klons-pa* [illegible], same as དཀྲུགས་པ *dkrugs-pa*.

ཀློངས་རག *Klons rag* n. of a place in Tibet; ཀློངས་རག་གྲུ་ཁ the ferry at *Klons-rag* (*Yig.*).

ཀློན་པ *klon-pa* to mend, to patch shoes, &c; ཀློན་པ་བ a cobbler, mender of shoes.

ཀྭ *kva* in mystic language the term signifies an evil spirit.

ཀྵ་ཡ *ksya*, pronounced in Tibetan as [illegible], [illegible] *phthisis pulmonalis*; but according to the Tibetan pathology [illegible] denotes a bilious disease, prob. black jaundice (*Jä.*). The symptoms of the disease *ksa-ya*, as described in the medical works of Tibet, are as follows: [illegible] "the bile having permeated the body, itching is set up, the skin becomes greenish-black in colour, the hair and the eyebrows fall off, loss of strength, shrivelled flesh, and black spots on the nails, will be produced" (*Med.*).

ཀྵ་སུ་ར *ksa-su-ra* a kind of precious stone resembling crystal; it is very rare in Tibet: [illegible] as to Ksasura, that crystal and the genuine *stan-sil* stone do not occur in Tibet except singly (*Yig.*).

དཀག་པ *dkag-wa* constipation; obstructed bowels.

དཀན *Dkan* I: [illegible], acc. to *Nag.* the palate, the roof of the mouth; [illegible] the upper part of the palate; [illegible] the lower part of the palate; དཀན་གཤེར cleft palate; དཀན་ཅུ་ཡི་ཡི [illegible] the palatal letters; དཀན་འབྲས [illegible] an abscess in the palate; དཀན་ནད any disease of the palate.

དཀན II: is sometimes used in the place of གྱེན *gyen*, steep or up hill; དཀན་[illegible]

dkan gsar-po a steep declivity; precipice (*Ńag. 5*).

དཀའ *Dkaḥ*, དཀའ་བ *dkaḥ-wa* or དཀའ་བོ *dkaḥ-ḅo* दुष्कर, कठोर 1. hard, difficult; used as adj. གོ་དཀའ་བ hard to understand; རབ་ཏུ་དཀའ་བ very hard or difficult. 2. pains, exertions, sufferings; དཀའ་བ་མེད་པར་ཐོབ་པ [illegible] gain without pain or exertion; དཀའ་བ་མེད་པ without hardship or difficulty; འགྲོད་དཀའ་བ difficult of access; སྒྲུབ་དཀའ་བ *sgrub dkaḥ-wa* hard to accomplish or to perfect; fig. to propitiate; བརྗོད་དཀའ་བ hard to express or describe; རྙེད་དཀའ་བ difficult to find; བྱ་དཀའ་བ hard work, or hard to do; དཀའ་བ་སྤྱོད [illegible] difficulty; དཀའ་སྤྱོད་པ दुष्करकारक one who accomplishes a difficult or hard task.

དཀའ་འགྲེལ *dkaḥ-ḥgrel* पञ्जिका lit. difficulties explained; a commentary; explanation of difficulties (*Jä.*): ཚིག་དོན་གོ་དཀའ་བ་འགྲེལ་པས་འགྲོལ་བ meanings of terms which are difficult to understand are explained in a commentary (*Ńag. 5*).

དཀའ་བཅུ *dkaḥ-ḅcu* [illegible] ten ascetical hardships; a Buddhist scholar who has acquired such great proficiency in sacred literature as to be able to interpret the meanings of a term in ten different ways.

དཀའ་ཐུབ I: *dkaḥ-thub* तपस्या; also [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], asceticism, also penance; an ascetic, one who is able to stand hardships or privations: དཀའ་ཐུབ་ལུས་ནི་ཆེ་བ་དང་། བུད་མེད་མཛེས་མ་གཅིག་པུར་ཉལ་བ་དང་། དཔའ་བོ་རྨ་མཚན་མེད་པ་གྱི། འདི་གསུམ་ཡིད་མི་ཆེས་པའི་རྒྱུ། "that an ascetic's body should be fat, that a pretty woman should sleep by herself, and that a hero should be without wound-scars—these three are things the mind does not credit."

དཀའ་ཐུབ II: a name for the first month of the Tibetan calendar (*Rtsii.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཀྱི་གནས *Dkaḥ-thub-kyi gnas* तपोवन the residence of an ascetic; a hermitage.

དཀའ་ཐུབ་དགྲ *dkaḥ-thub-dgra*=འདོད་ལྷ་དཀར་པོ་དང་རྒྱལ། (lit. the ascetic's enemy) a name of the god of love (*Mńon.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *dkaḥ-thub-can*=སྔོན་མོངས་པ *ńon-moṅs-pa* तपस्वी, तपोधन one who undergoes asceticism; a hermit; one who having renounced the worldly life has retired to solitude; an epithet of the Hindu deity Mahes vara.

Syn. སྤང་སྤོས *spaṅ-spos*; སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can*; དྲི་བི་སྲས་པོ *dṛibi-sras-po*; འབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་པ *ḥbyuṅ-poḥi ral-pa* (*Mńon.*).

དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་པ *dkaḥ-thub spyod-pa* the practices of an ascetic or hermit; དྲང་སྲོང *draṅ-sroṅ* a rishi (*Mńon.*); དཀའ་ཐུབ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to embrace the life of an anchorite; དཀའ་ཐུབ་མེར་པོ=ཐུར་ཐུབ saffron (*Sman. 351*); དཀའ་ཐུབ་གསལ तपःप्रकाश one whose asceticism or penitence is either visible or exemplary.

དཀའ་ཟློག་བླ་མ *Dkaḥ-zlog bla-ma* n. of a snowy mountain; it is generally applied to རི་བོ་གངས་ཅན *Ri-ḅo gaṅs-can* (*Mńon.*).

དཀའ་ཟློག་མ *Dkaḥ-zlog-ma* n. of the Goddess གོ་རི *Gau-ri* (*Mńon.*).

དཀའ་ལས་ཆེ་བ *dkaḥ-las che-wa* very difficult; དཀའ་ལས་མེད་པ free from difficulty; easy.

དཀར I: *dkar* in compounds=དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* white; grey.

དཀར II: sincere; དཀར་མི་ཐུབ not confessing one's guilt; not exonerated; not making a clean breast of anything.

དཀར་སྐྱ *dkar-skya* पाण्डुर light grey: དཀར་སྐྱོ पाण्डु pale; white.

དཀར་ཁང *dkar-khaṅ* a lighted house; also a store room (*S. kar. 66, 178*).

དཀར་ཁུང་ *ḍkar-khuṅ* = སྐར་ཁུང window, a sky-light; a hole in the wall of a house for the entrance of light.

དཀར་ཁྱུག *dar-khyug* anything streaked or ornamented with diverse colours.

དཀར་ཁྲིགས *ḍkar-khrigs* (*kar-ṭhig*) white; shining; bright; glittering; brilliant.

དཀར་གོང *ḍkar-goṅ* 1. a kind of white clay; porcelain clay. 2. same as མེ་རྡོ *me-rdo* flint: དཀར་གོང་སྲིན་འདོན་གདོན་དུག་ལ་ཕན། white-clay is useful to expel worms and for the poison of evil spirits.

དཀར་རྒྱ *ḍkar-rgya* rose-coloured; pale pink.

དཀར་རྒྱན *ḍkar-rgyan* white ornament; the butter used in painting offerings made of barley flour or rice to the gods: ཞལ་ཟས་དཀར་རྒྱན་ཅན cakes that are painted white and red with (coloured) butter (*Rtsii.*).

དཀར་བཅུད་གསུམ *ḍkar-bcud-gsum* the triple white elixir, *i.e.*, the cream from the milk of the female yak, ewe, and cow: འབྲི་ལུག་བ་གསུམ་གྱི་འོ་མ་འདུས་པའི་ཁཎྜ "*Khaṇḍa* is the mixed milk of the female yak, ewe and cow."

དཀར་ཆག *ḍkar-chag* सूचिलिपि 1. an index; register. 2. whitish; grey. 3. morally good; standing on the side of virtue; sincere; candid.

དཀར་ཆབ་ཆབ *ḍkar-chab-chab* = དཀར་ཤིག་ཤིག or འོད་ཟེར་དཀར་ཤིག་གེ glittering white rays.

དཀར་ཆུང་ལྷ་ཁང *Ḍkar-chuṅ lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

དཀར་ཉེ *ḍkar-ñe* = དཀར་བའི་ཉེ་བ a true friend; one who has come over to one's side out of sincere good will; a friendly relation.

དཀར་རྫིང་ཆ་འཚམ *Ḍkar-rdziṅ cha-ḥtsam* n. of a place in Kham near *Ri-wo-che*. (*Lon.* 8 39).

དཀར་ཐག *ḍkar-thag* the string of a bow: དཀར་ཐག་གཞོང་པ་ལ་འཁྲིགས་པ་ལ་ངར་ལྡ། (*Rtsii.*)

དཀར་ཏྲོ *ḍkar-ḍro* milk and curd: ཞོ་ལ་རིན་ཐང་མཉམ་པའི་དཀར་ཏྲོ་ཕྱི། it will make milk and curd of equal value with the above (*Jig. 30*).

དཀར་ལྡར *Ḍkar-ldar* गौरी lit. the fair one; the Goddess Gauri, the wife of S'iva.

དཀར་པོ *ḍkar-po*, also དཀར་མོ *ḍkar-mo* शुचि, शुक्ल, श्वेत, अवदात, गौर, पाण्डुर, शुभ, पवित्र 1. white; pure; fair; a qualification, talent, enlightenment; (sometimes) wise. 2. दुर्वा, silver; *dub* grass; a learned man; purity: དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་མཐོང་བའི་ས། शुक्ल विदर्शना-भूमि। "complete enlightenment is a stage of insight." It is one of the stages of perfection of the *Hīnayāna* School.

དཀར་པོ་ཅིག་ཐུབ *ḍkar-po chig-thub* a kind of medicinal plant; also, its root, which is used to kill worms; དུག་དྲུད་སྲིན་ནད་འཇོམས། it draws out poisonous matter and subdues worms which infest one.

* དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་འཆར་བ *ḍkar-po rnam-par ḅchar-pa* शुक्लप्रभा (*Sch.*).

* དཀར་པོ་འབར *ḍkar-po ḅbar* श्वेतदीप्ति (*Sch.*) white lustre.

དཀར་པོ་སྦལ་རྒྱབ *Ḍkar-po sbal-rgyab* རྡོ་སྨན་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a medicinal stone (called "white frog's back") (*Mṅon.*).

དཀར་པོའི་བསྐལ་པ *ḍkar-poḥi ḅskal-pa* श्वेतकल्प the enlightened age or *Kalpa*.

དཀར་ཕིགས *ḍkar-phigs* used in colloq. for དཀར་ཕིབས *ḍkar-phibs*.

དཀར་ཕིབས *ḍkar-phibs* a tower or dome built on pillars or on the roof of a house for commanding a view, generally in the Chinese style: དཀར་ཕིབས་ཆེན་པོའི་ཀ་རིང་སེང་ཁ་ཅན in the great domed tower is the tall pillar with a lion's mouth.

དཀར་ཕྱོགས *dkar-phyogs* शुक्लपक्ष the light half of a month; the period from the new to the full moon; the innocent side in two contending parties; དཀར་ཕྱོགས་ལྷ the gods who belong to the side of virtue; དཀར་ཕྲེང་ *dkar-phreṅ* n. of the mythical capital of the *Asura* (*Pag. 30*).

དཀར་བ *dkar-wa* शुक्ल white, v. དཀར་དཀར་བ་ཉིད शुक्लता whiteness: ཆོས་ལ་དཀར་བ་ཡོད་པས། "through sincerity in the doctrine"; "by piety" (*Pag. 30*).

དཀར་མི་བྱེད་པ *dkar-mi byed-pa* to plead innocence. Ṅag. explains it as རང་ལ་ནག་ཉེས་པ་མེད་པ་ཉིད་དུ་མཚར་སྟོན་པ་ལས, to show by signs or by oath that he is not guilty.

དཀར་མིན *dkar-min* असित, श्यामल not white; black; dark; chaos; bent; crooked.

དཀར་མིན་བུ *Dkar-min-bu* the son of *Dkar-min*; the offspring of chaos: རབ an epithet of the son of Brahmâ.

དཀར་མེ *dkar-me*=ཆོས་མེ *chos me* sacred fire; especially lamps lighted before deities. དཀར་མེ་སྡོང་རས་རིགས་རིགས། the kind (of cloth) fit for wicks of lamps (lighted before the images of saints and deities) (*Rtsii.*).

དཀར་མེད་མ *Dkar-med-ma* གནོད་སྦྱིན་མའི་གཙོ་མོ (*Mṅon.*) a name of the queen of the *Yakṣa*.

དཀར་མོ *dkar-mo* 1. mutton; a sheep when slaughtered; དཀར་མོ་ལག་གཡས་དཀར་ཤ་ལག་པ་གཉིས a shoulder of mutton from the right side of a slaughtered sheep (*Rtsii.*); ལག་གི་དཀར་མོ་ལག་པའི་གཙོས mutton of sheep slaughtered by the hand (as distinguished from the meat of a dead sheep) (*Jig. 9*). 2. कपर्दिका, कात्यायनी an epithet of the goddess Durgâ. 3. white rice.

དཀར་དམར *dkar-dmar* light red or whitish red.

དཀར་རྩི *dkar-rtsi*, also spelt དཀར་ཙེ *dkar-tse* 1. lime; white-wash; white paint. 2. a kind of coarse cotton cloth; lint: དཀར་རྩི་ཤ་རུས་ལ་ནད་ནད་འགོག་བྱེད lint arrests decaying disease in the flesh and bone (*S. kar. 3*). 3. ཏུ་ལ, རས་དཀར་རྩི white muslin.

དཀར་རྩིས *dkar-tsis* or སྐར་རྩིས astrology: རྒྱ་གར་ནས་བོད་དུ་དར་བའི་རྩིས་ལ་དཀར་རྩིས་ཟེར the system of reckoning introduced in Tibet from India is called *dkar-rtsis* (*D. gsl. 8*).

དཀར་རྩེར་བ *dkar rtser-wa* very white or fair: རྟ་པ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་དཀར་རྩེར་བ་ཞིག། a young maiden of very fair complexion on horseback (*A. 135*).

དཀར་འཛིན *dkar-hdsin* the female breast; teats.

Syn. འདོད་པའི་མྱོས་བུམ *hdod-pahi myos-bum*; ལང་ཚོའི་མཚན་མ *laṅ-tshohi mtshan-ma*; བོ་མ་འཛིན *ho-ma hdsin*; ལོགས་སྐྱེས *logs-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

དཀར་མཛོད *dkar-mdsod* a dispensary.

དཀར་བོད *dkar-hod*=མེ་ཁྱེར་ཤི་ཁྱེར fire-fly (*Mṅon.*).

དཀར་ཡོལ *dkar-yol* procelain (*Ṅag. 5*).

དཀར་གྱེང་ *dkar-gyeṅ* is explained as ཁྲིམས་ཞིབ་བྱེད་པ a trial or investigation under law.

དཀར་སང *dkar-saṅs* pure white; also དཀར་སེང་ངེ་བ or དཀར་ཐ་དཀར་ཐང་ very white.

དཀར་སེང་ངེ་བ *dkar-seṅ-ṅe-wa*=དྲི་མེད་པ་བ, v. དཀར་སང.

དཀར་སོབ་ཡང་བའི་ཧོད་ཟན *dkar-sob yaṅ-wahi hod-zan*=ཅོང་ཞི alabaster (*Sman. 353*).

དཀར་གསལ *dkar-gsal* fair; white; light.

དཀར་གསུམ *dkar-gsum* the three white things, viz.; curd, milk and butter (*A. 143*).

+ དཀུ *dku* कुक्षि; =ལུས་ཀྱི་ཟུར (*Lex.*) the side of one's body: དཀུ་ནི་རྩིབ་མའི་སྐར་ཆུ་ཆེ་བ་མ་ཟུར་ཏུའི་སར། ལུས་ཀྱི་གཡས་གཡོན་སྐར་ཟུར་། *dku* is towards the small ribs just above the

hip, whether on the right or left of the body; དཀུར་ or དཀུ་ལ་རྟེན་པ་ to carry a thing at one's side (*Zam.*); དཀུ་འབྱེད་པ་ to open the side; དཀུ་ལྕི་ a heavy feeling in the side, as a symptom of pregnancy; དཀུ་ནད་ *dku-nad* apparently a disease of the kidneys (*Jä.*); དཀུ་སླུམ་ *dku-slum* round and plump buttocks; the cavity of the abdomen (*Jä.*); དཔེར་ན་དྲིལ་བུ་དཀུར་འཇོག་ཅེས་པ། for example a bell resting on its side (*Ñag.*).

དཀུ་གཉེ *dku-gñe* आसन a rug to sit upon; a seat.

དཀུ་ལྟོ *dku-lto* contrivance, stratagem; craft; trick, especially if under some pretext one person induces another to do a thing that proves hurtful to him (*Jä.*); དཀུ་ལྟོ་བྱེད་ལས using a stratagem.

དཀུ་སྟེ *dku-ste* = ལྷག་མ शेष remaining; in excess.

+ **དཀུ་བ** *dku-wa* stench; putrid smell: དཀུ་བ་ནི་དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ་ལས *Dku-wa* signifies anything that is not of agreeable smell; དྲི་ང་བ་རྣི་མ་དཀུ་ཅེས the smell of that which is putrid is called *dku-wa*. དཀུ་བ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ the five kinds of *dku-wa*, *i.e.*, objects with bad strong smell, are the following:—སྒོག་པ garlic; བཙོང་ onion; རྒྱ་སྒོག Chinese garlic; རི་སྒོག the hill or Tibetan garlic; and ཤིང་ཀུན asafoetida. The use of these five are forbidden to the Buddhist *Bhikṣu* (*K. d.* ཕ *115*).

དཀོན *dkon* དཀོན་པ दुर्लभ 1. adj. rare, scarce; hard to acquire: ལོ་འདི་ལ་ཆར་པ་དང་འབྲུ་དཀོན། this year rain and grain are scarce; དེང་སང་བོད་ཇ་ཤིན་ཏུ་དཀོན་པ་འདུག། just now Tibetan tea is very rare; འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་དཀོན་ནོ exceedingly rare in the world; འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་དཀོན་པར་བཟང་ངོ། it is of a quality rarely to be met with in the world; ཁྱོད་འདྲ་བ་མཐོང་ན་དཀོན་རྒྱ་མེད། to see a person like you is nothing particularly rare; ཁ་འཆོར་མོ་ལ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དཀོན with a prattler religion is scarce (*Jä.*). དཀོན་པ་ཉིད rarity; དཀོན་ནོར valuable property; riches; rare things. 2 abst., a rarity. There are said to be seven *dkon* or rarities.

དཀོན་མཆོག *dkon-mchog* रत्न any precious object; anything very excellent or best of its kind. The oldest forms of this word are—དཀོན་ཙོག or དཀོན་ཙོག. དཀོན་མཆོག means དཀོན་པའི་མཆོག, the chief of rarities, the rarest being or object, the Supreme Being: སྤྱིར་འཇིག་རྟེན་ན་ནོར་བུ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ནི་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྙེད་དཀའ་བ་དེ་དཀོན་པ་ཡིན། དཀོན་པ་དེ་བས་ཀྱང་ཤིན་ཏུ་དཀོན་པས་ན་དཀོན་པའི་མཆོག། "in general in this world a precious jewel difficult to procure is a rarity; that which is much rarer still than any rarity is *dkon-chog*." A precious gem of the rarest kind is useful only for worldly purposes; but Buddha, his church, and creed, are of use to all living beings, both here and hereafter, for increasing and ensuring their happiness. Apart from Buddhism, the Tibetans appear to have possessed the conception of the Supreme Deity in the term *Dkon-mchog*. This term, དཀོན་མཆོག, is used in Tibetan writings for each member of the Buddhist triad—Buddha, Dharma, and Saṅgha—separately, as also for the three collectively; in the latter case often with *gsum* annexed. Mr. W. W. Rockhill has condemned the use of this word by Christian missionaries to signify "God." But Jäschke has elaborated on the subject as follows:—"Buddhism has always sought the highest good not in anything material, but in the moral sphere, looking with indifference, and indeed with contempt, on everything merely relating to matter. It is not, however, moral perfection, or

the happiness attained thereby, which is understood by the 'most precious thing,' but the mediator or mediators who procure that happiness for mankind, viz., Buddha (the originator of the doctrine), the doctrinal scriptures and the corporate body of priests, called त्रिरत्न, *dkon-mchog gsum*. Now, although this triad cannot, by any means, be placed on a level with the Christian doctrine of a triune God, yet it will be easily understood how the innate desire of man to adore and worship something supernatural, together with the hierarchical tendency of the teaching class, have afterwards contributed to convert the acknowledgment of human activity for the benefit of others (for such it was undoubtedly on the part of the founder himself and his earlier followers) into a devout, and by degrees idolatrous, adoration of these three agents, especially as Buddha's religious doctrine did not at all satisfy the deeper wants of the human mind, and its author himself did not know anything of a God standing apart and above this world. For, whatever in Buddhism is found of beings to whom divine attributes are assigned, has either been transferred from the Indian and other mythologies, and had, accordingly, been current among the people before the introduction of Buddhism, or is the result of philosophical speculation that has remained more or less foreign to the people at large. As, then, the original and etymological signification of the word is no longer current, and as to every Tibetan '*Dkon-mchog*' suggests the idea of some supernatural power, the existence of which he feels in his heart, and the nature and properties of which he attributes more or less to the three agents mentioned above, we are fully entitled to assign to the word *Dkon-mchog* also the signification of God, though the sublime conception which the Bible connects with the word, viz., that of a personal absolute Omnipotent Being, will only with the spread of the Christian religion be gradually introduced and established."

དཀོན་མཆོག་ཀུན་འདུས *dkon-mchog kun-hdus* the three gems, *i.e.*, *Buddha*, *Dharma* and *Saygha* collectively: བླ་མ་ནི་དུས་གསུམ་སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་འདུས་པའི་ངོ་བོ་ཡིན *lama* is the essence of all the Buddhas of the three ages massed together; སྐུ་དགེ་འདུན་གསུང་དམ་ཆོས་ཐུགས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་རྟེན་ཚ་སྐུ་དཀོན་མཆོག་ཀུན་འདུས། the image represents the church; the scriptures represent the heart, *i.e.*, the *Dharma*; and the holy relics (symbolical of the spirit of Buddha) complete the three gems.

དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་མཆོད་པ the service or worship of the *Dkon-mchog*.

དཀོན་མཆོག་འབྱུང་གནས *Dkon-mchog hbyuṅ-gnas* रत्नाकर a name of the first of the nine stages of *Samādhi* or ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན the meditations of a *Bodhisattva*.

དཀོན་མཆོག་བརྩེགས་པ रत्नकूट a Sanskrit work on the names and attributes of Buddha, in one hundred chapters, out of which forty-nine chapters were translated into Tibetan; of these forty-nine only six are now extant in Tibet. The entire work was translated into Chinese by Jñāna Gupta, A.D. 589-618.

དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ *dkon-mchog gsum* त्रिरत्न the three *Ratna* or Precious Ones. The Buddhist triad are—(1) *Saṅs-rgyas dkon-mchog* Buddha most rare; (2) Dharma, called *Dam-chos dkon-mchog*, the holy Doctrine most rare; (3) *Dge-hdun dkon-mchog*

body of priests most rare. Colloq. the phrase is frequently used as an exclamation quite in the sense of our "God knows !"

* དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་འབངས *dkon-mchog gsum-gyi hbaṅs* त्रिरत्नदास (*Schr.*) lit. a servant of the three gems, *i.e.*, a devout Buddhist; n. of an individual.

དཀོན་གཉེར *dkon-gñer* = སྐུ་གཉེར a priest who is in charge of a Buddhist chapel or temple and performs the daily services to the deities contained in it. The *Sku gñer* is also called *Am-chod*: ཨམ་མཆོད་དཀོན་གཉེར་འཁོར་ཆགས་ལྟ་བ་སོགས་ཟས་ཕོགས་ལ་ཆ་ཚད། the priests and image-steward and others who continually officiate get the customary allowances (*Rtsii.*).

དཀོན་པོ *dkon-po* or དཀོན་མོ rare, scarce; dear, precious.

✢ དཀོན་བུ *dkon-bu* a wreath; མེ་ཏོག་གི་དཀོན་བུ a flower wreath

✢ དཀོར *dkor* = ཀོས ཧྲས, *dkor* is resp. for ནོར, substance, wealth, riches, property: དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དཀོར the property of the church or that of a monastic congregation; མཆོད་དཀོར foundation, endowment of a monastery; ཟུར་དཀོར additional or occasional gifts for the support of a religious institution; ས་དཀོར landed endowments of a monastery or religious institution.

དཀོར་བདག *dkor-bdag* lit. the owner of property. It generally signifies the spirit or demi-god who is supposed to be the custodian of the images of all Buddhist deities, scriptures, symbols; in short, of all church and sacerdotal properties. In this sense the demon called *Pehar rgyal-po* of Sam-ye is a *Dkor-bdag* or custodian of religious property.

དཀོར་ནོར *dkor-nor* church property or general wealth: ཁྱེད་རྒྱུ་ནོར་བསགས་དང་དཀོར་ནོར་ཡོད་པ་སངས། (*D. R.*) you possess accumulated wealth and church-property.

དཀོར་པ *dkor-pa* a treasurer (*Cs.*); one in charge of the endowments and properties of a temple or monastery.

དཀོར་བླ *dkor-bla* or དཀོར་གྱི་བླ a lama who appropriates sacred property to himself (*M. V. 66*).

དཀོར་མ་འབགས *dkor-ma-hbags* not misappropriating the treasures, stores, etc., of the church: མྱོས་བྱེད་ཆང་ལ་བཏུང་བྱ་དང་དཀོར་མ་འབགས། do not take wine for drink nor embezzle the property of the priesthood (*Kathañ. 115*).

དཀོར་མཛོད *dkor-mdsod* is a general name for wealth or property and hence is frequently used to signify ཟང་མཛོད་ treasury; treasure-chest (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀོར་རྫོགས *Dkor-rdsogs* n. of a monastery in Southern Ladak, situated 16,000 feet above the sea level.

✢ དཀོར་ཟས *dkor-zas* = ནོར་ཟད་པ spendthrift (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀོར་རིགས *dkor-rigs* भिन्न, भव different properties belonging to a monastery.

དཀོལ་པ *dkol-pa* पापी struck by calamity; afflicted; one in suffering.

✢ དཀོས་ཐག *dkos-thag* = ཉམས་ཐག 1. पापी suffering, affliction. 2. बभ्रास exciting disgust.

དཀྱར *dkyar* any appliance for crossing snow or glaciers. Stocking boots (*Sch.*). The *dkyar* used by the Tibetans and the Sharpa Bhutias of Nepal in crossing glaciers is a light circular disk of wood about a foot in diameter, with four holes through which strings are passed to fasten

it to the knee. In climbing up and walking down the snowy sides of mountains, these boards are attached to the soles of the felt boots and are of great assistance to the traveller, preventing the feet from sinking in the soft snow.

དཀྱིལ *ḍkyil* དབུས or मध्य मध्य the middle, centre; तल bottom, base; དཀྱིལ་ནས *ḳyil-nas* from the middle or centre; from amidst; from the bottom; དཀྱིལ་མ the middle one; the central one; དཀྱིལ་ཆེ་བ་= ཁོང་མ་ཡངས་པར पृथु, भावित with wide base; spacious interior; comprehensive understanding; also quick comprehension.

དཀྱིལ་དཀྲུངས *ḍkyil-ḍkruṅs* पर्यंक, परका, परिकार a cross-legged posture: དཀྱིལ་མོ་དཀྲུང་བཅས་ཏེ पर्यंकमाभुज्य sitting in a cross-legged posture for mystic meditation.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *ḍkyil-ḥkhor* मण्डल, परिवेष, नेमि 1. circle; circumference; globe; disk: ཞལ་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the disk of the face (मुखमण्डल); the full or whole face. 2. especially used as the equivalent of the Sanskrit *Maṇḍala*, the magic diagrams or figures formed of grain or other materials which are "offered" to deities in Tantrik Buddhist rites. In *Tantrik* rites diagrams representing supposed mansions of certain celestial *Bodhisattva* and called དཀྱིལ་འཁོར are traced on the ground or on paper. The respective places assigned to the different minor deities are painted in different colours in the design, and the central place in the diagram is occupied by the tutelary deity himself, to whom the rest are subordinate. 3. region, sphere; surroundings; suburb. According to the Buddhist cosmogony there are ས་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of earth, ཆུ་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of water, the ocean, རླུང་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *rluṅ-gi-ḍkyil-ḥkhor* the atmosphere, མེ་ཡི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར the sphere of fire; each forming a stratum over the other. The upper stratum, *i.e.*, that which is beyond the atmosphere, is called the sphere of fire or light.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྲུ་བཞི་པ *ḍkyil-ḥkhor gru-ḅshi-pa* a quadrangle; square; a certain mystical figure; diagram or model. The expression རྟེན་དང་བརྟེན་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བཀོད་པ means the gods who constitute the རྟེན assembly in the *Vimāna* or གཞལ་ཡས་ཁང, *i.e.*, superb mansion represented.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་བརྒྱད་པའི་མདོ is a description of the eight mansions of eight imaginary Buddhas (*K. d.* ཐ *72*). Whoever utters the names of these Buddhas or hears the aphorisms about them is liberated from dangers caused by evil spirits, snakes, &c. By remembering and repeating them, even brigands, not to speak of kings, are said to be able to make the weapons of their enemies ineffectual against themselves.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཅན *ḍkyil-ḥkhor-can* मण्डलवत् anything that has a circular and mystical figure on it; also any *Tantrik* deity placed to be worshipped on the plane of his fancied celestial mansion traced on the ground.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་སྡིང *Ḍkyil-ḥkhor-ḍiṅ* n. of the grand central temple of Buddha at Lhasa, popularly known as Kinkhording.

དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གསུམ *ḍkyil-ḥkhor gsum* त्रिमण्डल three cycles (of offerings): (1) རང་བཞིན་དབང་གི་དབྱིངས་ནས་གྲུབ་ཀྱི་སྐུ་བ་དང the cycle of offerings for the Bon gods sprung out naturally in course of time; (2) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ནམ་མཁའི་ཀྱིས་བསྒོམ་པ་དང། the celestial mansion for contemplation formed in the sky (to imagine an aerial castle); (3) འདུས་བྱས་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ས་ལ་བྲིས་བྱེད་བྲིས་པའོ། the mansions of gods

designed on the ground for placing the offerings to them (*B. Nam.*).

དཀྱུ་རྟ *dkyu rta* or དཀྱུ་བའི་རྟ *dkyu-wahi rta* a race-horse.

དཀྱུ་པ *dkyu-pa* in Ladak: to lose colour by washing; perhaps more correctly སྐྱུག་པ.

✢ **དཀྱུ་བ** *dkyu-wa*=རྒྱུ་བ 1. to run a race; དཀྱུ་སར་དཀྱུས *dkyu-sar dkyus*= རྒྱུག་སར་རྒྱུགས running a race; རང་རྒྱུགས galloping: དཔེར་ན་རྟ་རྒྱུག་པ་ལ་རྒྱུགས་པ། (*Ñag. 5*) "for example running a race on horseback." 2. to wring out; to filter (*Sch.*). 3. to caper about (*Jä.*); དཀྱུ་བྱའི་རྟ *dkyu-byahi rta* a race-horse.

དཀྱུ་ས *dkyu-sa* a race-course; the race ground (*Cs.*).

✢ **དཀྱུད་པ** *dkyud-pa*=བརྗེད་པ to forget; བརྩེ་བས་མི་དཀྱུད་པའི་ཕྲིན་ཡིག། an affectionate letter to prevent one being forgotten or a letter which love will not forget (*Yig. k. 37*).

དཀྱུས *dkyus* आयत 1. length; lengthwise. 2. untruth; also adj. untrue; spurious (*Jä.*). 3. bold, insolent (*Sch.*). In lexicons it is synonymous with the term གཞུང་ *gshuṅ*, meaning "lengthwise." In weaving, the threads that are stretched lengthwise are called དཀྱུས་ཐག *dkyus-thag* (the woof) and those that pass them crosswise are called སྤུན་ཐག *spun-thag*: དེ་སྟེང་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་པད་གདན་དོ་རྗེ་དཔངས་གྲུ་དོ་མཐོ་གང་། དཀྱུས་ལ་རྒྱུག་འདོམ་གསུམ་རེ། (*S. kar. 134*) upon that stood the throne constructed of stone, having a lotus cushion, in breadth two cubits and a span, in length three running fathoms.

དཀྱུས་དཀར *dkyus-dkar* a porcelain cup of inferior quality; a common porcelain cup.

དཀྱུས་ཇ *dkyus-ja* common or inferior tea. Tea served to the public or to the congregation of monks in a monastery or in a religious service.

དཀྱུས་མ *dkyus-ma* साधारण common, vulgar, inferior; མི་དཀྱུས་མ *mi-dkyus ma* an ordinary man; one who is neither an official nor a religious man (*Ñag 5*): དཀྱུས་རམས་ཁྱག་རེ་འཇུ (*Rtsii.*) "indigo of inferior quality is valued at so much per ཁྱག or lb." དཀྱུས་བཏགས *dkyus-btags* a scarf of ordinary quality; དཀྱུས་བུར *dkyus-bur* treacle of inferior quality: དཀྱུས་བུར་སྒར་ཚུགས་རེར *dkyus-bur sgar tshugs rer* "coarse treacle for each thick lump" (*Rtsii.*).

དཀྱུས་མོ *dkyus-mo*=མགྱོགས་པ *mgyogs-pa* quickly, swiftly.

དཀྱུས་ཚད *dkyus-tshad* the dimensions of anything when measured lengthwise.

དཀྱུས་རིང *dkyus-riṅ*=འདྲུད་རིང आयत, दीर्घ spacious; large; long.

✢ **དཀྱེལ** *dkyel*=ཀློང *kloṅ* the compass, extent, bulk of anything: ནམ་མཁའི་དཀྱེལ the compass of the heavens: རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དཀྱེལ the stretch of sea: དཀྱེལ་ཆེ=དཀྱེལ་ཆེ་བ spacious; of wide capacity (*Ñag. 5*).

དཀྱེལ་པོ་ཆེ *dkyel-po-che* acc. to *Sch.* is the Universe; defined as ཁང་ཡངས་པ the wide house (*Lex.*).

དཀྱོར་འབྱིན *dkyor-hbyin* वमन capable of being thrown down; impelled or driven on; also capable of being felled down.

དཀྲམ་ཀོ་འཐུག་པ *dkram-ko hthug-pa*=སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་ཆེ་བ *spyi-brtol che-wa* 1. व्यत्यय transgressi 2. adj. very impudent; impertinent.

བཀྲས་ལྗོངས **Bkraṣ-ljoṅṣ**, abbr. of བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྗོངས (*Tashi jong*), n. of a district under *Lhun-grub Ṛdsoṅ* in Tibet.

དཀྲི *ḍkri* (*ṭi*) वेष्टन anything to wrap with; a tie; ཁ་དཀྲི a cloth to tie round the face or cover the mouth; muffler; ཤོག་དཀྲི vb., wrapping or winding up with paper; paper-wrapping; an envelope (*Yig. k. 2*).

✢ **དཀྲི་བ** I: *ḍkri-wa* (*ṭi-wa*) in old Tibetan, to conduct one's pupil from one stage of learning to another stage; pf. དཀྲིས vb. a. (cf. འཁྲི་བ) in modern Tibetan, to wind; to wrap round about; དཀྲི་བ་པོ *ḍkri-wa-po* = དཀྲི་བར་བྱེད་མཁན one who wraps up; གོས་སོགས་དཀྲི་བར་བྱེད་པ to fold up clothes, etc.

དཀྲི་བ II: དཀྲི་བ་རྙེགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ *ḍkri ṣñegs-pa ḷta-bu* a snare, anything to entangle with; vb., to ensnare.

དཀྲིག *ḍkrig* (*ṭig*) personally: དཀྲིག་བཙར་ཐ་ཐོབས་མ་རེད་ཀྱང་ is same as ངོ་མ་ཡོང་ནས་ཐ་ཤག་མ་ཆོད་ཀྱང not having come personally, cannot reply or say decidedly.

དཀྲིགས I: *ḍkrigs* विवर, प्रतर a term for a thousand billions. The term དཀྲིགས་ཕྲག་ཆེན་པོ or དཀྲིགས་ཆེན་པོ महाविवर or महाप्रतर is used for a still larger number.

དཀྲིགས II: = འཐིབས dense; thickly-gathered: སྤྲིན་དཀྲིགས *ṣprin-ḍkrigs* (*Ṅag. 5*): = སྤྲིན་འཐིབས་པ gathering or condensing of clouds; also vb. darkened, obscured, dim, diffused: ཟ་མི་སོ་དང་མེར་མདངས་དཀྲིགས་པས (*A. K. ii. 47*) the flashing of his teeth bewildered them; དཀྲིགས་པར་འགྱུར་བར *ḍkrigs-par ḥgyur-par* grown dim; དཀྲིགས་པར་བྱེད་པར *ḍkrigs-par ḅyeḍ-pa* to obscure.

དཀྲིས་གྱུར *ḍkris-gyur* (*ṭi-gyur*) वृत surrounded, encircled, encompassed: དཔལ་གྱིས་དཀྲིས་གྱུར *ḍpal-gyis ḍkris-gyur* श्रीवृत encircled with glory.

དཀྲིས་པ *ḍkris-pa* परिवेष्टन 1. to surround, encircle, ensnare. 2. = བཅིངས་པ बाहृति to lie round; to wind up (*Mṅon.*): སེར་སྣས་ཀུན་ནས་དཀྲིས *ser-ṣnaṣ kun-naṣ ḍkris* quite ensnared in avarice (*Jä.*).

དཀྲིས་ཕྲག *ḍkris-phrag* n. of a large number (*Ṅag. 5*).

དཀྲུ་བ *ḍkru-wa* (*ṭu-wa*) = དྲི་མ *dṛi-ma* मलि, मल abomination, pollution; also dirt, filth (*Lexx.*).

དཀྲུག་པ *ḍkrug-pa* (*ṭug-pa*) = གློང་བ *gloṅ-wa* मथ to disturb, to put in motion; the act of troubling, agitating, churning; to turn; to turn a lathe.

དཀྲུགས་པ *ḍkrugṣ-pa* = བསྲུབས་པ *ḅsṛubṣ-pa* विक्षोभित, मथित, क्षुभित stirred up, agitated, troubled, ruffled, disturbed, confused; churned; turned (as in a lathe); confounded: དཔེ་ཆ་དཀྲུགས *ḍpe-cha ḍkrugṣ* the leaves of a book are confused or mixed up together; བག་ཆགས་ཀྱིས་དཀྲུགས་པའི་སེམས *bag-chagṣ-kyiṣ ḍkrugṣ paḥi semṣ* a mind troubled with passion; རླུང་གིས་དཀྲུགས་པའི་ཆུ *ṛluṅ-giṣ ḍkrugṣ-paḥi chu* water agitated by the wind.

དཀྲུགས་པ་པོ *ḍkrugṣ-pa-po* a confounder: ཐག་ཉེ་དཀྲུགས་པར་བྱེད་མཁན་གྱི་མི་དེ་ལ་དཀྲུགས་པ་པོ་ཟེར the man who causes confusion afar off and nigh is called *ṭug-pa-po*.

དཀྲུགས་ཡིག *ḍkrugṣ-yig* ཚད་ཀྱི་ཡིག་རིགས་ཤིག་གི་མིང་ a kind of character used in Tibet which is puzzling

དཀྲུམ་པ *ḍkrum-pa* (*ṭum-pa*) brittle; defined in *Lexx.* as དཀར་ཡོལ་ལྟ་བུ་རྡོག་ཆག་པ, breaking in the manner a porcelain vessel does.

+ དཀྲེ *dkre* (*te*) [illegible] [illegible] the glans-penis.

དཀྲོག་པ *dkrog-pa* (*tog-pa*) = དཀྲུག་པ *dkrug-pa* 1. to churn; to agitate, mingle, trouble, &c.: ཞོ་དཀྲོག་པ *sho dkrog-pa* churning curds (for butter). 2. to rouse, scare up; to wag, *e.g.*, the tail (*Jä.*). Also = དཀྲོགས་པ *dkrogs-pa*, འོ་མ་དཀྲོགས་པ *ho-ma dkrogs-pa* to churn milk; acc. to *Ńag.* is equivalent to སྙོགས་པ *sńogs-pa*.

དཀྲོགས་སྐྱེས *dkrogs-skyes* (lit. anything produced from churning) butter (*Mńon.*).

དཀྲོགས་པ་པོ *dkrogs-pa-po* = དཀྲོགས་པར་བྱེད་མཁན *dkrogs-par byed-mkhan* one who churns.

དཀྲོགས་མ *dkrogs-ma*, v. སྲབས་མ *srabs-ma*, the churning rod; also said to = whey (*Mńon.*).

དཀྲོང་བསྐྱེད *dkroń-bskyed* (*tong-ke*) [illegible] of instantaneous birth; instantaneous perception. Acc. to *Lex.* in meditating on a certain deity, the act of perceiving him to be a reality instantaneously is called དཀྲོང་བསྐྱེད *dkroń bskyed*.

དཀྲོལ *dkrol* [illegible]; pf. and fut. of འཁྲོལ *hkrol*: དཀྲོལ་བ་པོ *dkrol-wa-po* is defined as "one who causes music to sound or be sounded."

བཀག I: *bkag* in བཀག་ལངས *bkag lańs* the lid or cover of a trunk; the sides of a Tibetan leather-trunk. Defined in *Btsii.* as [illegible] both the flat pieces of leather which are at the back and front on the right and left of a trunk.

བཀག II: [illegible], [illegible]; pf. of འགེགས་པ, obstructed, opposed; also prohibition, obstruction, hindrance.

བཀག་སྐོར་མེད་པ *bkag-skor med-pa* = [illegible] without delay, as in sending anything; also without let or hinderance; [illegible] not permissible and permissible, not fit and fit, unbecoming and becoming.

བཀག་ཆ་བྱེད་པ *bkag-cha byed-pa* to forbid; to put a hinderance (*Sch.*).

བཀོག་སྡོམ *bkog sdom* prohibition; prohibiting one from passing by a road or from entering any garden or place.

བཀག་མོ་ཁེགས་པ *bkag-mo khegs-pa* not to be observant; to transgress, to trespass.

བཀང *bkań* acc. to *Rdo. 46*, pf. of དགང་བ *dgań-wa* पूरित, filled to the brim; full to the brim as in the case of a water pot; སྣོད་བཀང་བ *snod-bkań-wa* a vessel filled up; མདའ་བཀང་བ a bow with an arrow ready to shoot; འདོད་པ་བཀང་བ wish fulfilled. Acc. to *Jä.* pf. of འགེངས་པ, to fill, make full; and used in *W.* instead of འགེངས་པ.

བཀད *bkad* 1. set or placed in order; arrangement: མགོ་འཛུགས་པ same as མགོ་བཀད མགོ་སྤུའི་རིམ་པའམ་གྲལ་ལའང་། ཐགས་ཀྱི་སྣལ་མ་ཕར་འགྲོའི་དུས་ཀྱི་སྤུན་འགྲོ་བ་དེ་དང་། བཏགས་ཚར་བའི་སྣམ་བུའི་སྤུན་གྱི་རྩིས་འབུར་འབུར་ཡོད་པའི་མིང་ལ་ཡང་ཐགས་ཀྱི་བཀད་ཟེར། *mgo-spuhi rim-paham gral-lahań, thags-kyi snal-ma phar hgrohi dus-kyi spun hgro-wa de dań, btags tshar wahi snam-buhi spun-gyi rtsis hbur-hbur yod-pahi mih la yań thags-kyi bkad zer* (*Ńag.*) the order or row (of plaits) in the hair of the head, the crosswise thread in the web of a cloth, also the ridge in the cross-wise texture of a blanket, are called the *bkad* of weaving.

བཀད་ནས *bkad-nas* having described; represented in any manner.

བཀད་ས *bkad-sa*, [illegible] (*Nag.*) 1. the place where barley, corn, &c., are parched; a bake-house, kitchen, cook's shop (*Os.*). 2. acc. to *Ńag.* + [illegible] one's own home or residence.

3. open hall or shed erected on festive occasions (*Jä.*).

བཀན་པ *bkan-pa* 1. to up-root or turn up anything by applying a stick at its foot or root. 2. to bend: ལུས་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་བཀན (*Nag.*) the body bent backwards: ལག་པ་བཀན to stretch the arm bending it upwards to pull anything. 3. ཡང་གྲངས་རྩིས་ཏེ་བརྩི་བ་ལ་ཡང་བཀན་ཟེར counting up and then backwards is called *yang-bkan* (*S. del*). It is also applied to counting from right to left (*Vai. kar.*). 4. to put; to press; to apply (*Jä.*): རྐང་པ་རྩིག་པ་ལ་བཀན་པ to press one's foot against a wall. 5. to hold fast; to extend (*Cs.*).

བཀབ་པ *bkab-pa*, pf. of འགེབས་པ=བརྡལ་བ བཀྲམ, བཀབ, to cover; to spread over.

བཀབ *bkab* a cover; a shelter.

Syn. ཁེབས *khebs*; གཡོགས *gyogs*; བྱིབས *byibs* (*Mñon.*).

བཀམ་པ *bkam-pa* pincers or nippers: བཀམ་པ་འཛུབ་པ to hold or cut with pincers.

བཀའ *bkah* I: (*Vai. kar. 60*) n. of a tribe in Tibet.

བཀའ. II: वाक्य (*A. K. XXVI*), आज्ञा, वचन: primarily means simply "word" or "speech"; but being the honorific form it usually implies an order or command. When used of a sacred personage it means his advice or precepts as well as his authoritative words, *e.g.*, བླ་མའི་བཀའ the lama's injunction; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ the king's command; དཔོན་པོའི་བཀའ the order of the chief.

བཀའ III: also signifies, especially, the enunciations and pronouncements which have issued from the Buddha. They are said to be of three kinds; so སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བཀའ has three divisions:—

(1) ཞལ་ནས་གསུངས་པ *shal-nas gsuñs-pa* precepts delivered by the Buddha personally.

(2) བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས་པ those conveyed through the attendant *Bodhisattva* and *S'rávaka*, such as Subhūti, S'āriputra, &c., under inspiration from Buddha or by his sanction expressed or implied or revealed in such works as ལྷའི་ལྗོན་ཤིང *lhahi ljon-çiñ* the celestial tree; རྔ་བོ་ཆེ་མདོ *rña-bo che mdo* the great drum *sūtra*. The precepts under this head are subdivided into—(1) སྐུའི་བྱིན་བརླབས the personal blessings (of the Buddha), also the blessings received from his enchanted image; (2) གསུང་གི་བྱིན་བརླབས the blessings derived from his teachings; (3) ཐུགས་ཀྱི་བྱིན་བརླབས the blessings of the spirit. This last again is subdivided into the following:—(1) ཐུགས་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱིས་བྱིན་བརླབས་པ the blessings of a contemplative heart as in the work called ཤེས་རབ་སྙིང་པོ *çes-rab sñiñ-po*; (2) ཐུགས་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས་པ the grace of the spirit, as in གནོད་སྦྱིན་སོགས་པས་སྨྲས་པའི་སྔགས, the *Mantras* uttered by Noijin and other goblins; (3) ཐུགས་བདེན་པའི་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བྱིན་བརླབས་པ the blessings inherent in a truthful spirit or mind.

(3) རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes-su, gnañ-wa* anything reproduced from memory by the successors of the Buddha under inspiration from him at the Buddhist convocation (*J. Zañ.*).

Syn. ལུང *luñ*; ངེས་པར་བསྟན་པ *ñes-par bstan-pa*; ཉེ་བར་བསྟན་པ *ñe-war bstan-pa*; གདམས་པ *gdams-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes-su bstan-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes-su gnañ-wa*; ཉེ་བར་གནང་བ *ñe-war gnañ-pa*; བཀའ་ལུང *bkah-luñ* (*Mñon.*).

བཀའ་བཀོད་པ *bkah-bkod pa* to publish, proclaim; also publication, proclamation.

བཀའ་བསྐྱོན *bkah-bkyon* according to *Ñag.* implies blaming; a verbal blow, reprimand, rebuke (given by a superior) (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བཀྲོལ *bkah bkrol* (*ka-tol*) leave of absence.

བཀའ་སྐོར་མེད་པ *ḅkaḥ-skor med-pa* = འགོར་ཀྱི་མེད་པར without delay.

བཀའ་ཁོལ *ḅkaḥ-khol*, བཀའ་ཆེ་བའི་བཀའ very important order (*Yig. 4*): བཀའ་ཆེམས་བཀའ་ཁོལ་མ the most important will of King Sroṅ-ḅtsan sgam-po. This document having been discovered within one of the great pillars of Kinkhording temple in Lhasa is generally known by the name བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ.

བཀའ་འཁོར *ḅkaḥ-ḥkhor*, divided into *naṅ-ḥkor* domestic servants; *bran-gyog* servants, menials; *phyi-ḥkhor* attendants; བཀའ་འཁོར་ཞབས་ཕྱི those who wait for orders, attendants; དྲུང་འཁོར official clerks; also private secretaries and personal assistants of a high official; attendants in general.

བཀའ་ཁྱབ *ḅkaḥ-khyab* a decree, manifesto, edict; a general order.

བཀའ་ཁྲིམས *ḅkaḥ khrims* a law, commandment; བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་ཚན་པོ strict justice; severe punishment: རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་གསུང་བས by the cruel order of the king (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་པ *ḅkaḥ khrims-pa* a lawyer; a magistrate.

བཀའ་གྲོས *ḅkah gros* (*ka-ḍoi*) a conference, consultation; བཀའ་གྲོས་བྱེད आलोचनां करोति makes consultation; gives advice or counsel; gives instructions; བཀའ་ གྲོས་བྱེད་པ to give advice (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གྲོས་པ *ḅka gros-pa* (*ka-ḍoi-pa*) a counsellor; senator.

བཀའ་འགྲོ་བ *ḅkaḥ ḅgro-wa* वधृति debating; considering; taking measures for: ནང་བློན་བཅུ་དང་བཀའ་ཉེ་དུ་གྲོས་པས deliberating carefully with the ten confidential ministers.

བཀའ་འགྲོལ་བ *ḅkaḥ ḅgrol-wa* to dismiss; dissolve a meeting or a conference.

བཀའ་གླེགས *ḅkaḥ-glegs* = ཕྱག་བྲིས *phyag-ḅris* or བཀའ་ཤོག *ḅkaḥ-śog* a letter; an autograph: མགྲོན་གཉེར་བརྒྱུད་ལུགས་བཟང་སྒྲོམ་ཕྱག་ཆེ་བའི་རྟེན་བཅས་བཀའ་ཤོག་ཕྱག་ཕྱག་བཅས་ཕྱག་པ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ། "great many thanks for the gracious letter with enclosures sent by the *Donñer* according to the good customs" (*Yig. k. 12*).

བཀའ་འགྱུར *ḅkaḥ-ḅgyur* is generally taken as a synonym for "the instructions and precepts of Buddha," and means literally "that which has become a command." This term is in fact the title of the great collection of the religious Buddhist writings (mostly, but not all, translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan) known as the Kahgyur. The Kahgyur is divided into seven series of books containing several hundred treatises, and consists properly of 108 volumes, though editions in 100, 102, and 104 volumes are also current.

བཀའ་རྒྱ་བསྡུ་བ *ḅkaḥ-rgya ḅsug-pa* issuing of an official order; also the accumulation of gold, silver, and grain in a Government treasury.

བཀའ་རྒྱ་མ *ḅkaḥ rgya-ma* परवाना, परवानगि in Hind. *Para-wana* 1. public order, permit, missive, communication, &c. 2. བཀའ་རྒྱ་མ་དེ་བཀའ་གསང་བ་ཙམ (*Lex.*) in mysticism a secret precept; occult communication which is made only to the trusted few.

བཀའ་བརྒྱུད I: *ḅkaḥ-rgyud* succession or descent of the dogmatic principles of Buddha. The principal school of *Tantrik* Lamaism originating from Nāro Paṇ-chen of Magadha and alleged by Milaraspa to have been introduced by Mar-pa Lo-tsava in Tibet in the beginning of the 11th century A.D. Its different sects or branches are the following:—ཀར་མ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Karma Ḅkaḥ-rgyud*, དགེ་ལྡན་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Dge-ldan Ḅkaḥ-rgyud*, དྭགས་པོ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Dwags-po Ḅkaḥ rgyud*, འབྲི་གུང་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Ḥbri-guṅ Ḅkaḥ-rgyud*, འབྲུག་པ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Ḥbrug-pa Ḅkaḥ-rgyud*, ཤངས་པ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད.

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་ II : བཀའ་ཡི་རྒྱུད་ *ḅkaḥ-yi rgyud*, *i.e.*, the line or thread of the word, *i.e.*, the oral tradition of the word of Buddha which is supposed to have been delivered through a continued chain of teachers and disciples apart from the written scriptures.

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་བསྟན་པའི་གསལ་བྱེད (lit the illuminator of the doctrine of *Kahgyud* School) a general designation of the chief lamas of the *Bkaḥ-rgyud-pa* sect (*Yig. k. 67*).

བཀའ་རྒྱུད་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Bkaḥ-rgyud rnam-rgyal* the *Bkaḥ rgyud*, Chief Lama whom the Mongol Chief Gushi Khan dethroned after overthrowing the power of *Sde-pa Gtsaṅ-pa* the ruler of Tsang and Ū in 1643 A.D. (*Loṅ. 13*).

བཀའ་བསྒྱུར *ḅkaḥ-sgyur* admonition and reprehension; བཀའ་བསྒྱུར་གནང་བ to issue an order; to admonish; བཀའ་བསྒྱུར་བ to translate the words of Buddha, &c.

བཀའ་བསྒྱུར་བཏང་བ *ḅkaḥ-sgyur ḅtaṅ-wa* to instruct a subordinate in a rough pointed manner, cautioning him against his faults; to counsel against wrong practices.

བཀའ་སྒྲོག་པ *ḅkaḥ sgrog-pa* to publish an order; to proclaim or read an order or edict.

བཀའ་བསྒོ *ḅkaḥ ḅsgo* ཀཁཀ 1 exhortation to the deity. When any one falls ill either naturally or from the supposed malignity of an evil spirit, he goes to a lama or a *Tantrik* priest and begs of him for a *ḅkaḥ ḅsgo*—permission to invoke the deity. The lama touches the patient's head with the consecrated sceptre called *Dorje* (*vajra*), with the sacred dagger called the *phurbu*, a string of beads, an image of a Buddha or a deity or a holy book, and repeating some charms exhorts the deity to be propitious to the patient. Those who do not actually suffer from any kind of illness also ask for such protective religious measures. 2. commandment; precept (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བསྒོས *ḅkaḥ ḅsgos* is pf. of བཀའ་བསྒོ *ḅkaḥ ḅsgo*, a sentence passed.

བཀའ་མངགས་པ *ḅkaḥ mṅags-pa* = ངག་གསུམ་བྱེད་པ to send verbal message; to give a reply.

བཀའ་བཅུ *ḅkaḥ-ḅcu*, also བཀའ་བཅུ་པ *ḅkaḥ ḅcu-pa*, one who has observed the ten commandments of Buddha. The title of *Bkaḥ-ḅcu* is given to a Buddhist monk-scholar who has passed all preliminary examinations for a religious degree. There are two classes of བཀའ་བཅུ—those of *gleṅ-ḅsres* and *gsaṅ-phu*; a བཀའ་བཅུ of Tashilhunpo monastery is called *Bkaḥ-chen* on account of his superior prestige in religious study and practice.

བཀའ་གཅོག་པ *ḅkaḥ gcog-pa* to act against an order; to disregard an express order or command: ཡབ་ཀྱི་བཀའ་བཅག་ཏུ་མེད the order of (one's father must not be disregarded) (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་བཅོས *ḅkaḥ-ḅcos* an abbreviation of བཀའ་འགྱུར་དང་བསྟན་བཅོས or the two great collections of Buddhist writings.

བཀའ་ཆེམས *ḅkaḥ-chems* = ཞལ་ཆེམས resp. for ཁ་ཆེམས a great man's last will; a royal testament or will: བཀའ་ཆེམས་ཀ་ཁོལ་མ་ཞེས་སོགས་ལས། in the work called *Bkaḥ-chems ka-khol-ma*, etc. (*J. Zaṅ.*).

+ བཀའ་མཆིད *ḅkaḥ mchid* = བཀའ་ལན or གསུང་ལན a command in reply resp., but also word or speech of a superior person. The term likewise signifies a conference, debate, &c.: བཀའ་མཆིད་ཅི་ལྟ་བུ་མཛད what conversation did he hold? བཀའ་མཆིད་དམ་པ་བདུད་རྩི་གསུང་དུ་གསོལ། "pray, let the nectar of pious conversation be uttered!"

བཀའ་ཉན་ *bkaḥ-ñan* 1. obedient; dutiful; submissive; observant of command. 2. one's tutelary deity is also called his *bkaḥ-ñan*, because he carries out his protégé's behest; བཀའ་ཉན་རེ་བགྱི=ཞབས་ཏོག service; doing service (*Mñon.*).

བཀའ་ཉན་པ *bkaḥ ñan-pa* to obey; be obedient; བཀའ་མི་ཉན་པ to disobey; བཀའ་ཉམས་སུ་ལེན་མཁན an observer of orders or precepts.

བཀའ་གཉན *bkaḥ gñan* the cruel commander; acc. to *Lex. btsan-paḥi sa bdag*, "the mighty lord of the soil," is said to be a pre-Buddhist deity (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གཉན་པ *bkaḥ gñan-pa* 1. severe retribution from guardian deities for defects in worshipping them; also the injury they do their devotees for impropriety in their conduct or language. 2. damnation into which both a teacher and his pupil fall for disclosure of secrets of their doctrine without authority.

བཀའ་གཉན་བརྗིད *bkaḥ-gñan brjid* a weighty command or injunction.

+ བཀའ་བཏགས *bkaḥ-btags*=ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ 1. a proclaimed order: ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ is also colloq. called བཀར་བཏགས *bkar-btags*. 2. མོ་མཁན་ཤེས་བཤད one versed in drawing omens; an astrologer (བཀའ་གཏོགས་པ) (*M. V. 61*).

བཀའ་རྟགས *bkaḥ-rtags* mark seal; precept; maxim (*Cs.*): བཀའ་རྟགས=ཕྱག་དམ (*Yig. k. 27*).

བཀའ་སྟོད *bkaḥ-stod* a subaltern; agent (*Sch.*)

བཀའ་ཐང *bkaḥ-thañ*=བཀའ་ལུང *bkaḥ-luñ* order; edict (*Jä.*); written order; command; commandment; precept (*Cs.*).

བཀའ་ཐམ *bkaḥ-tham*=ཕྱག་དམ *phyag-dam* or དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-phrug*, seal; chief seal: བཀའ་ཐམ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ཕྱག་ཡིག་ཁ་བཏགས་བཅས་ཕེབས་བྱུང received the letter containing the chief seal of the Grand Lama and enclosing a scarf with charmed knots (*Yig. k. 75*).

བཀའ་དྲག་པོ་ཕབ་པ *bkaḥ drag-pa phab-pa* to command sharply, hastily or severely (*Sch.*); to issue an ultimatum.

བཀའ་དྲིན *bkaḥ-drin*, resp. for དྲིན *drin* ཕམ, a favour, kindness, grace, boon: བླ་མའི་བཀའ་དྲིན་གྱིས through the kindness of the lama.

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཅན *bkaḥ-drin-can*=བྱམས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ *byams-pa dañ ldan-pa* kind; gracious; benevolent (*Mñon.*).

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ *bkaḥ-drin-che* very gracious; (you are) very kind; the usual phrase for our "thank you," in acknowledgment of a kindness or favour—common in letters, &c.

བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞུས་པ *bkaḥ-drin-che zhus-pa* to say it is an act of great kindness; to acknowledge kindness; to thank.

བཀའ་དྲིན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *bkaḥ-drin rjes-su dran-pa* to remember a benefit or kindness received.

བཀའ་དྲིན་སྙིང་དཔྱངས *bkaḥ-drin sñiñ-dpyañs* to bear in mind or remember the kindness obtained of another person.

བཀའ་དྲིན་མཛད་པ *bkaḥ-drin mdsad-pa* to bestow a favour; to show kindness.

བཀའ་དྲིན་གསུམ་ལྡན *bkaḥ-drin gsum-ldan* possessed of or making use of the three graces or courtesies, viz.: (1) རིག་པ་བསྟན་པ teaching of the sciences; (2) མདོ་རྒྱུད་བཤད་པ explaining the aphorisms and the *Tantra*; (3) དབང་བསྐུར་བྱིན་རླབས་སྦྱིན་པ blessing and ordaining.

བཀའ་དྲིན་གསོལ་བ *bkaḥ-drin gsol-wa* to thank; to be grateful for favours.

བཀའ་དྲུང *bkah-druñ* a secretary of state.

བཀའ་གདམས *bkaḥ-gdams* an advice; counsel; instruction from a high official.

བཀའ་གདམས་པ *Bkaḥ-gdams-pa* 1. an adviser (*Sch.*). 2. the reformed Buddhist

school of Tibet founded by འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས, the chief disciple of Atisha. It was divided into two stages: བཀའ་གདམས་རྙིང་ or བཀའ་གདམས་རྙིང་པ the earlier school from Bromston to Tsongkha-pa, and བཀའ་གདམས་གསར་པ or the modern school, said to be identical with that now called Gelug-pa, dating from Tsongkha-pa downwards. The earlier *Ḅkaḥ-gdams-pa* were distinguished for their elaborate ritual and for their power of propitiating deities. The members of the later *Ḅkaḥ-gdam-pa* have been remarkable for scholarship and linguistic erudition.

བཀའ་གདམས་ཕོ་བྲང་ *ḅkaḥ-gdams pho-brañ* the palace where the Grand Lama of Tashi-lhun-po resides.

བཀའ་མདའ *ḅkaḥ-mdaḥ* a contraction for བཀའ་བློན་དང་མདའ་དཔོན *ḅkaḥ-ḅlon-dañ mdaḥ-dpon*, minister and general (*Yig. k. 52*).

བཀའ་འདུས་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་མཚོ *ḅkaḥ-ḥdus chos-kyi rgya-mtsho* a kind of ritualistic observance of the *Rdsogs-chen* sect of the *Ñiñ-ma* Buddhist School in which a particular deity with his followers is depicted.

བཀའ་འདོགས་པ *ḅkaḥ ḥdogs-pa* to make into law; to proclaim; a proclamation (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་འདོམས *ḅkaḥ-ḥdoms* = བཀའ་སློབ་པ or བཤད་པ instruction; order.

བཀའ་སྡོད *ḅka-sdod*, also written as བཀའ་འདོད, one waiting for orders; an attendant on a superior; an aide-de-camp; one's guardian deity is also called by this epithet: གཤིན་རྗེ་སྡོད་གཉེར་རེ་གཉེར་གྱི་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ། (*A. 13*) "he who has propitiated the lord of death to serve him as his attendant spirit."

བཀའ་བསྡུ་བ *ḅkaḥ ḅsdu-wa* collection of the doctrine (*Jä.*); synopsis of the scriptures at the grand Buddhist convocations; also the convocations where the precepts of Buddha were promulged.

བཀའ་གནང་བ *ḅkaḥ gnañ-wa*, vb., to order, command, grant, permit; an order; permission: ངེད་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཙུན་མོ་ལ་བཀའ་གནང་བར་ཞུ I beg you will give her as a consort to our King of Tibet (*Jä.*).

བཀའ་གནམ *Ḅkaḥ-gnam* = ཀ་གནམ a district in the east of Kong-bu; also n. of a district of Ngari Khorsum in Western Tibet.

བཀའ་ཕེབས *ḅkaḥ-phebs* a great man's order.

བཀའ་ཕྲིན *ḅkaḥ-phrin* (*ka-tin*) a message.

བཀའ་འཕྲིན *ḅkaḥ-ḥphrin* letter of command: བཀའ་འཕྲིན་གཏོང་བ to write or issue a letter containing instructions.

བཀའ་བབས I: *ḅkaḥ-babs* an injunction; a direction.

བཀའ་བབས II: *ḅkaḥ-babs* the fulfilment of a commission; also the lama or saint who is commissioned with some high duty. When a lama at the command of his spiritual instructor fulfils what was entrusted to him, he is said to be a *ḅkaḥ-babs*.

བཀའ་བབས་བདུན *ḅkaḥ-babs ḅdun* n. of a historical work on later Indian Buddhism by Lama Tārānātha.

བཀའ་བབས་བཞི *ḅkaḥ babs-ḅshi* the four commissioned ones (see བཀའ་བབས).

བཀའ་བམ *ḅkaḥ-bam* = བཀའ་ཤོག order; diploma: བཀའ་བམ་ཛོ་བཟུམ་ཡིག་ཕྱག་བྲིས་སྐུར་དོན། the object of sending the autograph letter (*Ḅtsu.*).

བཀའ་བྲིས *ḅkaḥ-bris*, resp. བཀའ་ཤོག *ḅkaḥ-çog*, a letter; a written authority, generally in autograph: མགྲོན་གཉེར་མདུན་བཀའ་བྲིས་གནང་རྟེན་བཅས་ཕྱག་ཕེབས་བཀའ་དྲིན་གྱི་དགའ་དུ་ཆེ། it is very gracious of you to favour me with your autograph and enclosure presented by the hand of the Don nyer (*Yig. k. 14*).

བཀའ་དྲུང་ *bkaḥ-ḍuṅ* = བློན་པོ a minister (*Mon.*).

བཀའ་འབབ་པ *bkaḥ-ḥbab-pa* the going forth of an order or edict (*Schr.*).

བཀའ་འབུམ *bkaḥ-ḥbum* the hundred thousand precepts; n. of a religious work.

བཀའ་བློ་བདེ་བ *bkaḥ-blo bde-wa* = བཀའ་བློ་གོ་བ *bkaḥ-blo go-wa*; [illegible] (*Ṅag.*) 1. attentive; executing an instruction or order with attention; one who is cheerful at heart owing to his attention to [illegible]. 2. one who easily understands what he is ordered to do; one who appreciates his superior's instruction. 3. [illegible] speaking well; eloquent; བཀའ་བློ་མི་བདེ་བ *bkaḥ-blo mi-bde-wa* [illegible] one whose expression or delivery is not good.

བཀའ་བློན *bkaḥ-blon* or བཀའ་ཡི་བློན་པོ *bkaḥ-yi blon-po*, the name given to the four Cabinet Ministers who assist the Gyal-tshab or Regent in the administration of the Government of Tibet during the minority of the Grand Lama of Lhasa. The four Kālön must be laymen and are often military officers. Popularly they are styled Shāpé (ཞབས་པད): བཀའ་བློན་གཟིམས་ཤག *bkaḥ-blon gzims-śag* the residence of a *bkaḥ-blon*.

བཀའ་བློན་དྲུང་འཁོར *bkaḥ-blon druṅ-ḥkhor* the official staff of a Kālön.

བཀའ་བློན་བཞི *bka-blon-bshi* (particularly) the four ministers whom the 4th Manchu Emperor K'ien-lung (in Tibetan called *Lha-skyoṅ* Protected of Heaven) appointed to conduct the state affairs of Tibet. They were ཀུན་དགའ་བཞི་ནོ་ཡོན *Kun-dgaḥ-bśi No-yon*, ཚེ་རིང་དབང་རྒྱལ *Tshe-riṅ dwaṅ-rgyal* of *Gyaṅ Roṅ*, ཐོན་པ *Thon-pa*, and རྩེ་དྲུང *Rtse-druṅ* of *Po-ta-la*. These four governed the country for twenty-seven years from the year of the *iron-sheep* (*Loṅ. 16*).

བཀའ་བློན་གསུམ *bkaḥ-blon-gsum* the three ministers who conducted the Government of Tibet from the year of the *fire-horse* to the middle of the year of the *earth-ape*. Their names were:—བཀའ་བློན་ལུམ་པ་བ *bkaḥ-blon Lum-pa-wa*, བཀའ་བློན་ང་ཕོད་པ *bkaḥ-blon Ṅa-phod-pa* of *Koṅ-bu*, and བཀའ་བློན་སྦྱར་ར་བ *bkaḥ-blon Sbyar-ra-wa*.

བཀའ་མ *bkaḥ-ma* = རྙིང་མ་བརྒྱུད spiritual or intellectual heir-loom. This is a philosophical term of the *Rñiṅ-ma* School, meaning the descent of the *bkaḥ* (Buddha's word) in an unbroken succession or without being kept concealed for a period. One who has received such a succession, or any scripture that has come down to him in such a manner.

བཀའ་མང་ཐིམས་པ *bkaḥ-maṅ thims-pa* to contain many precepts or commands; one on whom there are instructions or commissions to perform.

བཀའ་གཙང་མ *bkaḥ gtsaṅ-ma* one whose morals are pure; one who has preserved his vows.

བཀའ་སྩོལ་བ *bkaḥ-stsol-wa*, pf. *stsal*, to speak; to say (where an honoured person is the spokesman); according to circumstances, to command, ask, beg, relate, answer, &c., especially in ancient literature, in which it is almost invariably used of Buddha and of kings speaking.

བཀའ་ཚོགས *bkaḥ-tshogs* = བཀའ་ལན *bkaḥ-lan* or གསུང་ལན a reply in the way of instruction: [illegible] "pray favour me with replies on internal affairs (uninterruptedly) like the flow of the river of gold" (*Yig. k. 15.*)

བཀའ་འཛིན *bkaḥ-ḥdsin* letter of authority or commission from Government (issued to one who is on the move or who is to

exercise some kind of power over the people) to afford facilities for travelling or for carrying out a mission: མི་རྩལ་པའི་ཁྲིམས་བྱང་དང་ལྡན་པ་བྱང་དུ་ཕྱུལ་ལ་བཀའ་འགོ་སྩངས། (*Rtsii.*) a commission was issued to despatch hither a man who would frame settled laws and shew energy.

བཀའ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ *bkaḥ-bshin byed-pa* to do according to order; doing; ordered: བཀའ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ to be obedient; a faithful servant.

བཀའ་རབ་འབྱམས་པ *bkaḥ rab-ḥbyams-pa* a doctor of divinity among the monastic scholars of Tibet; one who has acquired the highest proficiency in the Buddhist sacred literature and is of pure morals.

བཀའ་རམས་པ *bkaḥ-rams-pa* one who has passed the highest examination in Buddhist metaphysics; one who has reached the highest of the 13 classes in the *Mtshan-ñid grva-tshañ*, the metaphysical school in the great monastic establishments of Tibet.

བཀའ་ལ་རྩི་བ *bkaḥ-la rtsi-wa* to give heed to or attend to an instruction or precept; to listen to any advice.

བཀའ་ལུང *bkaḥ-luñ* an order; a precept: བཀའ་ལུང་གནང་བ to command or give orders; to issue an injunction.

བཀའ་ལོག *bkaḥ-log*=གྲྭ་ལོག *grba-log* (*ṭa-log*) one who has given up his religious vows; a Buddhist monk turned out of his monastery for misconduct. In *Khams* he is called *bkaḥ-log*; in Middle Tibet *ṭa-log*.

བཀའ་ཤག *bkaḥ-çag* the court or council-house of the four *kālōn* or ministers of Lhasa: བཀའ་ཤུ་བ་འབྲི་མི་ཐམས་ལ་བཀའ་ཤག་ནས་རྟེན་རྫོད་ཐམས་རྩིས་ཁང་ནས་བྱང་བཅའ་འཇོད་ཆས། when the warrant officer registers the document at the court of *kālōn* he should also verify it at the Account Office (*Rtsii.*).

བཀའ་ཤོག *bkaḥ-çog* any writing of authority from a superior; decree; diploma; passport; official paper or letter; བཀའ་ཤོག་རྫུན་མ *bkaḥ-çog rdsun-ma* a fabricated authority; spurious writing or deed; བཀའ་ཤོག་རིམ་སྐྱེལ *bkaḥ-çog rim skyel* to circulate a passport or an official order; serial letters sent one after another.

བཀའ་གསལ *bkaḥ-gsal*=བཀའ་ཤོག order; official message: བཀའ་གསལ་རིམ་བསྐྱུར་གཏོང་བ to send a message or express order one after another.

བཀའི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ *bkaḥi-rña-wo-che* proclamation by the beat of drum (*Yig. k. 18*).

བཀའི་ཅོད་པན *bkaḥi cod-pan* an instruction or precept to be received with perfect obedience; to value or honour an order; a command carried out with the same respect as that with which a man carries his own head-dress.

བཀའི་མདུན་བློན *bkaḥi mdun-blon* resp. བློན་པོ *blon-po* minister: ཀུམ་ཆུང་བཀའི་མདུན་བློན་དུ་མིང་འཛིན་བདག་དང་ལས་ཚ་སེར་སྐྱ་གཙོས་འཁོར་བཅས་ཁམས་སྒྲོམས། my humble self bearing the title of state minister together with the circle of attendants, both lay and clerical officials, are in good health (*Yig. k. 6*).

བཀར *bkar* or བཀར་བ according to the law; to legalise; to make it into law (*Cs.*); to proclaim, publish (*Jä.*); བཀར་འཁོལ་བ ཁྱིམ་ཁྱབ་བ to publish; publication: བཀར for བཀར་རུ.

✢ བཀར་བ 1. *bkar-wa* pf. of vb. དཀར་བ མི་མཐུན་པའི་དོན to separate, put aside, select, banish: གནས་ནས་བཀར་བ banished from his place. 2. to ask any question captiously; to make a peevish enquiry.

བཀལ་བ *bkal-wa*, pf. of འགེལ་བ, but in *W.* is the primary form of the verb meaning 1. to load; to burden; put a load on (*Cs.*): བལ་བཀལ་བ to load wool: ཁལ་བཀལ་བ

to load a beast of burden, &c.: ཁྲལ་བཀལ་བ to levy a tax. 2. pf. of འཁལ་བ to spin; བཀལ་བ spun; twisted (*Ñag. 5*).

བཀལ་ཐགས *bkal-thags* a kind of stuff made of coarse goat-hair about nine inches in width: ར་སྤུ་སྲང་ལྔ་རེ་ལ་བཀལ་ཐགས་བྱས་པར། *ra spu sraṅ-lṅa re la bkal-thags byas-par* with every five pounds of goat's hair to weave one blanket (*Rtsii.*).

བཀས *bkas*, contraction བཀའ་ཡིས instr. of བཀའ.

བཀས་པ *bkas-pa* = གས་ཁ 1. crack, split, cleft. 2. pf. of འགས་པ.

བཀུ་བ *bku-wa* 1. elixir, quintessence (*Cs.*); སྨན་བཀུ medicinal extract. 2. with pf. བཀུས་པ to make extract of a drug by drawing out the juice (*Lex.*); མར་བཀུ melted butter; བཀུ་བ་འབྱིན་པ to extract the spirit of; བཀུ་ཕྱུང་ *bku phyuṅ* spirit extracted (*Cs.*); སྨན་བཀུས་ཏེ་འཐེར་བ to extract medicine by infusion.

བཀུག་པ *bkug-pa* pf. of འགུག་པ आकृष्ट, མདུན་དུ་བཀུག་པ, drawn or pulled forward; བཀུག་ཤོག summons (*Yig. 7*).

བཀུམ་པ *bkum-pa*, pf. of འགུམ་པ, but pres. in *W.* and according to *Lex.* fut. བཀུམ *bkum*, pf. བཀུམས་པ, to kill, to destroy; མཐའ་བཀུམ་པར་བཅད to cut off the edge; fix a boundary to.

བཀུར་སྟི *bkur-sti* भक्ति, सत्कार, सेवा, परिचर्या honour, respect, homage; mark of honour; respectful reception (by asking one to sit on a seat of honour); བཀུར་སྟི་མཆོད་པ *bkur-sti mchod-pa* to distinguish (a person) by marks of respect (*Zam.*); རང་ལ་བཀུར་སྟི་འབྱུང་དུས *raṅ-la bkur-sti hbyuṅ-dus* when honour is shewn to (one's self) yourself (*Jā.*); བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས *bkur-stis dregs* sense of honour; self-respect: མི་ཆེན་པོ་རྣམས་ལ་བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས་པ་ཡོད། *mi chen-po rnams-la bkur-stis dregs-pa yod* great men have the sense of dignity.

Syn. མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa*; རིམ་གྲོ *rim-gro*; བསྙེན་བཀུར *bsñen-bkur*; རི་མོར་བྱས *ri-mor byas*; ཞབས་ཏོག *shabs-tog*; ཞབས་འབྲིང་ *shabs-hbriṅ*; བཀུར་བ *bkur-wa*; ཉེ་བར་གནས *ñe-war gnas*; ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད *ñe-war spyod*; རྗེད་པ *rjed-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཀུར་བ I: *bkur-wa* = མཆོད་པ 1. to pay homage or reverence; to esteem. མང་པོས་བཀུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ महासम्मत राजा literally "the king honoured of many" was the name of the first king of the world according to the Buddhist legendary account. 2. to carry; to fetch; to convey in *W.* being also pf. of འཁུར་བ; སྟེང་དུ་བཀུར་བ to carry upward.

བཀུར་བ II: = སྐུར་བ, སྐྱོང་མི་བཀུར་བ = ཁས་མི་ལེན་པ अपवदति to slander; to blashpheme; not to accept as true or correct (*Liç.* ཁ *4*).

བཀུར་བར་བྱེད་པ *bkur-war byed-pa* the act of respecting; to do honour; frq. to make reverence, to salute.

བཀུར་ཚིག *bkur-tshig* = བསྟོད་པའི་ཚིག *bstod-paḥi-tshig* words or expressions of honour, some of which are:— བསྔགས་འོས *bsṅags-hos*; བསྔགས་པ་བརྗོད *bsṅags-pa brjod*; བསྟོད་སྨྲ *stod-smra*; མཆོད་ཚིག *mchod-tshig*; མཐོ་བར་བྱ *mtho-war-bya*; བསྟོད་པ་སྨྲ *stod-pa smra*; ཆེ་བརྗོད *che-brjod*; མཆོག་གྱུར *mchog-gyur*; ཕུལ་བྱུང *phul-byuṅ*; རྨད་བྱུང *rmad-byuṅ*; ལེགས་བརྗོད *legs-brjod*; ལེགས་སྨྲ *legs-smra*; གཞེངས་བསྟོད་པ *gseṅs-bstod-pa*; ཤིན་ཏུ་བཟང *çin-tu-bzaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

བཀུར་འོས *bkur hos* worthy of respect; respectable.

བཀོག་པ *bkog-pa*, pf. of འགོག་པ.

བཀོང་བ *bkoṅ-wa*, pf. of འགོང་བ. When བཀོང *bkoṅ* is joined with ཟ to form the compound word ཟ་བཀོང it means ཞེད་པ threat, menace.

བཀོད་ bkod = བསྐོས་ bskos to appoint; to raise to the throne.

བཀོད་པ་ *bkod-pa*, v. འགོད་པ་ व्यूह, रचना, न्यास 1. sbst. གྲལ་ *gral* or ཀྲལ་བ་ arrangement; བཀོད་ལུགས་ order or arrangement; method of arranging; applied to mind, as in སེམས་པ་བཀོད་ the meaning is meditation, समाधि, समाहित. 2. vb. = to build, arrange, plan, &c.

བཀོད་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་ अनन्तव्यूह of boundless or infinite design; the universe; n. of a great *Bodhisattva*.

བཀོད་པའི་གཙུག་གཏོར་ *bkod-paḥi gtsug-gtor* = རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ the prince of learning; science.

བཀོད་འདོམས་ *bkod-ḥdoms* = བཀོད་སྟོན་པ་ *bkod-ston-pa* (*Yig. k. 23*).

བཀོད་བལྟ་ *bkod-blta* (colloq. བཀོབ་ལྟ་ *bkob-lta*) the plan of an undertaking; design; plot.

བཀོད་ལྡན་ *bkod-ldan* = ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཅིག་པ་ *zla-wa bcu-gcig-pa* or དགུན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ་ *dgun-zla ḥbriṅ-po* the eleventh month of the Tibetan year, sometimes corresponding with January (*Rtsii.*).

བཀོན་པ་ *bkon-pa*, pf. of འགོན་པ་ *ḥgon-pa*.

བཀོར་འདྲེ *bkor-ḥdre* seems to be a kind of goblin (*Jä.*).

བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་ *bkol-spyod* n. of a torment; torture from being boiled in water or oil: བྱོལ་སོང་བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ *byol-soṅ bkol-spyod-kyi sdug-bsṅal* the sufferings of the damned through the torture of being boiled.

བཀོལ་བ་ *bkol-wa* occasionally pf. of འཁོལ་བ་ *ḥkhol-wa*, to boil; usually indicates འཁོལ་བ་ to bind to service; to employ; སྣོད་སྤྱད་བཀོལ་བ་ *snod-spyad bkol-wa* a boiling vessel; གཡོག་ཏུ་བཀོལ་བ་ *gyog-tu bkol-wa* to take into service; ཟུར་དུ་བཀོལ་བ་ to set aside; to keep out.

བཀྱལ་བ་ *bkyal-wa* 1. to talk nonsense (*Jä.*). 2. ངག་འཁྱལ་བ་ to rave in speech; to talk nonsense: ཀྱལ་ཀའི་ངག་ प्रलाप, असम्बद्धप्रलाप, v. ཀྱལ་ཀ.

བཀྱིག་པ་ *bkyig-pa* in the colloq. of Tsang = འཁྱིག་པ་ *ḥkhyig-pa* to tie (by a rope); བཀྱིགས་ = བཅིངས་པ་ bound, tied, fastened (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྱེ་བ་ *bkye-wa*, pf. and fut. of འགྱེད་པ་, but in *W.* is used as the only form of the verb = to send, despatch; to cause to come forth: ཕོ་ཉ་བཀྱེ *pho-ña bkye* despatched an envoy: འོད་བཀྱེ *ḥod bkye* sent forth rays: སྤྲུལ་པ་བཀྱེ *sprul-pa bkye* caused a form to emanate: སྟོན་མོ་བཀྱེ *ston-mo bkye* made an exhibition of.

བཀྱེད་པ་ *bkyed-pa*, pf. to bend back; recline (vb. nt.).

བཀྱོན་པ་ *bkyon-pa* = རྡུང་བ་ *rduṅ-wa* to beat (*Jä.*); བཀའ་བཀྱོན་པ་ resp. to chastise with words, to scold (*Jä.*). *Schtr.* mentions བཀྱོན་བསྐུལ་བ་ chiding.

བཀྲ་བ་ *bkra-wa* (*ṭa-wa*) cog. to ཁྲ་བོ་ चित्र, विचित्र variegated; beautiful, blooming (of complexion); glossy, well-fed (of animals); བཀྲ་ཆེན་ महाचित्र a great painting; བཀྲ་བར་འགོད་པ་ चित्रकार a painter: བཀྲ་བའི་རི་མོ་ཅན་ with variegated figures; paintings: བཀྲ་བའི་འོད་དཀྱིལ་ཅན་ चित्रमेखला a radiant or illuminated zone or halo: བཀྲ་ཡར་ चित्रित, चित्रक variegated; with shades of colour.

བཀྲ་བའི་སྐད་འབྱིན་ *bkra-waḥi skad-ḥbyin* n. of the bird called *Garghoṅgata*; ཅ་ཀར་ཧོང་ག་ཏའི་མིང་། (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་བྱེད་ *bkra-byed* = རི་མོ་མཁན་ *ri-mo-mkhan* a painter (*Mṅon.*).

བཀྲ་ཅིང་དམར་ *bkra ċiṅ dmar* parti-coloured; on a red ground,

བཀྲ་ལམ་མེ *bkra-lam-me* = ཁྲ་ལམ་མེ glaring; in glare; ཚར་ཁ་བཀྲལ་བ་ཁྲ་ཁྲའི་མཚོན་པས་བཀྲ་ལམ་མེ་འདུག་ཅེར the beauty or effect produced by variegated colours as in a painting; the illumination of colours as set forth in a rainbow; hence splendour.

བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkar-çis* मङ्गल, भद्र रोचना, स्वो-स्ति, कल्याण prosperity; blessing; good luck: མངའ་རིས་པ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཤོག good fortune to my people! may they prosper! བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་ཆུ holy-water; consecrated water or consecrating water; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་མལ auspicious bed; nuptial bed (*Cs.*); བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་ཚིག words of blessing; benediction; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་བསོ་སྦྱོང་ *bkra-çis-kyi gso sbyoń* मङ्गल पोषध auspicious fasting; བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྲུང་བའི་གོ་ཆ *bkra-çis srung-wahi go-cha* instruments used for insuring luck; sacrificial ceremony by which blessings are to be drawn down (*Jä.*); བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ propitious; lucky; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ལྟས good omens; lucky signs; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས *bkra-çis-pahi rtags* lucky configurations or semblances; happy omens; བཀྲ་ཤིས་མ मङ्गला n. of a goddess; the goddess of glory (*Jä.*); བཀྲ་མི་ཤིས misfortune; calamity; བཀྲ་མི་ཤིས་པ calamity; adj. wretched; unlucky.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་གླིང་ *Bkra-çis gliń* n. of a place in *Khams* (*Loń.* ༡ *25*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྒྱད་པའི་མདོ *bkra-çis brgyad-pahi mdo* n. of a short sutra in *K. d.* ༡ *76* which contains the names of eight Buddhas. Whoever recites it and meditates on the perfections acquired by the Buddhas escapes from the dangers of evil spirits and demons. Such a devotee can easily have admission into the courts of kings and address the highest authorities without let or hinderance. Remembrance of this effusion is believed to be a safeguard against bad dreams and also mishaps or accidents in war, and in repelling offensive weapons.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྒོ་མང *bkra-çis sgo-mań* n. of a monastery in Amdo.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན *bkra-çis-can* भद्रक n. of an incense (*Mńon.*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཆོས་རྫོང་ *Bkra-çis chos-rdzoń* the summer seat of the Government of Bhutan where the Dharma Raja resides. It is ordinarily called Tassisudon on English maps.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྗོད་པ *bkra-çis brjod-pa* मङ्गलोक्ति auspicious expression; a benediction.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་བརྒྱད *bkra-çis rtags-brgyad* the eight auspicious signs or emblems, viz.:—(1) རིན་ཆེན་གདུགས छत्र the precious or jewelled umbrella; (2) གསེར་གྱི་ཉ सुवर्ण मत्स्य the golden fish; (3) གཏེར་ཆེན་པོའི་བུམ་པ महाकुम्भ the pot of treasures; (4) འདབ་མ་བཟང་པོ पद्म the excellent lotus; (5) དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ दक्षिणावर्त्त शङ्ख the white conch-shell with whorls turning to the right; (6) དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུ श्रीवत्स the auspicious mark represented by a curled noose emblematical of love; (7) མཆོག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན ध्वज the chief standard of victory, *i.e.*, the emblem of royalty; (8) གསེར་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ सुवर्णचक्र the golden wheel.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་ཅན *bkra-çis rtags-can* possessed of auspicious marks: ལག་པ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་ཅན་བུ་དང་ནོར་རྙེད་པར་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན། a glossy hand possessing auspicious lines will cause one to obtain both a son and wealth (*K. d.* ཕ *217*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་དུང་ *bkra-çis duń* = དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duń-dkar gyas-hkhyil* दक्षिणावर्त्तशङ्ख a conch-shell with its whorls turning to the right instead of to the left (*Mńon.*).

Syn. དུང་མཆོག *duń-mchog*; སྐྱེ་བ་སྐྱ་བ *skye-wa ska-pa*; རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ *rgyal-po hkhyil-wa* दक्षिणावर्त्त (*Mńon.*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྡན *bkra-çis ldan* कल्याण, मङ्गलमय auspicious; lucky.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྫས *bkra-cis-pabi rdsas* मङ्गल द्रव्य, कल्याण वस्तु, कल्याणद्रव्य lucky articles.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ཡི་གེ *Bkra-çis-pabi yi-ge* n. of a kind of (mystic) writing which is considered auspicious.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *bkra-çis-par gyur-cig* मङ्गलं भवतु may you enjoy prosperity.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བྱེད་མ *bkra-çis byed-ma* = རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་མོ n. of a goddess (*K. g.* ད *112*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བླ་མ *Bkra-çis blama* 1. Tashi Lama, the name by which the Panchhen Lama of Tashilhun-po is known in India and Europe. 2. a lama priest who officiates at a marriage ceremony in Sikkim: བཀྲ་ཤིས་བླ་མས་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་གཏོར་མ་མནའ་མའི་མགོ་ལ་རྒྱབ་ཡོང་། the Tashi lama will touch with the auspicious offerings (for the gods) the head of the bride.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྩེ *Bkra-çis-rtse* (*Tashi-tse*) n. of a village in the district of *Stod-luñ* in Tibet.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྩེགས *Bkra-çis-btsegs* (*Tashi seg-pa*) n. of a brother of King *Skyid-lde Ñimabi mgon*, who settled down in *Mñab-ris* in Western Tibet (*Loñ.* ཀ *8*).

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྩེགས་པའི་མདོ *bkra-çis btsegs-pabi mdo* n. of a work the reading of which produced auspicious occurrences.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྫས་བརྒྱད the eight lucky. articles are—(1) མེ་ལོང mirror; (2) གི་ཝང medicinal concretion from the brains of elephant; (3) ཞོ curd; (4) རྩྭ་དུར་བ *Dub*-grass; (5) ཤིང་ཏོག་བིལ་བ the wood-apple; (6) དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ a right-whorled conch-shell; (7) ལི་ཁྲི *li-khri* vermillion; (8) ཡུངས་དཀར white mustard.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྫོགས་པ *bkra-çis rdsogs-pa* मङ्गल-पूरण completion of an auspicious work or event.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ *Bkra-çis lhun-po* (Tashi-lhunpo) the seat of the Panchhen Rin-po-che, the second Lama in Tibet, ordinarily called Tashi Lama, ranking next to the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. The grand monastery of this name adjoining the town of Shiga-tse in Tsang harbours 4,880 monks, presided over by the Tashi Lama.

བཀྲག *bkrag* (*ṭag*) འོད་ལྷོང་ལྷོང་མདངས་ཡོད་པ *hod lhoñ-lhoñ mdañs yod-pa* 1. dazzling brightness; lustre; མདངས *mdañs* also བཀྲག་མདངས, *e.g.*, glitter (of jewels). 2. ཤ་བཀྲག beautiful appearance; high colour (of the face, skin); ཤ་བཀྲག་མདངས pure gloss of the skin; བཀྲག་ཆེ very bright (*Jä.*).

བཀྲག་པ *bkrag-pa* = མདོག་བཟང་བ fair or fine complexion.

Syn. མདངས་ཅན *mdañs-can*; འཚེར་བ *btsher-wa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲག་མེད *bkrag-med* = མདོག་ངན་པ or མདངས་མེད dull appearance; bad complexion (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲབ་པ *bkrab-pa* (*ṭab-pa*) pf. བཀྲབས་པ to choose or select from among many; མཆོག་ཏུ་བཀྲབ *mchog-tu bkrab* exquisite choice (*Lex.*).

བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* (*ṭam-pa*), pf. བཀྲམས་པ, a form of འགྲེམ་པ प्रकीर्ण, प्रसार, अवकीर्ण to spread over, scatter.

Syn. དགྲམ་པ *dgram-pa*; བརྡལ་བ *brdal-pa* also གཏོར་བ *gtor-wa*; འཐོར་བ *hthord-pa* विकीर्ण; གཙུགས་པ *gtsugs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲལ་བ *bkral-wa* (*ṭal-wa*) 1. pf. of འགྲེལ་བ (*Cs.*) མདོ་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་ཚིག་དོན་ཞིབ་པར་བཀྲལ་བ། elucidation (of the meanings of the terms in the *Sūtra* and the *Tantra*). 2. to appoint: ལས་ལ་བཀྲལ་བ, to engage in business.

བཀྲས *bkras* in the passage ལུས་ཤིན་སྦྱང་ཚོན་བཀྲས་བྱིན་པ; བཀྲས here means rolled or varnished in variegated colours.

བཀྲས་པ *ḅkras-pa* (*ṭe-pa*) an abbreviation of བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ, according to *Sch.* also pf. of the verb བཀྲ་བ: བཀྲས་བཏགས for བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཁ་བཏགས an auspicious scarf for presentation on the occasion of a visit or some ceremony or festivity.

བཀྲས་ལུང་ *ḅkras-luñ* (*Ṭe-lung*) n. of a valley in Tibet (*Deb. 44*).

བཀྲས་ལྷུན *Ḅkras-lhun* (*Ṭei-lhun*) བཀྲས་ལྷུན a contraction of བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོ (Tashi-lhun-po); also a heap or mountain of glory or auspicious objects.

+ བཀྲི་བ *ḅkri-wa* (*ṭi-wa*) 1. pf. of འཁྲིད་པ to conduct according to order, *e.g.*, one after another. 2. for དཀྲི་བ वेष्टन, to wrap. 3. to draw; to try; to acquire; to search for.

བཀྲིད་དྲང *ḅkrid-ḍrañ* (*ṭi-ḍang*) = མ་རུང་བ་འདུལ་བའི་ནག་པོ the black discipliner of the unsubdued; the black and horrible (assumed) appearance of Mañju Ghoṣa *Bodhisattva* to lead the sinner into the path of righteousness and virtue: རུང་བ་བཀྲིད་དྲང་གི་ལྷ་བོ the dreaded (Bon) deity who leads or drags the subdued straight onward (*D. R.*).

བཀྲིས *ḅkris* an abbreviation of བཀྲ་ཤིས *ḅkra-çis*.

བཀྲིས་པ *ḅkris-pa* (*ṭi-pa*), pf. of འཁྲིད་པ. ཐར་པ་ལ་བཀྲིས་པ *thar-pa-la ḅkris-pa* conducted to emancipation or *Nirvāṇa*.

བཀྲུ *ḅkru* (*ṭu*), fut. of ཁྲུས *khrus*, v. བཀྲུ་སིན *ḅkru-sin* क्षालन. བཀྲུ་བཅལ་གྱི་སྣོད *ḅkru ḅcal-gyi snod* वेषन पात्र washing bowl; to wash a vessel, plate, &c.: བཀྲུ་བྱ *ḅkru-bya*, ནམ་བཟའ་ལ་སོགས་པ་བཀྲུ་རྒྱུ clothes, etc., to be washed.

བཀྲུག་པ *ḅkrug-pa* (*ṭug-pa*) probably an incorrect reading of དཀྲུག་པ.

བཀྲུས་པ *ḅkrus-pa*, pf. of ཁྲུས *khrus*.

བཀྲེ *Ḅkre* (*ṭeḥ*) n. of a place in *Khams*, which is also called བཀྲེ་ནག་ཚང *Ḅkre-nag tshañ*.

བཀྲེ་ཧོར *Ḅkre-hor* (*ṭe-hor*) n. of a section of the *Sgo-mañ* department of the monastic school of Dapung.

+ བཀྲེན་པ *ḅkren-pa* (*ṭen-pa*), दीन 1. poor, indigent, hungry; ནོར་དཔོན་པ་མེད་ཡུལ་བཀྲེན .a country where resources are scanty (*Lex.*). 2. कृपण miserly, stingy.

བཀྲེན་པོ *ḅkren-po* = དབུལ་པོ a beggar; destitute person.

Syn. ནོར་མེད *nor-med*; འཕོངས་པ *ḅphoñs-pa* (*Mñon.*).

བཀྲེས་སྐོམ *ḅkres-skom*, contraction of ལྟོགས་པ་དང་སྐོམ་པ, hungry and thirsty: ཐ་མཁ་འདི་ནི་བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་གང་ལ་ཡང་མི་ཕན། this tobacco does not allay in any way either hunger or thirst: བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་པ་ནས་ཚིམ་པར་འཁྲིད་དེ། leading from hunger and thirst to satiety (*Jā.*): བ་ཡི་འོ་མ་འདི་དབུགས་མི་བདེ་བ་དང་བཀྲེས་སྐོམ་སེལ། the cow's milk removes hunger and thirst and hard breathing."

བཀྲེས་ནས *ḅkres-nas* भुखित being hungry.

+ བཀྲེས་པ *ḅkres-pa* (*ṭeḥ-pa*) to be hungry; also hunger. In *C.* resp. for "hunger"; བཀྲེས་ཚབས to have ravenous appetite (*Sch.*); ཟ་བཀྲེས་པ the appetite or feeling of hunger; honorific term: རི་རྩེ་ནི་རྩ་མི་སྐྱེ་བར་ཕྱིན་པ་ན་བཀྲེས་པ་བྱུང་བས་འདྲེན་པ་ཕྱུང་བ on arriving at the top of a barren mountain, he felt hungry and was supplied with food (*Deb.* ཀ. 7).

+ བཀྲོངས་པ *ḅkroñs-pa* resp. term for killed; dead.

བཀྲོལ་བ *ḅkrol-wa* (*ṭol*) pf. of ḅgrol-wa vb. trs. to untie, to loosen; also in *W.* is the only form in use: མདུད་པ་བཀྲོལ་བ *mdud-pa ḅkrol-wa* the knot untied. འཆིང་བ་བཀྲོལ་བ

bçiṅs-pa bkrol-wa set free from bondage; ཁྲལ་བཀྲོལ་བ *khral bkrol-wa* remitted revenue or rent; དགོངས་པ་བཀྲོལ་བ *dgoṅs-pa bkrol-wa* forgiven, pardoned, &c.

བཀྲོས *bkros* (*toi*)=འདེམས་པ to choose; to select; imp. བཀྲོས་ཤིག *bkros-çig* (*Situ.* 105).

བཀླགས་པ *bklags-pa* pf. of ཀློག་པ to have read; done reading: བཀླགས་པར་འདོད wishes to read or sing.

རྐ། *rka* or ཆུའི་རྐ *chuhi-rka* or ཆུ་ཀ=ཡུར་བ a gutter; a small channel on the roof of a house or at the edge of the roof for carrying off the rain ཆར་པའི་ཆུ; small furrow conveying water from a conduit to trees or plants; furrow between the beds of a garden; hence even flower-bed.

ཀ་ཆུའི་ལྷ་ཁང *Rka chuhi lha khaṅ* n. of a monastery near Sam-ye.

རྐང་ *rkaṅ* I: 1. marrow, pith. 2. descent, extraction, origin: དཔེར་ན་དཔལ་ལྡན་ལྷ་མོའི་ཆིབས་པ་དྲེའུ་ལ་རྐང་གསུམ་ཞེས་པ་ནི། "for example, the mule on which the Goddess Paldan Lhamo rides is called *rkaṅ gsum*, on account of a so-called three-fold origin" (its father is an ass, mother a mare but in itself it is neither of them, but a mule!).

རྐང་ II: 1. stuff: རྐང་ལེགས་པ་འདུག it is of good stuff: རྐང་ལེགས་པ་མི་འདུག it is not of good stuff. 2. bundle; a collection: རྩྭ་རྐང་གཅིག a bundle of grass: སྐྲ་རྐང་གཅིག a tuft of hair: སྐུད་པ་རྐང་གཅིག a skein of yarn.

རྐང་པ *rkaṅ-pa resp.* ཞབས पद, पाद 1. foot, leg, hind leg of a quadruped: རྐང་པ་མི་འཕང पादविक्षेप: not throwing the foot (*Mṅon.*). 2. lower part, lower end, *e.g.*, of a letter: རྐང་པ་ཅན having a foot, so the nine letters are called that extend below the line ཀ་ཁ་ག, etc. (*Jä.*). 3. a metrical line, verse. 4. base foundation: རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ་བཞི *rdsu-hphrul-gyi rkaṅ-pa bshi* ऋद्धिपाद the four feet (stages) of performing miracles.

Syn. ཞབས *shabs*; རྒྱུ་བྱེད *rgyu-byed*; འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed*; འགྲོད་བྱེད *hgrod-byed*; རྒྱུག་བྱེད *rgyug-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་ཀྱོག *kaṅ-kyog* bandy-legged. (*Jä.*)

རྐང་ཀྲི *rkaṅ-kri* (*kang-ti*) a piece of cloth to wrap round the legs (*Sch.*).

རྐང་འགོས *rkaṅ-hgos* पादन्यास the manner of walking; རྐང་པ་བཀྲུ་བའི་ས *rkaṅ-pa bkru-wahi sa* पादप्रक्षालनभूमि the place for washing the feet.

རྐང་འཁྲུགས *Rkaṅ-hkra-ma*=རི་བྱི་སྐྱེས born of the hill-rat; a name of Agastya Muni (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་སྐྱེས *rkaṅ-skyes* n. for the Sudra caste (of India) which originated from the foot (of Brahmā) (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་ཁྲ *Rkaṅ khra* (*Kang-tha*) n. of a king of Ancient India: རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་རྐང་ཁྲ་དང་རབ་གནས་ལ་སོགས་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱང་མའི་བརྒྱུད་སྤྲེའུ་ལས་བྱུང་། "like the Indian Kings, *Rkaṅ Khra*, and *Rab gnas* and others, their lineage on the mother's side was also from apes, etc." (*J. Zaṅ.*).

རྐང་ཁྲབ *rkaṅ khrab* (*kang-thab*) iron shoes worn along with the coat of mail; that part of armour worn like boots from the foot to the knees; greaves.

རྐང་ཁྲི *rkaṅ-khri* (*kang-thi*=རྐང་སྟེགས) foot-stool (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་འཁུམས *rkaṅ-hkhum* (probably) having a foot contracted by disease (*Lex.*).

རྐང་འཁོར *rkaṅ-hkhor* bandy-legged (*Sch.*).

རྐང་གོས *rkaṅ-gos* = གོས་ལྷམ *gos-lham* Tibetan boots made of felt or of coarse serge.

རྐང་མགོ *rkaṅ-mgo* पदाग्र the fore part of the foot.

Syn. རྐང་རྩེ *rkaṅ-rtse* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་མགྱོགས *rkaṅ-mgyogs* swift-footed: མཐུ་རྩལ་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་རྐང་མགྱོགས་རླུང་དང་མཉམ་པ་གཅིག་སྤྱན་དྲངས *mthu-rtsal rmad-du byuṅ-wa rkaṅ-mgyogs rluṅ-daṅ mñam-pa gcig spyan-draṅs* invited (brought) one who was swift-footed like the wind and possessed of miraculous powers: རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the secret blessing of swift-footedness: རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་པས། (*K. dun. 73*) having acquired the grace of swift-footedness.

རྐང་འགྲོ *rkaṅ-hgro* (*kang-do*) पदग one who travels on foot; a vassal or subject paying his duty by serving as a messenger or porter (*Cs.*).

རྐང་འགྲོས *rkaṅ-hgros* also རྐང་འབྲོས *rkaṅ-bros* 1. walking on foot. 2. domestic cattle; breeding cattle.

རྐང་གླིང *rkaṅ-gliṅ* a trumpet made of the human thigh-bone used in temples; also in travelling to keep off evil-spirits.

རྐང་རྒྱུ *rkaṅ-rgyu* རྐང་ཐང་རྒྱུ a foot-soldier, v. རྐང་དམག: infantry acc. to *Cs.*

རྐང་བརྒྱ *rkaṅ-brgya* or = རྐང་བརྒྱ་པ a centipede: འབུ་རྐང་བརྒྱ་ལག་བརྒྱ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་མིང། "the name of the worm which has a hundred feet and arms" (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་བརྒྱད་པ *rkaṅ brgyad-pa* a fabulous lion having eight feet. An imaginary lion of Buddhist design with eight legs, generally found in sculpture and in Tibetan mythological pictures.

རྐང་ཤར *rkaṅ-śar* the leg (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་གཅིག་པ *rkaṅ-gcig-pa* एकपदी one-footed, met. a tree; the fabulous countries of the *Ḫuraṅ* and *Tsu-ta*, the people of which are said to walk on one foot.

རྐང་རྗེས *rkaṅ-rjes* पदरेख, कुक्कुर footstep, foot-mark; a dog; "foot-follower."

རྐང་གཉིས་པ *rkaṅ gñis-pa* mankind; རྐང་གཉིས་གཙོ་བོ the chief of bipeds; an epithet of Buddha or བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས (*Mṅon.*): རྐང་གཉིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་སངས་རྒྱས། *Saṅs-rgyas* (Buddha) is the chief of the human kind.

རྐང་གདུབ *rkaṅ gtub* नूपुर a foot ornament; a foot-bangle.

རྐང་རྟེན *rkaṅ-rten* पादपीठक a foot-stool; trestle; a raised ground or stone step on which, at the time of alighting from any conveyance, the foot is placed.

རྐང་སྟེགས *rkaṅ-stegs* or རྐང་བ་འཇོག་ས foot-stool.

Syn. རྐང་རྟེན *rkaṅ-rten*; རྐང་ཁྲི *rkaṅ-khri*; ཟླ་བ་གཅིག་པ *zla-wa gcig-pa*; ཞབས་སྟེགས *zhabs-stegs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་སྟེང་བུ *rkaṅ-steṅ-bu* = རྐང་མ་གསེར་བུར the star of the golden flight or ཁྲུ་བ, a name of a fixed star (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་སྟེན་བུ *rkaṅ-sten-bu* = རྐང་མ་སྟོད་བུར the star of higher flight (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་ཐང *rkaṅ-thaṅ* 1. on foot. 2. = རྐང་དམག पदातिक a foot soldier (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་ཐང་པ *rkaṅ-thaṅ-pa* a pedestrian; རྐང་ཐང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ one travelling on foot; to walk; to go on foot.

རྐང་མཐིལ *rkaṅ-mthil* पादतल the sole of the foot; foot-sole.

རྐང་འཐུང *rkaṅ-hthuṅ* पादप, metaph. for a tree, *i.e.*, that which drinks or draws nourishment through its feet, or roots: རྐང་འཐུང་དམར་པོ रक्तपादप, बुद्धवृक्ष the red tree; the devil's tree.

རྐང་དྲུག་པ *rkaṅ drug-pa* or རྐང་དྲུག་ལྡན་པ the six-footed, met. for the bee.

རྐང་དྲུག་ཚེས *rkaṅ-drug-tshes* = ཨ་མྲའི་ཤིང the mango tree.

རྐང་གདུབ *rkaṅ-gdub* नूपुर foot-ring; bangle-like ornament worn on the foot.

རྐང་འདྲེན *rkaṅ-ḥdren* also ཞབས་འདྲེན, *e.g.*, drawn by the foot; shame; disgrace.

རྐང་ལྡན *rkaṅ-ldan* shoes; that contains or holds the feet; also metaph. for a road, way, passage; རྐང་ལྡན་མ = སེང་གེའི་མཇུག་མ the lion's-tail tree (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་སྣམ *rkaṅ-snam* coarse woollen leggings manufactured in Tibet.

རྐང་པ་བརྐྱངས *rkṅ-pa brkyaṅs* the legs stretched; རྐང་པ་བསྐུམས contracted legs; རྐང་འཕྱུར = ཁ་ཐོར་བ to rove, wander; to disperse, separate: ཕྱུགས་བཅད་ལས་ལས་དབང་གིས་རྐང་འཕྱུར་ཏེ་བོད་ཡུལ་དུ་ཞེན། banished from their country, by force of *Karma* they wandered forth and came to the country of Tibet.

རྐང་པ་འཐེང་པོ *rkaṅ-pa ḥtheṅ-po* पादेन खञ्जः lame.

རྐང་པ་གསུམ་ལྡན *rkaṅ-pa gsum-ldan* = རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས त्रिपादवान् he who is possessed of three legs or three regions; Vishṇu; an epithet of Vais′ravana.

Syn. བྱང་ཕྱོགས་བདག་པོ *Byaṅ-phyogs bdag-po*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ *rgyal-poḥi rgyal*; དཔལ་གཏེར་གསང་བདག *dpal-gter gsaṅ-bdag*; གཏེར་གྱི་བདག *gter-gyi bdag*; མིའི་ཆོས་ལྡན *miḥi chos-ldan*; ངལ་བསོས་པོ *ṅal-bsos-po*; བོད་ཡངས་ཚ་བོ *bod-yaṅs tsha-bo*; ཨེ་ལའི་བརྒྱུད *E-laḥi brgyud*; ནོར་སྦྱིན་འདྲེན་པ *nor-sbyin ḥdren-pa*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་རྒྱལ *gnod-sbyin-rgyal*; ནོར་གྱི་བདག *nor-gyi bdag*; དབྱིག་གི་ཆས་འཆེབས *dbyig-gi chas-ḥchebs*; བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སྐྱོང *byaṅ-phyogs-skyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་པའི་སྟབས་སྒྱུར *rkaṅ-paḥi stabs-sgyur* dancing at the cadence of a song (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད *rkaṅ-paḥi ḥdu-byed* पदचार the movements of the feet which are described as དལ་འགྲོས *dal-ḥgros*; བུལ་འགྲོས *bul-ḥgros*; ལེ་ལོའི་འགྲོས *le-loḥi ḥgros*; འགྱིང་འགྲོས *ḥgyiṅ-ḥgros*; སྒེག་འགྲོས *sgeg-ḥgros*; རོལ་པའི་འགྲོས *rolpaḥi ḥgros*; བརྗིད་པའི་འགྲོས *brjid-paḥi ḥgros*; གོམ་ཤུགས *gom-çugs*; གོམ་སྟབས *gom-stabs*; གོམ་རླབས *gom-rlabs*, གོམ་པ་ཡངས *gom-pa yaṅs*; གོམ་པ་འཁྱོར *gom-pa ḥkhyor*; བང་མཆོང་འགྲོ *baṅ mchoṅ ḥgro*; མྱུར་འགྲོ *myur-ḥgro*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོ *mgyogs-ḥgro*; རབ་འགྲོ *rab-ḥgro*; རྒྱུག་པ *rgyug-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་པའི་རྩ་བ *rkaṅ-paḥi rtsa-wa* = རྟིང་པ *rtiṅ-pa* the heel (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་པའི་མཚོན་ཆ་ཅན *rkaṅ-paḥi mtshon-cha can* = ཁྱིམ་བྱ poultry; a fowl (of which the weapon is in its feet).

རྐང་ཕྱིན *rkaṅ-phyin* felt for covering the legs.

རྐང་བོལ *rkaṅ-bol* upper part of the foot (*Jä.*).

རྐང་བྲལ *rkaṅ bral* विपद footless; helpless; involved.

རྐང་འབམ *rkan ḥbam* श्लीपद a disease in the foot; swelling in the foot; also gout.

རྐང་འབྲོས *rkaṅ-ḥbros* or རྐང་སྦྲོས, v. རྐང་འགྲོས.

རྐང་སྦས *rkaṅ-sbas* (lit. hidden feet) = སྦྲུལ a snake (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་མ་རྐང་ཅིག *Rkaṅ-ma rkaṅ-chig* n. of the part of the nether world where the *Nāga* demi-gods reside.

རྐང་མར *rkaṅ-mar* pith; marrow: རྐང་མར་གྱི་རིགས་རྐང་བྱུགས་ཡན་ལག་རེངས་འཁུམས་མཉེན་པར་བྱེད། by rubbing in any kind of marrow, contracted limbs may be smoothened (*i.e.*, straightened).

Syn. མདངས *mdaṅs*; ཁུ་བ་བྱེད *khu-wa-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐང་མིག *Rkaṅ-mig* अक्षिपाद (अक्षपाद) n. of the founder of *Nyāya* philosophical sect in ancient India.

རྐང་དམག *rkañ-dmag* infantry; a foot-soldier.

Syn. རྐང་ཐང *rkañ-thañ* རྐང་པས་རྒྱུ *rkañ-pas rgyu*; རང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་འགྲོད *rañ stobs-kyis bgrod*; རྐང་ཤར་བ *rkañ çar-wa*; ལུས་ཀྱིས་ཐབ *lus-kyis thab*; ལུས་ཀྱིས་རྒོལ *lus-kyis rgol*; མཚོན་ཆས་འཚོ་བ *mtshon-chas htsho-wa*; དཔུང་བུ་ཆུང *dpuñ-bu chuñ* (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་རྩ *rkañ-rtsa*, resp. ཞབས་རྩ *zhabs rtsa*, general name for shoes in Tsang. In Tibet the sole of a shoe is generally made of a kind of durable grass, hence the name རྐང་རྩ *rkañ rtsa*, foot-grass, signifies a shoe.

རྐང་རྩེ *rkañ rtse* པཏྲ the fore part of the foot.

རྐང་ཚུགས *rkañ-tshugs*=མཉོན་འཛུགས་པ or རྩ་བ་ཚུགས་པ to have a firm footing; to take root.

རྐང་གཟེར *rkañ gzer* iron nails or spikes fastened to the boot-sole for climbing.

རྐང་གཟེགས *rkañ-gzegs*=མྱ་ངན་མེད་ཤིང *Aśoka* tree, *Jonesia asoka* Roxburgh (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་བཞི *rkañ-bzhi*, རྐང་བཞི་པ four-footed; quadruped; a beast; also a chair or anything that stands on four legs; རྐང་བཞི་ནོར་ལྡན=ཕྱུགས་པ lit. possessed of cattle; a herdsman (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཡང *kañ-yañ* agile; quick in going or walking.

རྐང་རིང *kañ-riñ* I: long shanks.

རྐང་རིང II: v. ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང the crane; acc. to some the grey species of duck (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ལམ *rkañ-lam* foot-path; a passage where a man can only pass but not ride.

རྐང་ཤར་པ *rkañ-çar-pa*=རྐང་དམག a foot-soldier (*Mñon.*).

རྐང་ཤིང *rkañ çiñ* treadle of a loom.

རྐང་རྨ *kran-rma* foot-sore.

རྐང་ཤུབས *rkrañ-çubs* socks; stocking.

རྐང་སོར *kañ-sor* toe.

རྐན *rkan* 1. sometimes used in the place of རྐང. 2. རྐན་ཡར the palate=དཀན, which is an obsolete form: རྐན་མཐའི་རྙིལ *rkan-mthahi rñil* end of the palate or "gums at the end of the palate": ཏ་ཐ་ད་ན་ར་ལ་དྲུག, ལྕེ་རྩེ་རྐན་མཐའི་རྙིལ་ལ "the six letters t, th, d, n, r, l, arise from the tip of the tongue and the front palate."

རྐན་ཕུག *rkan-phug* the cavity of the palate: ཀ་ཁ་ག་ངའི་ཡི་གེ་བཞི, རྐན་ཕུག་དང་ལྕེ་རྩེ་ལ་བརྟེན་བྱུང་། these four letters come out from partly the cavity of the palate and partly the tip of the tongue. རྐན་དབུས the roof or centre of the palate: ཙ་ཚ་ཛ་ཉ་ཞ་ཟ་ཡ, ལྕེ་དབུས་རྐན་དབུས་ལས་བྱུང་། these seven letters are pronounced from the centre of the tongue and the middle of the palate.

རྐན་མར *rkan-mar* the butter which is mixed with barley-flour to make a paste for the food of children and infants; barley paste made with water or milk is apt to choke infants, so the Tibetan mothers mix in butter (*Deb.* ॰ *10*).

རྐམ་པ *rkam-pa* or བརྐམ་པ of passionate desire. The latter form བརྐམ་པ is generally used; it signifies འདོད་ཆགས longing; བརྐམ་ཆགས་ཆོས་སེམས greed; passionate: བཀུར་སྟི་དང་རྙེད་པ་ལ་བརྐམ་པ *bkur-sti dañ rñed-pa la brkam-pa* a longing for honours and gain: ཁ་ཟས་ལ་བརྐམ་པར་འགྱུར becomes eager for cakes.

རྐུ་བ *rku-wa* ཆོམ་པ, pf. བརྐུས, fut. བརྐུ or བརྐུ་བར་བྱ, imp. རྐུས, to steal, rob; pres. རྐུ་བར་བྱེད steals, robs; བརྐུ་བྱ *brku-bya* an article to be stolen; བརྐུ་བྱའི་རྫས *brku-byahi rdzas* things that may be stolen; also stolen

property. The six kinds of theft acc. to Buddhism are—(1) འཇབ་བུས་རྐུ་བ *ḥjab-buṣ ṛku-wa* to steal or take away quietly another's property; (2) རྒྱུས་རྐུ་བ *ṛgyuṣ-ṛku-wa* to rob a thing knowing all about it beforehand; (3) མཐུས་རྐུ་བ *mthuṣ-ṛku-wa* to rob violently one's property; (4) སྦྱིན་རྐུན་དུ་ཉེས་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob a thing promising to return it; (5) འཁོགས་ཏེ་རྐུ་བ to steal by concealment; (6) གཞན་པ་སྐྱོན་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob a thing by slandering another person (*K. d.* ཕ *5*).

རྐུ་བར་བགྲང་བ *ṛku-war ḥgraṅ-wa* चौर्यगणनं to count as stealing.

རྐུ་སེམས *ṛku-semṣ* चौर्यचित्त a mind to steal, or thievish mind.

རྐུར་སྤྱུག་པ *ṛkur ḥoug-pa* दशचौर्यवृत्तयः, རྐུ་ཐབས་སུ་གནས་པ *ṛku-thabṣ-su gnaṣ-pa* चौर्यस्थिताः, the ten kinds of stealing according to Tibetan authors, *viz.*:—མཐུས་རྐུ་བ *mthuṣ ṛku-wa* to rob by means of incantations; སྒྱུ་ཐབས་ཀྱིས་རྐུ་བ *ṣgyu thabṣ-kyiṣ ṛku-wa* to rob by producing magical illusions; འབྲིད་པས་རྐུ་བ *ḥbriḍ-paṣ ṛku-wa* to rob one by using threats; གཏམ་པས་རྐུ་བ *gtam-paṣ ṛku-wa* to rob by speech (by lying); ངར་ཚིག་ཤིན་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob one by soft words; ཕྱིར་སྦྱིན་ཟེར་ནས་རྐུ་བ to rob by saying that he will return the thing afterwards; མིག་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐུ་བ to steal by conjuring; དངོས་བསྐུར་གྱིས་རྐུ་བ stealing by misappropriation or breach of trust; འཇམ་ཚིག་རྐུ་བ cheating by gentle persuasion; ཆོས་རྐུ་བ stealing by (imposing upon another in the name of) religion (*Loṅ.* ཕ *15*).

རྐུ་བྱ *ṛku-bya*, same as སྦ་བ to keep secret, hide.

རྐུན་སྒྱིག *ṛkun-ṣgyig* thief's pouch; a sort of small wallet.

རྐུན་ཅན *ṛkun-can* a thief.

རྐུན་འཇོམ *ṛkun-ḥoom* plunder; highway robbery.

རྐུན་ཐབས་སུ་བླང་བ *ṛkun-thabṣ-su ḥlaṅ-wa* to take away by thievish means.

རྐུན་ནོར *ṛkun-nor* stolen goods.

རྐུན་པོ *ṛkun-po*, fem. རྐུན་མོ *ṛkun-mo* ཙཽར, चोर, a thief, a robber.

Syn. ཇག་པ *jag-pa*; གཡོག་མ *gyoṣ-ma*; ཡན་ལག་ངན *yan-lag ṅan*; ཨར་པ *ar-pa*; འཇབ་བུ་པ *ḥjab-bu-pa*; ཆོམ་རྐུན *chom-ṛkun*; གཞན་དུང *gshan-duṅ*; མཚམས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *mtshamṣ-kyi byeḍ-po*; ཧོག་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *hog-tu-ṛgyu*; ཆོམ་པོ *chom-po* (*Mṅon.*).

རྐུན་པོས་བསྒོ་བ *ṛkun-poṣ ḥsgo-wa*=རྐུན་པོས་ངན་བྱེད་པ *ṛkun-poṣ ṅan byeḍ-pa* the harm done by a thief.

རྐུན་དཔོན *ṛkun-ḍpon* the head of a gang of wandering marauders.

རྐུན་མ *ṛkun-ma* one who steals; a thief; also applies occasionally to theft.

རྐུན་རྫས *ṛkun-ṛdsaṣ* stolen goods or things.

Syn. རྐུན་ནོར *ṛkun-nor*; ལྐོག་ནོར *ḷkog-nor*, stolen property (*Mṅon.*).

རྐུན་སྲུང *ṛkun-ṣrun* a guard; a watchman; to watch for thieves: རྐུན་མ་སྲུང་རྒྱུའི་ཆེད་དུ་ཁྱི་གསོས *ṛkun-ma ṣruṅ-ṛgyuḥi cheḍ-du khyi-gsoṣ* feeding dogs to guard against thieves.

རྐུབ *ṛkub* गाड़ vulgar word for the anus, backside, posterior; colloq. ཚང་མ or འཕོང་མ.

རྐུབ་སྐྱོད་པར *ṛkub-ṣkyoḍ-par* to move or shake one's hinder parts, a mode of nautch girl's dance in India.

རྐུབ་རྒྱག *ṛkub-ṛgyag* a chair to sit upon.

རྐུབ་སྟེགས *ṛkub-ṣtegṣ* a sitting bench; a portable rest used by coolies.

རྐུབ་ཚོས *ṛkub-tshoṣ* buttocks (*Cs.*).

རྐེ་བ *rke-wa*=རིད་པ *rid-pa* (cf. སྐེམ་པ *skem-pa*) lean; meagre (*Cs.*): རྐེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rke-war hgyur-war* to grow lean, thin.

རྐེད་པ *rked-pa*, also རྐེད་པ ཁྲིཀ, ཀཊཱ, the waist, more particularly that part where the girdle is worn; also the loins; also defined as གཞུའི་ཟླས་མཐར· the ends or notches of the bow which hold the string or to which the string is attached.

Syn. སྐེ་རགས་ཡུལ *ske-rags yul*; བར་མ *bar-ma*; ལུས་ཕྲ *lus-phra* (*Mñon.*).

རྐེད་རྒྱན *rked-rgyan* an ornament (chain) hanging from waist.

རྐེད་འཆུ *rked-hchu* ཕིཏམཾ the buttocks.

རྐེད་མདུད *rked-mdud* anything twisted at the middle; knotted-waist; n. of a biscuit (*Jig.*).

རྐེད་ནད་ཅན་མ *rked-nad can-ma*, v. ཟླ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ, a woman who has her monthly courses (*Mñon.*).

རྐེད་པ་གྱོང་པ *rked-pa gyon-pa* stiff, unyielding waist: རྐེད་པ་གྱོང་པ་ཅན་གྱི་ཁྱོ་བ་འཆི་བར་འགྱུར the husband of the woman with a stiff waist will die (*K. d.* ཀ *217.*).

རྐེད་པ་རྒྱུར་བ *rked-pa, rgyur-wa* (metaph.) to become a slave (female): རྐེད་པ གྱུར་པ་གཞུ་འདྲ་གཡོག་མོར་འགྱུར། a woman whose waist has become bent like a bow becomes a maid servant (*K. d.* ཀ *217*).

རྐེད་པ་ཆག *rked-pa chag* (lit. broken waist) to fail in a great undertaking: སེང་གེ་མཆོང་ས་ཝ་ལ་མཆོང་ན་རྐེད་པ་ཆག if a fox (tries to) leap over a place where lions jump, he breaks his waist, *i.e.*, dies in the attempt.

རྐེད་པ་ཕྲ *rked-pa phra* a slender waist.

རྐེད་འབྲས *rked-hbras*=ཙ་བ་ཅེན n. of a fruit used in fever (*Mñon.*).

རྐེད་སྦོམ *rked-sbom* one with a large or broad waist; a corpulent person.

Syn. ལྟོ་བ་ཆེ་བ *ldo-wa che-wa*; གསུས་པོ་ཆེ *gsus-po che*; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་བ *lto-ldir-wa*; གསུས་རྡུས་ཅན *gsus-rdses can*; ལྟོ་བ་འཕྱང་བ *lto-wa hphyan-wa*; གྲོད་པ་ཆེན་པོ *grod-pa chen-po*; གྲོད་པ་སྦོམ་པོ *grod-pa sbom-po* (*Mñon.*).

རྐེད་མེད་མ *rked-med-ma* a pretty woman; =ཕྲད་མེད་མཚོན, a woman with slender waist (*Mñon.*).

+ རྐེད་སོ *rked-so*=རྐེད་པ *rked-pa* the waist: ལྡེ་མིག་ཆུང་ངུ་སྣ་མང་པོས་སྐུའི་རྐེད་སོ་འཁོར་བ *lde-mig chun-nu sna-man-pos skuhi rked-so hkhor-wa* (*A. 133*) many little keys of different kinds surrounded his waist.

རྐོ་བ *rko-wa*, pf. བརྐོས *brkos*, imp. རྐོས་ཅིག *rkos-cig* 1. to dig, dig out; to hoe 2. to engrave; turn up; till.

རྐོ་བྱེད *rko-byed* I: 1.=ཕག a hog; also that which digs; a mattock, shovel. 2. ཤིཀྷི an arrow.

རྐོ་བྱེད II: v. བྱི་བ *byi-wa* that burrows; a rat (*Mñon.*).

རྐོ་མ *rko-ma* a kind of small hoe for digging earth; n. of a bird called ཀོ་མ *ko-ma* (*Vai. sñ.*).

རྐོས་མཁན *rkos-mkhan* or བརྐོས་མཁན or རྐོ་མི ཁནཀ a digger; one who hoes.

རྐོག་མ *rkog-ma* incorrectly for ལྐོག་མ *lkog-ma*.

རྐོང་པ *rkon-pa*=ས་རྐོང *sa-rkon* ཁཇུཏོཀ ringworm; itch (*Cs.*).

རྐོང་པོ་འབྲས་ཆེན *rkon-po hbras chen* n. of a skin disease with large eruptions; also eruptions (*Ya-sel. 28*).

རྐོད་པ *rkod-pa* engraving; =རྐོ་བ *rko-wa*, to dig or to engrave (*Cs.*).

ꣻ རྐོན་པ *rkon-pa* net; a fowler's net: བྱ་ལྕང་ཞི་རོན་དུ་ཀྱི་འཛུགས་པ་ལ་རྐོན་པ་འཛུགས་ཟེར། (*Ñag.*) to set up a snare to catch birds is called *rkon-pa ḥdsugs-pa*.

Syn. བྱ་རྒྱ *bya-rgya*; བྱ་རྐོན *bya-rkon* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྐམ་ཆགས *brkam-chags* लुब्ध passionate; also greedy.

བརྐུས *brkus* རྐུན་མས་བརྐུས་ཤོར་བ *rkun-ma brkus shar-wa* stolen: བརྐུས་ཏེ་བོར་བ *brkus-te bor-wa* to abandon or throw away a thing after stealing it.

བརྐོ་སྤྱོད *brko spyod* a gouge; an instrument to scoop out (*Sch.*); an instrument to engrave; བརྐོ་བྱའི་ས *brko-byaḥi sa* ploughed land; བརྐོས་པ *brkos-pa* खात dug out; བརྐོས་ཕོར *brkos-phor* a mould for making clay images: ལྷ་ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན་གྱི་རིང་ལ་ཕོ་བྲང་གི་སྟེང་དུ་སྤང་སྐོང་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་དང་ཚ་ཚའི་བརྐོས་ཕོར་ཁང་སྟེང་དུ་བབས་པས་ཉི་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབུ་བརྙེས། in the time of the Lhatho-thori dynasty there fell on the top of the palace a book called *Spaṅ skoṅ phyag-rgya* and a mould for clay miniature images and brought the commencement of the holy doctrine

བརྐོས་མ *brkos-ma* sculpture; anything that has been engraved upon.

རྐྱག་པ *rkyag-pa*, also སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa*, dung; ordure; excrement: སྐྱག་པ་གཏོང་བ *rkyag-pa gtoṅ-wa* to cause purging, v. སྐྱག *skyag*.

རྐྱང I: *rkyaṅ* खर, गर्दभ *Equus kyang*, or the wild ass of Tibet and Higher Asia. It is found everywhere in Tibet in large droves, and is distinct from the wild ass of Sindh and Persia. ཕོ་རྐྱང, a male *kyang*; མོ་རྐྱང a female *kyang*; རྐྱང་དར་མ an adult *kyang*; རྐྱང་རྒན an old *kyang* (*Cs.*).

རྐྱང II: or རྐྱང་པ *rkyaṅ-pa*, also རྐྱང་རྐྱང *rkyaṅ-rkyaṅ* एकाकिन्, मात्र, केवल, each; single; simple; alone: ང་རྐྱང་པས་མི་ཐུབ I alone cannot: རས་རྐྱང་པ dressed only in cotton cloth: སྐུ་ཞབས་སྐུ་རྐྱང་རི་སྐྱང་མིཁས will Your Honour go thus alone? ཆུ་རྐྱང་འཐུང་བས drinking water only. ལུས་རྐྱང་ naked body; ཅིག་རྐྱང་ only one; མི་རྐྱང་, same as མི་སྐྱང་བོ, *i.e.*, a free, unemployed man, generally one that carries no burden; ཡི་གེ་རྐྱང་པ *yi-ge rkyaṅ-pa* a letter that forms by itself a syllable, or one that is not *brtegs-pa* (mounted) and without any other consonant or any vowel sign superscribed; རྐྱང་པའི་གྲངས said to be 1, 10, 100, and the further multiples of 10; མིང་རྐྱང་པ a word that has no affix denoting case, &c., also a name without any titles added to it.

Syn. རེ་རེ *re-re*; གཅིག་བུ *gcig-bu*; སྲབ་པ *srab-pa*; གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu*.

རྐྱང་ཆུ *Rkyaṅ chu* n. of a lake in the south of Ladak, in the neighbourhood of which there are many wild asses.

རྐྱང་ཐག *rkyaṅ-thag* (ཐག་པ་རི་འམ་ཡང་ན་ཁང་སྟེང་ནས་མར་བཀྱང་བ) a rope that is lowered from the top of a mountain or from the roof of a lofty house (*Yig.*).

རྐྱང་པ 1. *rkyaṅ-pa* गद्य prose; writing. 2. རྐྱང་བ *rkyaṅ-wa* = རྐྱོང་བ *rkyoṅ-wa* प्रसारित extended; spread.

རྐྱང་འཕྱེས *rkyaṅ-ḥphyes* महापद्म an immensely large number.

རྐྱང་མ *rkyaṅ-ma* n. of an artery often referred to in mystic meditation. It is one of the three arteries denominated *Srog-rtsa riṅ-po*, and is asserted to run towards the left side.

རྐྱང་ཕྱག *rkyaṅ-phyag* salutation by prostrating one's self on the ground with the hands and feet stretched out (*A. 48*).

རྐྱན་ *rkyan* 1. a brass vessel like a tea-pot, with a spout; in *W.* "*o-kyan,*" a milk-pot. 2. pot-belly; paunch (*Sch.*); ཆུ་རྐྱན་ a vessel for water; ཆང་རྐྱན་ a vessel for wine (*Jä*).

རྐྱན་བུ *rkyan bu* = འགྲིམ་ཞལ *bgrim-shal* a kind of vessel made of brass or silver or gold of the shape of a wine glass.

རྐྱལ་ཀ *rkyal-ka* = ཅ་ཅོ vain talk; *rkyal-ka byed-pa* to play a practical joke on; to make game of.

རྐྱལ་པ *rkyal-pa* [illegible] a sack or leather bag, frq. is poetical term for the body or the five aggregates, *i.e.*, ལུས་འདི་མི་གཙང་རྫས་ཀྱི་རྐྱལ་པ "the body is a bag of unclean things" (*Jä*.).

རྐྱལ་བ *rkyal-wa* [illegible] to swim; རྐྱལ་རྩེད་པ *rkyal-rtsed-pa* to amuse one's self by swimming (*Jä*.); colloq. "*khyal-gyab khan*" a swimmer.

རྐྱལ་བུ *rkyal-bu* small bag; pouch; colloq. *kyal-bu*. ར་རྐྱལ a bag of goat skin; ཕྱེ་རྐྱལ; a bag for flour ཆུ་རྐྱལ water bag or Hindi *moshuk*; མར་རྐྱལ butter bag.

རྐྱལ་བྱེད་པ *rkyal byed-pa* [illegible] the act of swimming or bathing. In the mystic language of the *Brahmakāyika deva* རྐྱལ་བྱེད *rkyal-byed* or རྐྱལ་བ signifies སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ misery; [illegible] or [illegible] means [illegible] sins; [illegible] denotes [illegible] the exhaustion of misery, *i.e.*, the cessation of misery or its [illegible]; [illegible] signifies [illegible], *i.e.*, to meditate on the exhaustion of misery signifies ལམ or the way to *Nirvāṇa*. These are the terms believed to be used in the language of the celestial beings who dwell in the heaven called [illegible] (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

རྐྱེན *rkyen* I: In Buddhist science this important term expresses any co-operating influence which serves to shape and bring about an event as distinguished from རྒྱུ *rgyu*, its direct and obvious cause. In plain language, *rgyu* is the primary cause of anything, but *rgyu* is frequently controlled and modified by a co-ordinate influence known as *rkyen*. As a medical term, according to Jäschke, *rkyen* is differentiated from *rgyu* in that it indicates the pathological or secondary cause of disease, while the latter word denotes its primary or anthropological cause. However, while assigning to *rkyen* the primary meaning of "cause" and "occasion" in the qualified sense of being contributary only to that which comes to pass, we have to note the apparently contradictory signification—effect, occurrence, incident, event. So we meet with རྐྱེན་ངན་པ *rkyen-ṅan-pa* unfortunate accident; རྐྱེན་ངན་གྱིས་འདས he has perished by an evil incident; ཚེ་འདིར་འབྱུང་བའི་རྐྱེན་ངན་ཐམས the adversities arising in this life; རང་མི་འདོད་པའི་རྐྱེན an event disagreeable to one's own self; གློ་བུར་རྐྱེན *blo-bur rkyen* a sudden accident; རྐྱེན་དེ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས *rkyen de-la brten-nas* owing to that circumstance; མེད་པའི་རྐྱེན་ལ་བལྟས་ཏེ *med-paḥi rkyen-la bltas-te* or བརྟེན་ཏེ *brten-te* considering the case of not being, not having; thus ནད་ཀྱི་རྐྱེན་དང་འཆི་བའི་རྐྱེན stands also for a cause of disease and of death; བགོལ་རྐྱེན *bgol-rkyen* any circumstance or event adverse to the success of an action, any obstacle, anything opposed or hostile to the existence of another thing: མཐུན་རྐྱེན *mthun-rkyen* a happy, favourable circumstance; furtherance; assistance; supply; མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་པ *mthun-rkyen byed-pa* to assist in; to help to; མཐུན་རྐྱེན་འཛོམ་པ *mthun-rkyen ḥdsom-pa* altogether successful.

རྐྱེན II: प्रत्यय, सहाय In Buddhist metaphysics there are four kinds of རྐྱེན *ṛkyen*, viz., (1) རྒྱུའི་རྐྱེན *ṛgyuḥi ṛken* हेतुप्रत्यय relation of causality; (2) དེ་མ་ཐག་པའི་རྐྱེན *de-ma-thag paḥi ṛkyen* समनन्तर प्रत्यय relation of posteriority; (3) བདག་རྐྱེན *ḇdag-ṛkyen* अधिपतिप्रत्यय relation of subordination or conditionality; (4) དམིགས་རྐྱེན *ḏmigs-ṛkyen* आलम्बनप्रत्यय relation of dependence (as for instance the relation of parts to the whole and *vice versâ*): རིགས་པ་གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱི་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་བདག་རྐྱེན་གཅིག་པུ་བས་བྱེད, གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱིས་རིག་པ་ལ་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་དམིགས་རྐྱེན་དང, བདག་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་ཀ་ཙམ་དགོས, གཟུགས་ཅན་གྱི་གཟུགས་ཅན་ལ་རྐྱེན་བྱེད་ན་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་དང་བདག་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་ཀས་བྱེད་དོ. Besides the above four there are two other subdivisions of རྐྱེན *ṛkyen*, viz., ཉེར་ལེན उपादान प्रत्यय and ལྷན་གཅིག་བྱེད सहकारी प्रत्यय (*Loñ. 16*).

རྐྱེན III: misfortune; ill-luck; calamity: རྐྱེན་ཟློག་པ *ṛkyen zlog-pa* to avert a misfortune: རྐྱེན་ཐེགས་པ *ṛkyen thegs-pa* to endure misfortune: རྐྱེན་ཐུབ་པ *ṛkyen thub-pa* to be equal to the occassion, cope with calamity.

རྐྱེན་གྱིས *ṛkyen-gyis*, postp. with gen. by reason of; on account of; by; དེའི་རྐྱེན་གྱིས therefore; accordingly.

རྐྱེན་གཅིག་རྟོགས *ṛken-gcig ṛtogs* = རང་སངས་རྒྱས an epithet for a *Pratyeka* Buddha (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱེན་ཆགས་འབྱུང་བ *ṛkyen-chags ḥbyuñ-wa* to die or to be abolished (*D. çel. 11*).

རྐྱེན་རྟོགས *ṛkyen-ṛtogs* प्रत्येकबुद्ध also the contemplation of a *Pratyeka* Buddha and ordinary saint; a class of Buddhist devotees who meditate on *ṛkyen*, the co-operative cause.

རྐྱེན་ཐུབ *ṛkyen-thub* = བཟོད་པ patience; forbearance (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱེན་པ *ṛkyen-pa* ནས barley.

✣ རྐྱེན་རྩི *ṛkyen-ṛtsi* = རྐྱེན་སྨན *ṛkyen-ṣman* प्रत्ययौषधि a medicine that is administered for determining the co-operative cause of a disease.

རྐྱོང་བ *ṛkyoñ-wa*, pf. བརྐྱངས, fut. བརྐྱང་བ or བརྐྱང་བར་བྱ, to stretch, extend, stretch forth (one's hand to a person); put out (the tongue); spread; distend (the wings, a curtain): ཞབས་གཉིས་བརྐྱང་བསྐུམ *shabs-gñis ḇṛkyoñ ḇṣkum* one leg stretched out, the other drawn in.

Syn. བརྐྱང་བ *ḇṛkyañ-wa*; བརྐྱངས་པ *ḇṛkyañs pa*; རྐྱངས་པ *ṛkyañs-pa*; རྐྱོངས་པ *ṛkyoñs-pa*; བསྣར་བ *ḇṣnar-wa* (*Mñon.*).

རྐྱོང་ཙེ *ṛkyoñ-tse* in *W.* lamp; candle (*Jä.*).

བརྐྱང་ཤིང *ḇṛkyañ-çiñ* 1. literally "the extending-wood," an instrument of torture in Tibet; a wooden frame on which the extended arms and legs of the delinquent are fastened down, whilst burning pitch or sealing wax is dropped on his naked breast, which procedure is called བརྐྱང་ཤིང་རྒྱབ or བརྐྱང་ཤིང་ལ་བརྐྱག་པ or བརྐྱང་བ, placing or stretching one on a cross (*Jä.*). 2. in New Testament translation adopted to signify "cross."

བརྐྱངས *ḇṛkyañs* विस्तीर्ण prostrated (by fatigue); stretched out; བརྐྱང་བའི་དོན་ཅན् प्रसारणार्थ for the purpose of stretching.

ལྐུག *ḻkug* པལ a wager: ཤོ་རྩེས་ཀྱི་ལྐུག "to gain a wager in dice-playing, &c."

ལྐུགས་པ *ḻkugs-pa* 1. dumb; mute; ཁ་ལྐུགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *kha ḻkugs-par byed-pa* to put to silence; ལྐུགས་པ་མ a dumb woman (*Cs.*). 2. मूक, जड dull, stupid (*Sch.*). The following examples may belong to either 1. or 2.:—ལྐུགས་པར་སྐྱེས *ḻkugs-par ṣkyes* born idiotic or mute: ལྐུགས་པར་སྐྱེས་ནས་ཤེས་རབ་ཟད་

[Tibetan] if one is born a deaf-mute, one's consciousness (soul) not being suited to work, one cannot act religiously.

Syn. [Tibetan] *smra-bcad*; [Tibetan] *ṅag-gis dbul*; [Tibetan] *ṅag mi-ldan*; [Tibetan] *sems bem-po*; [Tibetan] *tshig-ñams*; [Tibetan] *tshig mi-gsal*; [Tibetan] *bem-po ltar lkug*; [Tibetan] *mi-smra ces* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོག *lkog* I: = [Tibetan] *pha-gi* yonder. In the passage [Tibetan], he said "from here look to yonder hill-side": [Tibetan] *lkog-gi ri sna* = [Tibetan] the corner of the hill there.

ཁོག II: secrecy; [Tibetan] a wife kept secretly in Tibet. Where polyandry prevails any of the brothers who is not satisfied with the common spouse takes to himself a wife called *Kok-gi chung-ma*—a concubine (*Cs.*).

ཁོག་མ *lkog-ma*, vulg. [Tibetan] *og-ḥjol* 1. gullet. œsophagus. 2. wind-pipe. 3. the throat; [Tibetan] *lkog-maḥi lha-goṅ* the larynx (*Sch.*); also written [Tibetan].

[Tibetan] *lkog-dkar* the ferret-badger (*Helictis monticola*).

[Tibetan] *lkog-gyur*, v. [Tibetan] *lkog-na-ma* (*Mṅon.*); [Tibetan] *lkog-gya byas* made secret.

[Tibetan] *lkog-glu* a secret hummed song: [Tibetan] a song sung so that others may not hear it is called *Kog-lu* (*Ñag.*).

[Tibetan] *lkog-chad* secret punishment.

[Tibetan] *lkog-chos byed-pa* to apply one's self to religious studies secretly.

[Tibetan] *lkog-rñan* a reward given secretly; a bribe.

[Tibetan] *bkog-tu* confidentially, secretly; [Tibetan] or [Tibetan] secret; hidden; out of sight (*Jä.*); [Tibetan] *śin-tu lkog-gyur* very secret; most confidential.

[Tibetan] *lkog-tu brkus* stolen; removed secretly; [Tibetan] to converse secretly; [Tibetan] a secret doctrine; to worship secretly; [Tibetan] to speak confidentially.

[Tibetan] *lkog-mdud* = [Tibetan] the larynx.

[Tibetan] *lkog-bdun* is described as meaning [Tibetan], secret conversation or deliberating, so that others may not understand it.

[Tibetan] *lkog-na-ma* that which is not evident.

Syn. [Tibetan] *lkog-gyur*; [Tibetan] *mṅon-sum min-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

[Tibetan] *lkog-nor* = [Tibetan] *rkun-rdas*, lit. secret articles; stolen property (*Mṅon.*).

[Tibetan] *lkog-phra* = [Tibetan] or [Tibetan] *dkrug-ciṅ byed-pa* misunderstanding; difference (between two parties).

[Tibetan] *lkog san-sa-wa* to take usurious interest in secret (*Sch.*); [Tibetan] to watch; to witness from a lurking-place.

[Tibetan] *lkog-zas za-wa* to take food secretly.

[Tibetan] *Lkog-la braṅ bbyar-gyi rgyal khams* the name of a kingdom of the *Asura* (demons) where people have no neck, their chins being joined to the breast.

[Tibetan] *lkog-śal* [Tibetan] dew-lap (of oxen); [Tibetan] *lkog-śal-can* = [Tibetan] oxen in general (*Mṅon.*).

[Tibetan] *lkog-sog* craw (of birds) (*Cs.*).

ཁོབ *lkob* fat, heavy, plump (*Sch.*).

[Tibetan] *lkol-mdud* = [Tibetan] larynx.

སྐ *ska*; this word is thus explained [Tibetan] "*ska*

shows the complete knowledge of the aggregation of all *dharma* or phenomena" (*K. d.* ཧ *114*). This explanation also occurs in the aphorism on the interrogation of the Nāga-rāja Samudra (*K. d.* ཕ *178*), also in (*Ḫbum.* ཀ *283*): སྐ་ནི་དམིགས་པ་མེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ "*ska* is the symbol of the law of Buddha (Buddhism) as it explains mystically that all things are (निरालम्ब) not dependant; they are supportless, *i.e.*, have no real existence."

སྐ་ཅིག། *ska-cig* for སྐད་ཅིག a moment.

སྐ་ཅོག། *ska-cog* or ཀ་ལྕོག *ka-lcog* the names of two grammarians jointly written for abbreviation, *Ska* standing for སྐ་བ་དཔལ་བརྩེགས and *Cog* for ཅོག་རོ་ཀླུ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Cog-ro klu-yi rgyal-mtshan*.

སྐ་བ *ska-wa* thick (of fluids, cf. *sla-wa*); *ska-slad* consistence; density (*Jä.*).

སྐ་རགས *ska-rags* कायबन्ध, काञ्चिका, मेखला, मञ्जिका;=ཕྲམ་བུ also སྐེ་རགས, in resp. language; སྐུ་རགས a girdle: སྐ་རགས་འཆིང་བ to put on a girdle. སྐ་རགས་འབྱུང་བ (*Sch.*) a girdle with a clasp; སྐ་རགས་མོ་ལུ་ཅན कलापक, कला- पक ornamental chain worn by Tibetan women on the waist.

སྐ་རགས་བཟང་པོ་མ *Ska-rags bzaṅ-po ma*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་མའི་བུ་མོ་མཆོག་མིང n. of a princess of the *Noijin* demi-gods (*Mṅon.*).

སྐག། *skag*=ཀག *kag* or ཀེག *keg* आश्लेषा 1. n. of one of the 27 constellations, *Açleṣā*; an evil star. 2. mischief; bad luck; evil; the name of the goddess Bhogavatī; a fox ལོ་སྐག *lo-skag* an unlucky or bad year ཟླ་སྐག *zla-skag* an evil or unlucky month ཞག་སྐག *shag-skag* a bad day; དུས་སྐག *dus-skag* evil hour; inauspicious time.

Syn. གདེངས་ཅན་ལྷ་མོ *gdeṅs-can lha-mo*; *wa* (*Rtsi.* and *Mṅon.*).

སྐག་རྩིས *skag-rtsis* astrology which treats of the planets and of bad omens, &c.

སྐག་ལས་སྐྱེས *skag-las skyes* केतु;=དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ a comet; born under the constellation of *Açleṣā*.

Syn. མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug-phod-can*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phud-can*; སྦྲུལ་ཅན *sbrul-can*; སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *skra-gñis-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐང་བ *skaṅ-wa*=སྐོང་བ, སྐང་གསོ 1. satisfaction (*Sch.*). 2. a kind of expiatory sacrifice to make amends for a duty not performed (*Jä.*).

སྐང་ཕ *skaṅ-pa* sods cut out (*Sch.*).

སྐད *skad* I: (*keḍ*) भाषा, वाणी 1. voice, cry, sound. Though སྐད and སྒྲ are generally used as synonymous words, yet the majority of the grammarians of Tibet apply the former to all manner of sounds and the latter to the sounds uttered by animate things only. 2. སྐད is equivalent of ཟེར in some expressions such as དེ་སྐད, འདི་སྐད, which mean "thus he said," "speaking these words," &c., and in ཇི་སྐད, སྔར་སྐད, &c., may be traced similar significations: སྐད་ཅི་གསུང་འདུག what is your pleasure? what did you say, sir? ཟེར་བ་དེ་ཅི་སྐད་ཅིག the (words) spoken what speech are they? what do they mean? (*Jä.*) འདི་སྐད་དུ "in these words" is used before a literally quoted speech and དེ་སྐད་ཅེས after it. ཟེར་སྐད also often occurs after statements meaning "it is said" or "it is rumoured." Other phrases are: དེ་སྐད་མ་བྱེད don't do that or so; སྐད་སྒྲོག་པ to give an account, to relate. 3. language: བོད་སྐད the Tibetan language; རྒྱ་གར་སྐད the Indian language; ཡུལ་སྐད

in the provincial dialect; མིའི་སྐད་སྨྲ་ speaking human language; འབྲུག་སྐད་ལྡིར་སེར *hbrug-skad ldir ser* the voice of thunder rattles; གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་སྐད་སྒྲ་ལྟ་བུ a voice like the cry of an elephant; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བའི་སྐད་འབྱིན་པ to utter painful or lamentable cries; སྙིང་རྗེའི་སྐད་འདོན་པ to send forth cries for pity; སྐད་ཀྱི་ཕྱི་མོ་ धातु the root of a word.

སྐད II: ladder = སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka* (*Jä.*).

སྐད་འགག *skad-hgag* or སྐད་འཛེར་པོ *skad hdzer-po* hoarseness of the voice (*Cs.*).

སྐད་རྒྱལ *skad-rgyal*, metaph. a donkey (*Sman. 8*).

སྐད་བསྒྱུར་པ *skad-bsgur-pa* = སྐད་བསྒྱུར་མཁན one who has changed his language.

སྐད་སྒྲ་ཆེ *skad-sgra che* (*ke' da-che*) the vulgar expression for "fame": ཁོང་ད་ལྟ་སྐད་སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ་འདུག he is just now very famous.

སྐད་ངར *skad-ṅar* rough language: སྐད་ངར་ཆེ་བས་ལུགས་དེའི་མིང་ལ་ང་ར་ཐང་དུ་གྲགས། on account of their speaking rough speech the name of that place was called *Ṅa-ra thaṅ* (*Yig. 65*).

སྐད་ཅན *skad-can* having a voice; sounding.

སྐད་ཅིག *skad-cig* क्षण, क्षणम्, मात्रम् one moment; an instant. སྐད་ཅིག་ལ་མི་ཐུབ = སྐད་ཅིག་མ is described as སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་པ་གཅིག་དེ་ལྔ་ཆ, "one fifth part of the time required for the sound of the snapping of the fingers."

སྐད་ཅིག་འཚོམ *skad-cig hcom*, v. འཚོམ་པ.

སྐད་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྡན *skad-cig hdod-ldan*, v. ཕུག་རོན कपोत a pigeon (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཅིག་པ *skad-cig-pa* or སྐད་ཅིག་མ क्षणिक, क्षणिका, क्षणिक instantaneous; also ephemeral, momentary; also lightning.

སྐད་ཅིག་དབུགས *skad-cig-dbugs* lit. that takes breath only for a moment = སྲམ, an otter (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཅིག་འདོད *skad-cig hdod* चपला sudden flash; flash of lightning.

སྐད་ཅིག་གློག་འོད *skad-cig glog-hod* = གློག lightning (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་ཆ *skad-cha* कथा, वार्त्ता, आलाप, वार्त्तं news, report, discourse, conversation, topic; སྐད་ཆ་བཤད་པ to converse; to have a chat.

སྐད་གཉིས་པ *skad-gñis-pa* lit. that has two kinds of voices, *i.e.*, a parrot.

Syn. ཁ་གཉིས་པ *kha-gñis-pa*; འཁྱོག་པོའི་མཆུ་ཅན *hkhyog-pohi mchu-can*; ཚིག་འཇམ་ལྡན *tshig-hjam-ldan*; འཇམ་ཞིང་འཇེབ་ལྡན *hjam-shiṅ hdzeb-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་གཉིས་སྨྲ་བའི་དབང་པོ *skad-gñis smra-wahi dwaṅ-po* one learned in science; one who has mastered (at least) two languages (*Yig. k. 48*).

སྐད་སྙན་པ *skad snan-pa* मधुरभाषिणी of a gentle voice; soft voiced.

སྐད་བསྙན *skad-bsñan* = བྲག་ཆ an echo (returned by a rock) (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་སྙན་བསྒྱུར་བ *skad-sñan bsgyur-wa* to sing or whistle in a quavering, warbling manner, of birds, flute-players, &c. (*Jä.*): འགྱུར་སྐད a singing or playing of this kind.

སྐད་སྙན་པ *skad sñan-pa* कोकिल, मधुस्वर one with a sweet voice; spoken of the cuckoo.

སྐད་སྙན་མ *skad-sñam-ma* the princess of the *Noijin* demi-gods; cf. གནོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་བུ་མོ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐད་སྟོར་བ *skad stor-wa* = སྐད་བོས་པ to call to a person (*Schtr.*).

སྐད་མཐུན་པར་ *skad mthun-par* with one voice; with one accord.

སྐད་དོད *skad-dod* = སྐད་ཚབ an equivalent term in another language; the original from which another is translated: སྐད་དོད་ཡོད་མེད whether there are any original texts: སྐད་དོད་མེད it is without the original text (*Situ. 110*).

སྐད་ཀྱི་གདངས *skad-kyi gdańs* the character or tone of the voice: ངང་པ་འབྲུག་གི་སྐད་གདངས་ནོར་དང་ལྡན། བོང་ངམ་གླང་གི་སྐད་གདངས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཆེ ॥ (*Mtshan.*) when the tone of one's voice is that of a goose or dragon it betokens the possession of wealth. A voice like that of an ass or ox indicates great troubles.

སྐད་གདངས་དམའ་བ *skad-gdańs dmah-wa* निखार low sinking voice; poor voice.

སྐད་འདོན *skad-hdon* संराव bawling out; loud voice.

སྐད་པ *skad-pa* I: = ཤེས་བྱ་བས *shes bya-was* called; named (*A. 120*).

སྐད་པ II: 1. vb. to say, tell, relate: བདེ་བ་ཅན་ཞིག་ཡོད་དོ་སྐད་པས་ཐོས that a land (of bliss) exists I heard people say. 2. interpreter; language master; teacher (*Jä.*)

སྐད་པ་ཆེ *skad-pa-che* or སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *skad-po-che* celebrated; famed.

སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *skad-po che* घोषणा rumour.

སྐད་འབྱིན *skad-hbyin* विकूजन singing of a bird.

སྐད་སྦྱངས་ཤིག *skad sbyańs-çig* cultivate your voice; improve the voice by exercise.

སྐད་མི་གསལ *skad mi-gsal* म्लेच्छ one whose language is not intelligible; a barbarian.

སྐད་རིང *skad-riń* दवैमाय a voice heard at a distance; a high pitched voice.

སྐད་རིགས་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི *skad-rigs chen-po bzhi* the four great divisions of language—(1) ལེགས་སྦྱར་ལྷའི་སྐད Sanskrit, the language of the gods; (2) ཤ་ཟ་པི་ཤ་ཙའི་སྐད *Piçâtsi*, the language of the meat-eating people; (3) རང་བཞིན་ཤེས་པ་པྲ་ཀྲི་ཏ *rań-bzhin shes-pa pra-kr-ta* the *Prâkrta* or the natural language of the people; (4) ཨ་པ་བྷྲཾ་ཤ་ཟུར་ཆག *Apa bhram-ça* corrupt language (*T. K.*).

སྐད་ལུགས *skad-lugs* = སྐད་རིགས *skad-rigs* dialect.

སྐད་ལོག *skad-log* clamour; screaming.

སྐད་ལེགས་མ *skad-legs-ma* = ལྷའི་སྨད་འཚོང་མ a celestial courtesan (*Mńon.*).

སྐན་ཏེ *skan-te*, *W.*, instead of ཀ་བ *ka-wa*.

སྐབ *skab* = འགོར་པོ *hgor-po* delay: མགྱོགས་པ་མ་འདོད་བུལ་བས་མ་ཟིན་ཟེར། (*Bdes. 88*) the swift not hurrying, the lingerers not finishing.

སྐབས *skabs* समय, वार 1. time, opportunity, occasion, circumstance: མཇལ་བའི་སྐབས opportunity of seeing: སྐབས་རྙེད་པ *skabs rñed-pa* to find an opportunity: སྐབས་སུ or སྐབས་སྐབས་སུ now and then; sometimes. སྐབས་སུ or སྐབས with genit. = at the time of, on the occasion of, during, while, when: དེ་ཀའི་སྐབས་སུ in a moment; instantly: སྐབས་དེར *skabs der* ཏत्काले thereafter: སྐབས་འདིར now; here; in this case; in this place: སྐབས་རེ once for a time; each time; བར་སྐབས interval; inter-lapse of time. 2. sphere, state, situation: སྐབས་དང་སྦྱར་བ fit for; adapted; suited to the occasion. 3. སྐབས also means ལེའུ *leḥu*, chapter, and is synonymous with ཚིགས་ *tshigs* ལེགས, &c., signifying section: སྐབས་བཅུ *skabs bcu*, the ten sections of the doctrine; also he that has observed them (*Jä.*). 4. mode,

method, way, manner, so the word seems to be used in *Vaiḍo* : ལྡུམ་བུའི་སྐབས་ལ་ཕུག་དང་སྐྱེས་ལུགས་འདྲ་བར། *ldum-buḥi skabs la-phug daṅ skyes lugs ḥdra-war* the manner (nature) of the plants being similar to that of a raddish as to growth (*Jä.*).

སྐབས་གཉིས་པ *skabs gñis-pa* द्वितीय the second chapter.

སྐབས་དོན *skabs-don* अवसरार्थे for the sake of leisure; also circumstance.

སྐབས་འདི་ལ *skabs ḥdi-la* अस्मिन् अवसरे at this opportunity; at this time; on this subject.

སྐབས་ཕྱེ་ན *skabs phye-na* अवकाशं कुर्वन् to make opportunity.

སྐབས་འབྱེད་པ *skabs ḥbyed-pa* अवसर leisure.

སྐབས་ལ་བབས་པ *skabs-la babs-pa* प्राप्ते when the time came; opportunity arrived.

སྐབས་གསུམ་བཏུང་བ *skabs-gsum btuṅ-wa* = ལྷའི་བདུད་རྩི the drink of the gods; ambrosia: ཞེས་ཚིགས་རྒྱང་འཕང་ཟའི་སྐབས་གསུམ་བཏུང་བའི་རྒྱུན་འཇིན་རྟེ་མོར་རྫོགས་པ་འཕྲིན། pray send kind letters like the flow of the drink of the gods over the heads of the good (*Yig. k. 78*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས *skabs-gsum-gnas* = མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས the residence of the gods; the heaven.

སྐབས་གསུམ་པ *skabs gsum-pa* I: त्रिदिव, त्रिदश a god; a common name for gods possessed of the knowledge of their past and future births and also of those of others.

སྐབས་གསུམ་པ II: a name of the celestial musician; ལྷའི་གླུ་མཁན *lhaḥi glu-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་དབང *skabs-gsum-dwaṅ* a name of Indra; བརྒྱ་བྱིན *Brgya-byin* or ལྷ་ཡི་དབང་པོ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐབས་གསུམ་མཚོན་ཆ *skabs-gsum mtshon-cha* त्रिदशायुध thunderbolt of Indra

སྐམ *Skam* I: སྐམ་པ n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

སྐམ II: a pair of tongs; pincers; an instrument for seizing anything.

Syn. འཛིན་བྱེད *ḥdsin-byed*; བཟུང་བྱེད *bzuṅ-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐམ་པ *skam-pa* शुष्क dry; སྐམ་རློན *skam rlon* lit. dry and wet; all articles (furniture, chattels, clothes, utensils, &c.) and food, drink, etc., being included in the term. སྐམ is often used as equivalent to སྐམ་ས, the dry land, hence a plain or འཁྲམ་ལ་སླེབས་པ *skam-la slebs-pa* to get ashore; སྐམ་ལམ journey by land, སྐམ་ཟས dry food, སྐམ་ཤ dry meat, སྐམ་སྐོམ *skam-skom* the dry or stuffed carcass of an animal; གཅན་ཟན་དང་རི་དྭགས་དང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྐམ་སྐོམ། the dried carcasses of beasts and game and of all (others) (*D. R.*).

སྐམ་གློག *skam-glog.* a flash of summer lightning: སྐམ་གློག་ཆེན་པོ་རྒྱང་ལ་ལ་འཕྲོས་ཏེ་འཁོར་ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྲག་པར་གྱུར། "on a great flash of lightning coming forth, all his attendants became very much frightened" (*A. 17*).

སྐམ་ཆས *skam-chas* all goods except live-stock.

སྐམ་ཐལ *skam-thal* = རྩམ་པ or རྩབ་རྩམ corn or barley flour to make gruel.

སྐམ་ཐུག *skam-thug* gruel made of barley-flour, dry meat and raddish.

སྐམ་དྲས *skam-dras* neat and clean (*Jig. 30*).

སྐམ་པག *skam-pag* dry, flour of barley.

སྐམ་པོ *skam-po* शुष्क, शोषित dry dried.

སྐམ་ཕོགས *skam-phogs* allowances or wages of an officer or inferior servant in barley-flour, tea or coin, etc., but not

cooked food; གཞུང་གི་ངག་དོན་ལྟར་སྐམ་ཐོབ according to Government order; dry allowance (*J. Zañ.*).

སྐམ་ལས་སྐྱེ་བ *skam-las skye-wa* स्थलज produced or born on land.

སྐམ་བཤད *skam-bçad* dry or meaningless words; hollow expressions meaning nothing: ཁ་སྐྱིད་པའི་སྐམ་བཤད་མཁན་པོ "one versed in talking nonsense, as if only for his mouth's sake" (or "as if on account of his mouth") (*Ev.*).

སྐམས་པ *skams-pa* = ས་སྐམ bleak and barren place (*Mñon.*).

སྐར་བ *skar-wa* I: pf. བསྐར, imp. སྐོར, to hang up; to weigh; སྐར, སྐར་ཀ, སྐར་ཁ weight; སྐར་ཚད measure; scale; སྐར་བ *skar-wa* for སྐར་ཀ, སྐར་ཚད and སྐར་མ points on a steel-yard for weight or measure: སྐར་ལྔ five points on the steel-yard weighing two *annas* of silver: སྐར་གང (one *skar*) is equal to ten འབོན *bon*, which is a little less than an Indian *anna*.

སྐར་མ *skar-ma* ज्योतिः, नक्षत्र, तारा, तारका a star; a fixed star; constellation: གྲོལ་བྱེད, འཕུར་བྱེད, རྒྱུ་བའི་སྐར་མ་ནི་ཉི་ཤུ་བརྒྱད (*Vai. kar.*) the stars that are liberated and that soar on high and roam are twenty-eight in number: སྐར་མ་ཅན *skar-ma-can* with stars or figures of stars on anything, a shawl, &c.

སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuñ* वातायन, गवाक्ष, जाल a hole or small opening for the admission of light in a house; a window; same as སྒོ་ཁུང, v. དཀར་ཁུང; སྐར་ཁུང་གི་སྒོ་ལེབས a plank or board for a window; shutters; སྐར་ཁུང་དྲ་བ་ཅན जालवातायन lattice window; a grated window.

སྐར་ཁོངས *skar-khoñs* the sphere of a lunar mansion; a constellation together with the minor stars which are included within its sphere.

སྐར་མཁན *skar-mkhan* गणक an astrologer.

སྐར་ལྕག *skar-lcag* a rigorous enquiry; a flogging (*Jä.*).

སྐར་ཆུ *skar-chu* I: literally star-water; bathing when the star *Agastya* (*Ri-byi*) appears in October, when, according to Tibetan astrologers, water becomes pure and wholesome.

སྐར་ཆུ II: generally applied to dew which is said to come from the stars: *skar-tag tañ che* (*Jä.*) to enquire rigorously; to restrict; to bind down; to flog.

སྐར་མདའ *skar-mdah* a shooting star; སྒྲོན་མ *sgron-ma* a lamp; ཉ་བ་ལ उल्का a meteor: སྐར་མདའ་ལྷུང་བ or ལྷུང་བ उल्कापात the falling or shooting of a meteor.

སྐར་མདའི་གདོང་ངམ་སྣ *skar-mdahi gdoñ-ñam sna* उल्कामुख or उल्कानास one having either his face or nose glowing as a meteor; a demon; a meteor-mouthed arrow; n. of a fire-arm anciently used in India. One of the ancestors of Gautama Buddha, directly descended from Mahasammata, the first elected king of the world.

སྐར་དཔྱད *skar-dpyad* = སྐར་རྩིས *skar-rtsis* astrology; སྐར་དཔྱད་པ = རྩིས་པ an astrologer (*Mñon.*).

སྐར་ཕྲན *skar-phran* or སྐར་ཕྲང a little star.

སྐར་འཕྲེང *Skar-hpreñ* 1. n. of a fabulous city situated at the foot of Rirab (Sumeru) mountain said to be the residence of the *Asura* King, Kantha-Mālī. 2. the squares in a chart of the constellations in which the figures representing the stars are written. 3. the angular distance between two stars or planets (*Cs.*).

སྐར་བ II: (*Cs.*) 1. a penning of cattle; assortment; separation; to pen; to fold; to separate, v. དཀར་བ.

སྐར་མ་སྟོད་ཕུར *skar-ma stod-phur* मुखतारा supposed to be *Leonis*. This star is believed to be the most steady among the stars and is therefore called the sure-star or fixed-star; also called the crown-star.

Syn. བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; རྐང་སྟེང་བུ *rkaṅ steṅ-bu*; སྣང་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *snaṅ-ldan çiṅ-rta*; སླུགས་བཟང་སྐྱེས *sluge-bzaṅ skyes*; གཟའ་ཡི་རྟེན *gzaḥ-yi rten*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་ཏོག *rgyu-skar tog*; གན་རྒྱལ་བུ *gan-rgyal-bu*; གསེར་འཕུར *gser-ḥphur* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐར་མ་ཙག་ཙིག *skar-ma rtsag-rtsig*, also སྐར་མ་ཟི་ཞེམ་ཞེམ, a twinkling star; painting on a canopy or on a ceiling in starry design; རྒྱུ་སྐར those constellations through which the moon passes in her revolution round the heaven; སྐྱེས་སྐར the constellation under which one is born; ཕན་སྐར a propitious constellation; the constellation under which one prospers or which brings fortune and good luck to one.

སྐར་མ་བཙེ *skar-ma btshe* ग्रहपीडन the injury caused by a malignant star.

སྐར་མའི་དཔྱོད *skar-maḥi dpyod* ज्योतिष an examination or observation of the stars.

སྐར་མིག་བུ *Skar-mig-bu* "son of Star-eye or *Skar-mig*," the eagle. A certain hermit called *Skar-mig* found three eggs. These he gave to a woman in distress, saying that if she broke them after seven days they would bring her happiness. Out of impatient curiosity she broke two on the third and the sixth day. These turned into lightning and the dawn. The third she broke on the seventh day, when there sprung forth a full-fledged eagle which turning round asked what she wanted of him. In reply she wished him to kill the *Lu* demons; and this he accordingly did. Thenceforth the eagle came to be known as the son of *Skar-mig* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐར་འཛིན *skar-ḥdzin* star-catching; making sure of a propitious constellation, *e.g.*, for an intended journey (*Jä.*).

སྐར་འོད *skar-ḥod* ज्योतिःप्रभ the light emitted by a star; name of a kind of flower.

སྐར་ཡུམ *skar-yum* works or treatises on the stars; སྐར་ཡུམ་གཟའ་ཡུམ sacred works on stars and planets.

སྐལ་པ *skal-pa* भाग्य, दैव luck, chance, fortune—particularly when propitious.

སྐལ་ངན *skal-ṅan* दुर्भाग्य wretched; unlucky; unfortunate.

སྐལ་ཅན་མ *skal-can-ma*, also called སྐལ་ལྡན་མ *skal-ldan-ma* 1. भाग्यवती n. of a goddess; a blessed lady. 2. = སྤུ་ལ་འབབ་པ *spu-la ḥbab-pa* n. of a disease in which the hairs are affected.

སྐལ་ལྡན *skal-ldan* भग, भाग्यवान् happy; blessed; also n. of one of the 28 ancient sages mentioned in Buddhist works.

སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *Skal-ldan çiṅ-rta* भगीरथ n. of a king of the solar race who is said to have brought the river Ganges to Jambu-dvīpa (India) from heaven; one of the ancestors of the Buddha S'akya-muni: ཐེམ་ཡིག་རྒྱུ་སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་ཆུ་བོ་བཞིན་དུ་བསྐྱངས། "favour me with letters uninterruptedly like the course of the river Bhāgīrathī (Ganges)" (*Yig. k. 17*).

སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་བུ་མོ *skal-ldan çiṅ-rtaḥi bu-mo* भागीरथी, v. གང་གཱ *Gaṅ-gā*, the daughter of Bhagīratha, the river Ganges (*Mṅon.*).

སྐལ་པ་ཅན *skal-pa-can* भग, भागिन् the fortunate: སྐལ་པ་ཅན་དུ་འགྱུར भागिनो भवन्ति are very fortunate.

སྐལ་པ་ཆེ *skal-pa-che* = དཔང་ཐང་ཆེ་བ महाभाग very fortunate, lucky; also powerful and rich.

སྐལ་བ་མཉམ་པ *skal-pa, mñam-pa* uniformly fortunate or always lucky; སྐལ་བ་དང་ལྡན fortunate: མི་དང་སྐལ་བ་མཉམ་པར་སྐྱེས *mi dañ skal-pa mñam-par skyes* मानुषाणां समागतभाग्युपपन्न born with fortune equal to that of a human being.

སྐལ་བ་བཟང་པོ *skal-pa bzang-po* सद्भाग्य good fortune; སྐལ་བ་ངན་པ bad luck, unfortunate; ཚེ་འདིའི་འགྲོགས་སྐལ the matrimonial share of the present life; the connubial fate for which a person is predestined; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐལ་བ religious good luck; also the merit of the pious; སྐལ་ཆེ་བ very lucky; སྐལ་མེད unfortunate.

སྐལ་བ་ཡོད་པ *skal-pa yod-pa* fortunate; སྐལ་བ་ལྷག་པ extra luck.

སྐལ་འཕར *skal-hphar* enlarged fortune; lucky or of increased luck.

སྐལ་བ *skal-wa* = ཆ *cha* भाग 1. portion; share; རིང་བསྒོས་པའི་ནོར་སྐལ the apportioned share of hereditary wealth; inheritance; ཟས་སྐལ share or portion of food; ration; རང་སྐལ personal share: སྐལ་བ་མ་ཆད་པར without being deprived of any of his portion. 2. the portion of good or bad fortune that falls to a man's lot as a consequence of his former actions; lot, fate, destiny.

སྐལ་བ་ཆད་པ *skal-wa chad-pa* suppressed fortune; unhappy.

སྐལ་བཟང *skal-bzañ* सुभग 1. prosperous; of good fortune. 2. a plant—*Chrysanthemum coronarium.*

སྐལ་རིན *skal-rin* the valuation of one's share of property; the price of one's share in any concern (*Jig.*).

སྐས *skas* or སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka*, also called སྐས་རྐང: ཐེམ་སྐས निःश्रेणि, a stair; a flight of steps; སྐས་ཀྱི་རིམ་པ order of steps; སྐས་འཕྲེམ the two side-pieces of a staircase or ladder (*Cs.*); སྐས་འཛུགས་པ to place a ladder; སྐས་ལ་འབབ་པ काष्ठकावतरण to come down a ladder; སྐས་ལ་काष्ठकारोहण to climb up a ladder.

སྐས་སྐོར་ཁྲ་མ *skas-skor khra-ma* the lattice, rail or fencing by the sides of stairs.

སྐས་གདང་བུ *skas-gdañ-bu*, abbr. of སྐས་ཀྱི་གདང་རིང་པོ, a flight of long steps in a ladder: ཁྱེར་འོང་བ་ལ་སྐས་གདང་བུ་བདུན་དགོས་པ་ཡོད་པས། to bring him (here) a seven-step ladder was necessary (*A. 91*).

སྐས་ཚང *skas-tshañ* signifies a flight of steps (*Jig.*).

སྐས་ལེབ *skas-leb* the steps of a ladder or stair; the planks of a ladder.

སྐུ *sku* काय, गात्र, मूर्ति, resp. for ལུས *lus*, body. 1. *sku* may be prefixed to the names of parts of the body and even of anything belonging to a person, thus imparting to them the character of respectful terms. As honorific particle it can also be prefixed to nouns in general: སྐུ་ལུས the person or body of a great man; སྐུ་ཆས goods, stores or property of a man of rank; also the religious robe of a lama. སྐུ་སྐྱེས *sku-skyes* a present (given to or received from a respected personage); སྐུ་བསོད virtue, happiness; སྐུ་འདྲ image, statue; སྐུ་སྒྲོག the wrapper used by a lama or a great man; སྐུ་ཟེར the cloak used by the lamas when attending a religious service; སྐུ་ཤམ the inner lower garment of a man of rank. Even buildings (monasteries, &c.) are honoured by this respectful expression: སྐུ་དཀར་གསོལ་བ to white-wash a house, &c.; རྐོས་སྐུ *rkos-sku* an engraved image; གོས་སྐུ tapestry; a figure worked upon satin with silk; འཇིམ་སྐུ an image of clay; ཐགས་སྐུ a woven image; རྡོ་སྐུ a stone image; ལྒྱགས་སྐུ a molten image; རི་སྐུ a painted image; འབུར་སྐུ a *Basso Relievo*

image; བླུགས་སྐུ *ḥlugs-sku* a cast image; གསེར་སྐུ *gser-sku* a golden image. 2. སྐུ or སྐུའི *sku-yi* may be also used honorifically as a poss. meaning "his," "her," "yours," &c. 3. It is further employed to express the reflective verb *khyod-gaṅ la sku ḥdeg* "why are you beating yourself?"

སྐུ་སྐལ *sku-skal* portion or share of a respected person.

སྐུ་སྐེམ *sku-skem* the lean slender body of a respectable person.

སྐུ་ཁམས *sku-khams* a great man's person; also the state of health.

སྐུ་གམ་ངོ་འཁོར *sku-gam ṅo-ḥoar* a personal interview; to approach or come before a great man personally.

སྐུ་བགེགས་ཆགས *sku-ḥgegs chags* disease caused by evil spirits.

སྐུ་ལྔ་རྒྱལ་པོ *sku lṅa rgyal-po* the five divine Buddhas symbolical of the five highest moral virtues inculcated in Buddhism.

སྐུ་རྒྱུ *sku-rgyu* the matter or substance whereof an image is made.

སྐུ་རྒྱུད *sku-rgyud* a scion, descendant, of a noble family.

སྐུ་འཁོར *sku-ḥoar* personal attendant of a greatman; gen. the attendant monks of the Dalai Lama (*S. kar. 181*); also same as སྐུ་སྡུད་པ as in སྐུ་འཁོར་མཁན་པོ *sku-ḥoar mkhan-po*, the domestic priest of the Dalai Lama who is also called སྐུ་སྡུད་མཁན་པོ

སྐུ་འཁོར་མོ *sku-ḥoar-mo* the raiment worn next to the skin (*Yig.*).

སྐུ་ཆས *sku-chas* སྐུ་ཞིང་དང་དཔོན་ཞིང་དམས་ཀྱི་ཡོ་བྱད the chattels and other possessions of any high class person.

སྐུ་ཆོས *sku-chos*=ཆོས་གོས robes; dress worn by great men or by lamas.

སྐུ་མཆེད *sku-mched* brothers and sisters. རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲས་སུ་འཁྲུངས་པའི་སྐུ་མཆེད་དང་, བླ་མ་གཅིག་གི་སློབ་མ་ཡིན་པའི་སྐུ་མཆེད་དོ། "those who are born the sons of kings are 'kum-che,' and the pupils of one lama are 'kum-che' (*Loṅ. 8*). སྐུ་མཆེད་གསུམ the three spiritual sons of Bromston—(1) པོ་ཏོ་བ་རིན་ཆེན་གསལ, (2) སྤྱན་ང་བ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་འབར, (3) ཕུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་རྒྱལ་མཚན; འདི་གསུམ་ལ་འབྲོམ་སྟོན་གྱི་སློབ་མ་སྐུ་མཆེད་གསུམ་ཟེར (*Loṅ. 8*); these three were called the spiritual sons of Bromston.

སྐུ་མཉེད *sku-mñed*=ལྟོ་རས *lto-ras* or ལག་རས handkerchief (*Yig. k. 55*).

སྐུ་གཉེར *sku-gñer* [illegible] keeper of images in a temple or monastery.

Syn. ལྷ་གཉེར *lha-gñer*; ལྷའི་འཚོ་བ *lhaḥi ḥtsho-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་བརྙན *sku-brñan* I: a reflected image, v. སྐུ་འདྲ or གཟུགས་བརྙན likeness (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་བརྙན II: =སྐུ་ཤ the health or flesh of a respectable person (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་རྟེན *sku-rten* an image of Buddha or of a saint. It is a contraction of the three words: *sku, gsuṅs, thug-rten* the holy image, *i.e.*, of a Buddha or saint; the sacred books or volumes containing religious precepts; and the *chaitya* (*mchorten*), the symbol of the resting of the *thugs* or heart.

སྐུ་བལྟམས *sku-bltams*=སྐུ་འཁྲུངས birth (of a great man).

སྐུ་ཐོག *sku-thog*=སྐུ་རིང lifetime; age; generation; སྐུ་ཐོག་ཁ་མ=སྐུ་ཐོག་སྔོན་མ or སྐུ་ཐོག་སྔོན་མ former generation; also ancestor or predecessor; སྐུ་ཐོག་རིམ་པ=སྐུ་ཐོག་འཕྲུག་མ succeeding generation; སྐུ་ཐོག་མང་པོ many generations: བོད་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་སྐུ་རྣམ་གསུམ་ནི་སྐུ་ཐོག་མང་པོ་ནས་ཉེར་བྱིན་རླབས་ཆེ་བ་ཡིན། the three incarnate beings of Tibet (*i.e.*, the Dalai Lama, Panchen Lama and Táránáth Lama) having come in many re-births are greatly blessed.

སྐུ་དྲུང་པ *sku dṛuṅ-pa* a page; an attendant of a great man; a private secretary to a high official.

སྐུ་གདུང *sku-gduṅ* relics, remains; also lineage, descendants.

སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-ḥdṛa* (*kunda*) प्रतिमा, प्रतिबिम्ब, मूर्ति image; statue of Buddha or any sainted persons.

Syn. སྐུ་བརྙན *sku-ḥṛñan*; སྐུ་གཟུགས *sku-gzugs*; གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-ḥṛñan*; སླར་གཟུགས *slar-gzugs*; མཆོད་བྱ *mchod-bya*; ཉེ་བར་འཇལ *ñe-war ḥjal*; འདྲ་བར་བཞེངས *ḥdṛa-war ḥsheṅs*; འདྲ་འབག་*ḥdṛa-ḥbag*; དེ་ལྟ *de-lta*; དེ་འདྲ *de-ḥdṛa*; དེ་མཚུངས *de-mtshuṅs*; དཔེ *dpe*; མཉམ *mñam*; མཚུངས *mtshuṅs*; དེའི་གཞི་འཛིན *deḥi gshi-ḥdsin*; རབ་ཏུ་འདྲ *rab-tu ḥdra*; པྲ་ཕབ་བཞིན *pra-phab ḥshin*; ལེགས་པར་བཞེངས *legs-par ḥsheṅs*; ལྡེར་བཟོ *lder-ḥzo*; སླར་གྲིབ་མ *slar-grib-ma*; སླར་བྱས་མཐུན *slar-byas mthun*; དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས *dṅos-po mtshuṅs*; འདྲ་བ *ḥdṛa-wa*; ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu*; ཉེར་ཚད *ñer-tshad*; ངེས་སྣང (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་ལྡེམ་པ *sku ldem-pa* to be unwell, ill; ill-health.

Syn. ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏབ *nad-kyis ḥtab*; ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad phog-pa*; ན་བ *na-wa*; ན་ཚ་འབྱུང་བ *na-tsha ḥbyuṅ-wa*; ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ *khams ma-ḥde-wa*; འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥdu-wa ḥkhrugs-pa*; ཉེ་བར་གདུང་བ *ñe-war gduṅ-wa*; ཉམས་མ་བདེ་བ *ñams ma-ḥde-wa*; བྲོ་བཚལ་བ *bro ḥtshal-wa*; སྙུན་པ *sñun-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་ན *sku-na* a respectable person's age.

སྐུ་བུབ *sku-bub* a monkey of the langur class found near Bathang.

སྐུ་འབུམ *Sku-ḥbum* "a hundred thousand images," commonly pronounced Kum-bum. The name of the birth place of Tsongkhapa in Amdo, situated to the east of lake Kokonor; also the name of huge monastery built on the spot. Village and monastery both derive their names from a poplar tree, the leaves of which are said to bear miraculous impressions of a hundred thousand images of Buddha on them. Huc and W. W. Rockhill have given elaborate accounts of Kumbum monastery: ཨ་མདོར་སྐུ་འབུམ་བྱམས་པ་གླིང་གི་སྐུ་འབུམ་གོང་གི་རྒྱ་ཕིབས་བཞེངས (*Loṅ. 17*) he (King *Mi-dwaṅ Phola Thaiji*) erected the gilt dome of the monastery of Chambaling above Kum-bum in Amdo.

སྐུ་སྨད *sku-smad* the part of the body below the navel; སྐུ་སྟོད་སྨད the upper and lower parts of the body.

སྐུ་ཚ *sku-tsha* a brother's son; a nephew; called ཚ་བོ *tsha-wo* in colloquial language.

སྐུ་ཚབ *sku-tshab* a representative; deputy.

སྐུ་ཚེ་སྟོད *sku tshe-stod*=སྐུ་གོང་མའི་དུས during the time of his predecessors.

སྐུ་མཚལ *sku-mtshal*, resp. for གཟུགས་ཁྲག, the blood (of a great man's) body.

སྐུ་ཞབས *sku-shabs* lit. "your honour's feet," is the correct form of the colloq. expression སྐུ་ཤོགས, meaning your honour, your lordship, your worship. It is generally pronounced as *ku-sho*.

སྐུ་གཟན *sku-gzan*=གཟན *gzan shawl* wrapper worn by lamas (*Yig. k. 55*).

སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ *sku-gzugs ḥde*=ནད་མེད་པ health; also healthy.

Syn. ཁམས་བདེ *khams ḥde*; ཉེར་འཚེ་མེད *ñer-ḥtshe med*; འབྱུང་བའི་སྙོམས *ḥbyuṅ-ḥshi sñoms*; བྲོ་མི་འཚལ *bro mi-ḥtshal* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་ཡི་བབས་དང་བསྟུན *sku-yi babs daṅ ḥstun* according as his health permits; according to the state of one's health.

སྐུ་ཡི་ཟོ་མདོག *sku-yi zo-mdog*, resp. of ལུས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *lus-kyi-khams* health: དེང་སྐུའི་ཟོ་མདོག་འཛམ་བུ་ཆུའི་གསེར་ཁམས་ལྟར་འབར་ཏེ། just now your health is good like the condition of the gold in the Dsam-bu river.

སྐུ་རགས་ *sku-rags* = སྐེ་རགས་ *ske-rags*, also སྐ་རགས་ *ska-rags*, a sash (*Yig. k. 55.*).

སྐུ་རིང་ *sku-riṅ* the period of a life—one's own or another's.

སྐུ་རིམ་ *sku-rim*, resp. for རིམ་འགྲོ་ *rim-hgro*, reverence, respect, and thence the common word for any set service in a temple and in general for a ceremonial act of worship, and particularly in the special sense of a solemn sacrificial ceremony. སྐུ་རིམ་ཀྱི་ཕོགས་ གནང་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གཞུང་གཞི indicates the allowance granted by the Government of Lhasa for *Kurim* in the different monasteries of Tibet.

སྐྱུ་རུ་ *sku-ru* a water-wheel without a rim; such are the water-wheels of all the mills in the Himalaya (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུ་རུ་ཁ་ *sku-ru-kha* asterisks; marks generally of the figure of a cross, + also ×. The latter is common in books as an abbreviation like "ditto," to save the repeated writing at full length of the same sentence or word or expression. Some authors spell this word as ཀུ་རུ་ཁ.

སྐུ་ལུས་ *sku-lus* शरीर, resp. for ལུས, the body.

སྐུ་ཤ་འབྱོར་པོ་ *sku-ça hbyor-po* = ཤ་ཀྱམ་ལུས་ཆེ་ རྒྱས་པ་ corpulent; also corpulence; the original name of *Hbrom Rgyal-wahi hbyuṅ gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུ་གཤེགས་པ་ *sku-gçegs-pa* dying; death.

སྐུ་གཤེན་ *Sku-gçen-gçen Rab* the great teacher of the Bon: ཝད་ཟེར་དཔལ་ནི་ཡབ་གཤེར་ཡབ་ སྐུ་གཤེན་འབྲོམ་ཞེས་ "*Hod-zer dpal* was my father, I *Sku gçen* of *Yag gsher* am called *Hbrom*" (*Hbrom.* ཁ *22*).

སྐུ་སྲས་བརྒྱད་ *sku-sras brgyad*, the eight spiritual sons of Bon-po S'en-rab are the following:—(1) མུ་ཅོས་ *Mu-chos*; (2) བོན་དྲུག་ཐང་ པོ་ *Bol-drug thaṅ-po*; (3) གཏོ་བུ་འབུམ་སངས་ *Gto-bu bum-saṅs*; (4) དཔྱད་བུ་ཁྲི་ཤིང་ *Dpyad-bu khri-çiṅ*; (5) ལུང་འདྲེན་ *Luṅ-hdren*; (6) བརྒྱུད་འདྲེན་ *Brgyud hdren*; (7) ཀོང་ཙ་དཀར་པོ་ *Koṅ-tsha dkar-po*; (8) ཀོང་ཙ་འཕུལ་བུ་ཆུང་ *Koṅ-tsha hphul-bu chuṅ*.

སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་ *sku gsuṅ-thugs*, resp. for ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་, body, speech, thought, which constitute the three spheres of a man's doings or sufferings; works in words and thoughts.

སྐུ་གསུམ་ *sku-gsum* त्रिकाय, त्रिकाय the three personal exsistences of a Buddha, viz., ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ་ धर्मकाय spiritual existence; ལོངས་ སྤྱོད་རྫོགས་པའི་སྐུ་ सम्भोगकाय celestial existence, and སྤྲུལ་པའི་སྐུ་ निर्माणकाय bodily existence; also miraculously emanated existence.

སྐུ་གསེང་ *sku-gseṅ* rest and gentle exercise (of a great man) when convalescent: ཞབས་ འབས་ཀྱིས་སྐུ་རྒྱུར་བའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་ཕྲན་ཟད་ཞན་དུས་ལ་ཉེ་བ་ན་ སྐུ་གསེང་ཕྱི་རུ་མར་ཐེངས། when gout was indicated in the form of swelling of the body and slight improvement approached, it being the time of convalescence, he went out (*Ya-sel. 11*)

སྐུ་འབྲུངས་ *sku-hbruṅs* or སྐུ་འབྲུངས་པ་ *sku-hbruṅs-pa* सहचर, परिचारक attendant; waiter; body-guard.

སྐྱུགས་ *skugs* = རྒྱན་ wager; the stake in a game received by the winner. སྐུགས་སུ་ འཛུགས་པ་ signifies རྒྱན་ལ་བཀའ་མ་བཞག་པ, that is, anything placed in pawn: སྐུགས་ཤོར་དཀྱུ་ངང་ སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་། (*D. R.*) if the wager is lost he will be plunged into an ocean of grief.

སྐུང་བ་ *skuṅ-wa* = གཏོ་ཏུ་སྦས་པ་ to conceal in a secret place (*Ñag.*), pf. བསྐུངས་ *bskuṅs*, fut. བསྐུང་ *bskuṅ*. 1. to hide in the ground; to bury; to inter: གཏེར་གྱིས་གཏེར་དང་ནོར་འབྲུངས་རྙེད། I have found hidden treasures and concealed wealth (*nor.*). 2. संयोजन (*A. K. 53-55*) to fasten down; to tie, to

tie on all sides (a corpse in a doubled up or twisted position before it is burnt).

སྐུངས་ས *skuṅs-sa* lurking place; hiding place.

སྐུད *skud* or སྐུད་པ सोचना; སྲད་བུ सूत्र, कार्पास 1. thread, yarn, wire: སྐུད་པ་གཅོད་པ to cut the thread, *i.e.*, the tie of marriage; to divorce. གོས་འཚེམ་བྱའི་སྐུད་པ the thread to sew a dress with; རས་སྐུད cotton thread, yarn; བལ་སྐུད woollen thread; གསེར་སྐུད gold wire; དངུལ་སྐུད silver wire: སྐུད་སེར yellow thread; དར་སྐུད silk thread; ཚོན་སྐུད coloured thread; སྐུད་ར the frayed ends of a seam; སྐུད་ཕྲིས་མཁན an embroiderer; one that makes up a picture with threads of different colours; སྐུད་རིས= འཚེམས་བུ་བྱ་བ सूचिकर्म needle-work on cloth; སྐུད་པ་འཁལ་བར spinning thread. 2. vb. pf. བསྐུས, fut. བསྐུ, imp. སྐུས, to smear; to besmear; to daub: སྣུམ་སྐུད་པ= སྣུམ་བྱུགས་པ to be smeared with oil: སྒོ་ལ་རྩི་སྐུད་པ to paint a door: སྨན་ཀྱི་སྐུད་པ to anoint; to apply an ointment; སྐུད་པ་བསྒྲིམས or སྐུད་པ་བསྒྲིམས་བྱེད་པ threads twisted together.

སྐུད་པའི་འབུ *skud-paḥi ḥbu*= དར་གྱི་སྲིན་བུ *dar-gyi srin-bu* silk-worm (*Mṅon.*).

སྐུད་པོ *skud-po*= ཆུང་མའི་སྤུན་ཟླ *chuṅ-maḥi spun zla* 1. wife's brother; brother-in-law. 2. श्वशुर father-in-law (*Jä.*). 3. in Sikkim a husband's younger brother is also called *skud-po*.

སྐུན་བུ *skun-bu* is described as སྨྱུག་མ་ལ་བཏགས་པའི་སྣོད *smyug-ma-la btags-paḥi snod* a wicker-work basket; but a basket or vessel made of bamboo is called ཁོང་བུ or ཤེལ་མ (*Nag.*).

སྐུབ *skub* अधम very low (*Lex.*).

སྐུམ་པ *skum-pa*, pf. བསྐུམས, fut. བསྐུམ, imp. སྐུམས, to contract; also to be drawn up; to be paralysed: ཡན་ལག་སྐུམ་པ to draw in the limbs.

སྐུར་པ *skur-pa* अपवाद slander; false witness; blasphemy; abuse: སྐུར་འདེབས་པ same as སྐུར་པ་བཏབ་པ to throw abuse, cast aspersion and to bear false witness; to speak impiously of holy things: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་མི་བདེན་པར་ལྟ་ཞིང་སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ to blaspheme by viewing as untrue the three most precious Ones.

སྐུར་བ I: *skur-wa* or སྐུར་ཆུས་པ to slander. mock, ridicule.

སྐུར་བ II:= བཏང་བ प्रेषण a bestowing, giving, sending; also vb. a. to bestow, give, send; དབང་བསྐུར་བ अभिषेक to furnish with power; to empower or instal; འཕྲིན་སྐུར་བ to send intelligence; རྨ་སྐུར probably decorating one with the peacock's feather (as in China).

སྐུར་བ་འདེབས་པ *skur-wa ḥdebs-pa* to hold as not existing what exists; to belittle.

སྐུལ་མཁན *skul-mkhan* in *W.* overseer (*Jä.*).

སྐུལ་རྒྱུ *skul-rgyu* to render service; to exact service: མག་པ་བོ་གསུམ་ཁོལ་རྒྱུད་མིན་ཡང་སྐུལ་རྒྱུ། the son-in-law (elect), though he is not a slave by birth, must render service for three years (to the parents of the bride).

སྐུལ་བ *skul-wa*, pf. བསྐུལ, བསྐུལ་བར་བྱ, to excite; to exhort, admonish, enjoin: མི་ཉིད་ལས་བྱེད་པར་སྐུལ་བ to exhort a man to do a thing; to appoint: མི་ཞིག་ལས་ཀ་ལ་བསྐུལ་ཏོ imposed some work on a person: དེའི་ཚིག་གིས་བསྐུལ་ནས being induced by his words: རྣམ་ཤེས་ལས་དང་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐུལ་ནས། the (departed) soul urged on by its former deeds and sins: ལྷ་སྲིན་མཆོད་སྐུལ་ཀྱང་ though I tried to bring round the gods and evil spirits by sacrifices: གླིང་སོགས་དྲག་ཏུ་སྐུལ་ཤིང་ arousing strongly (the actors) with flutes and other instruments. བསྐུལ་བ and more frequently བསྐུལ་མ exhortation; admonition. བསྐུལ་མ

འདེབས་ also སྐུལ་སྐུལ་བ་ and སྐུལ་མ་བྱེད་པ་ to expostulate with, rebuke; incite.

སྐུལ་བྱེད་ *ṣkul-byeḍ*, v. སྐུལ་བ་རྡེ.

སྐུལ་ཚིག *ṣkul-tshig* a word in the hortative or imperative mood.

སྐེ *ṣke* कण्ठ, resp. མགུལ, neck; throat: མགྲིན་པ་གཅིག with one throat; unanimously: སྐེ་གཅོད་པ=སྐེ་གཏུབ་པ and སྐེ་འབྲེག་པ to cut one's throat; to behead: སྐེར་འཛིན་པ to seize by the throat; to worry (*Sch.*): སྐེར་རྟགས་པ to tie round the neck (an amulet); སྐེ་སྐོར neck-lace (*Schr.*); སྐེ་རྒྱན ornament for the neck; a necklace: ཁམས་མོའི་སྐེ་སྐོར་བྱུ་རུ the coral necklace of a woman of *Khams*.

སྐེ་སྟོང་ *ṣke-stoṅ* cavity of the throat (*Jä.*), defined in *Med.* as ཚོལ་མདུད་ཀྱི་རྒྱབ་ཚེ་ལ་གོང་གོང་སྟོད་པ the cavity as far down as below the larynx.

སྐེ་ཙེ *ṣke-tse* or སྐེ་ཚེ राजिका, क्षवः: *Sinapis ramosa*, black mustard; mustard seeds (*Jä*): གདོན་བཅུལ་སྐྲངས་དང་ཤྲིག་པ་སེལ། it removes evil spirits and cures swellings and carbuncles (*Med.*).

སྐེ་ཚང་ *Ṣke-tshaṅ* n. of an old monastery situated in the mountains behind the monastery of Sera (*Deb.* ཀ *13*).

སྐེ་རགས *ṣke-rags*=སྐ་རགས, སྐ་རགས་རྒྱང་བ काञ्ची a sash; an ornament like a sash worn round the waist.

སྐེག *ṣkeg* अश्लेषा n. of a constellation: སྐེག་ལ་སྐྱེས *ṣkeg-la ṣkyes* अश्लेषाभव born in the constellation of *Açleṣā*. [The man born in the constellation of Açleṣā is unfortunate, inasmuch as his birth is followed by the death of himself, his mother or father.]

སྐེག་ཚོས *ṣkeg-tshos* paint, rouge (for the face) (*Sch.*).

སྐེང་ཕྱུངས *Ṣkeṅ-luṅs* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

སྐེད་དཀར *ṣkyeḍ-ḍkar* same as སྐེ་རགས་དཀར, white sash.

སྐེད་འཇིགས *ṣkeḍ-hjigs*=དྲ་དྲུ་འཇོམས *ḍa-ḍru hjoms* n. of a medicinal drug (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེད་པ *ṣkeḍ-pa*=རྐེད་པ कटि the waist: སྐུ་སྐྱེད *ṣku ṣkyeḍ* or སྐེད་སྐབས *ṣkeḍ-ṣkabs* नितम्ब, the hind parts below the waist; སྐེད་པའི་སྐུད་པ मेखला waist-band. སྐེད་སོ *ṣkeḍ-so* the waists: སྐེད་པའི་ཚད་སྐྲ་རིང་ཙམ་སྐེད་སོ་ན་མར་སླེབ་པ the length of hair reaching down even to the waist (*Ḥbrom.* ཀ *35*).

སྐེད་མ *ṣkeḍ-ma*, v. སེ་འབྲུ, pomegranate (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམ་ནད *ṣkem-naḍ* consumption.

སྐེམ་པ *ṣkem-pa*=སྐམ་པ शोषण, adj. शुष्क, कृशतनु, कृश, vb. pf. བསྐམས शोषित, fut. བསྐམ or བསྐམ་པར་བྱ, imp. སྐོམས *ṣkoms*, pres. སྐེམ་པར་བྱེད་པ 1. to make dry, lean meagre; to dry up. 2. also as adj. སྐམ་པོ *ṣkam-po* dry; dried up; meagre.

སྐེམ་པ *ṣkem-pa*=ལུས་ཉམས་ཆུང་བ lean, thin body (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམ་བྱེད *Ṣkem-byeḍ* n. of a demon that causes drought; སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན n. of a trouble (in the body of a person) caused by an evil spirit.

སྐེམ་བྱེད་དཀར་པོ *ṣkem-byeḍ ḍkar-po* the resin of the *sal* tree, which is burnt as an incense; same as སྤོས་དཀར white incense gum (*Ṣman. 447.*)

སྐེམ་བྱེད་མ *Ṣkem-byeḍ-ma* n. of a goddess.

སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཤ་ཟ *Ṣkem-byeḍ ça-za*=ཕྱང་ལུག་ཐེ་བུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག an epithet of Kumâra, the younger son of Mahâdeva (*Mṅon.*).

སྐེམས་པ *ṣkems-pa* कृशतर, अत्यन्त, v. འཕྲོག་པ very thin, lean.

སྐེམས་པའི་སྲེབས་པ *ṣkems-paḥi ṣbrebs-pa* शोषक the hunger of emaciating disease.

སྐོར *skor* is sometimes written as ཀོར *kor*.

སྐོར་ལེབ་སྒུར *skor leb sgur* pony, sheep, and yak; collectively cattle.

སྐོ་སྐོ *sko-sko* चिबुक the chin.

སྐོ་བ *sko-wa*, pf. བསྐོས, fut. བསྐོ or བསྐོ་བར་བྱ, to select; also to appoint, nominate, commission, charge; ལས་སུ་སྐོ་བ to appoint a person to work: གནས་ཁང་སྐོ་བའི་དགེ་སློང་བསྐོ་བར་བྱའོ། (*K. du.* ན *362*) should appoint a ge-long (Buddhist monk) to arrange for lodging; ཁྲི་ཐང་བསྐོས་པ raised to the throne; མ་བསྐོས་པར་ without mandate; unbidden; ལས་ལ་བསྐོས་པ destined; appointed to the work, *i.e.*, destined (to be a man) in consequence of his works; རང་གི་ལས་བསྐོས appointed by my destiny; fate (*Jä.*).

སྐོ་ཙེ *sko-tse* a mixture of the leaves of various kinds of leeks pounded and formed into balls and dried; when used, a small portion is broken off, fried in butter, and then added to the food. This spice forms a lucrative article of commerce and is exported from Ladak to Kashmir and from Lhasa to India (*Jä.*).

སྐོགས *skogs*=སྐོགས་པ or ཤུན་པ a hard covering; rind; bark; a shell: སྐོགས་ཅན *skogscan* adj., having a cover or shell (*Cs.*).

སྐོང་ *skoñ*, v. ཀོང *koñ*.

སྐོང་བ *skoñ-wa* पूरण, pf. བསྐངས *bskañs*, fut. བསྐང imp. སྐོངས, to fulfil; also sbst. རེ་བ་སྐོང་, to fulfil a hope: ཁ་སྐོང་བ to fill up what is open; to make up a deficiency: དགེ་བའི་ཁ་སྐོང *dge-wahi kha-skoñ* to fulfil perfectly the laws of virtue. ཁ་སྐོང or ཁ་བསྐངས also ཁ་སྐོང signify an appendix; supplement: ལྷག་མ་ཁ་སྐོང་དུ་བཤད will be described in the appendix below: ཆོ་ག་ལྟར་བསྐང་བ to do a certain ceremony fully according to your vow; དམ་ཚིག་བསྐང་བ the ceremony to satisfy one's guardian deity by supplementing what was wanting and making amends for the same: བསྐང་གཏོར is an offering or *torma* for a deficiency: བསྐང་རྫས offering of some representation of celestial mansions, made of coloured threads, to one's guardian deities; བསྐང་གསོ offering to the gods and guardian deities.

སྐོངས་ཤིག *skoñs-çig*=རེ་བ་སྐོངས་ཤིག may your hope be fulfilled.

སྐོན་པ *skon-pa*=གྱོན་པ 1. sbst. v. གོན་པ. 2. vb. pf. and fut. བསྐོན to dress; to clothe another person.

སྐོབས *skobs*=སྐབས, སྐབས་སུ་བབ་པ, ཆ་དཀའ་བའི་སྐབས་སུ་བབ་ཚེ (*Ñag.*) signifies the coming occasion of doing some difficult work.

སྐོམ I: *skom* पिपासा, तृष्णा thirst; resp. ཞལ་སྐོམ *shal-skom*, འཇུང་བ་སྐོམ་གྱི་གདུང་བ tormented by thirst; ཟས་དང་སྐོམ food and drink: སྐོམ་དུ་དཀར་དང་ཇ་གསོལ་ཅིག take milk (lit. "white") and tea for thirst: སྐོམ་དུ་ཆང་གསོལ *skom-du chañ-gsol* take wine for thirst (*Kathañ. 115*).

སྐོམ II: the dry land (*Jä.*).

སྐོམ་སྐྱུར *skom-skyur* sour beer; sour fermented liquor.

སྐོམ་དད *skom-dad* or སྐོམ་དད་ཅེ thirst; མི་སྐོམ་སྐོམ་ཅེ་བ one who is very thirsty: སྐོམ་འདོད་པ་ལ་སྐོམ पानं पानार्थिनः (give) drink to the thirsty; འཐུང་བ་འདོད=ཆུ་འདོད wishing for drink; ཁ་སྐོམ mouth drying; thirsty: སྐོམ་པ་དག་ནི་སྐོམ་དང་བྲལ་བར་འགྱུར། the thirsty will be freed from their thirst.

སྐོམ་ནས *skom-nas* तृषित thirsty; imp. སྐོམ་ཤིག पिपास become thirsty; སྐོམ་བཞིན་འདུག पिपासित thirsty.

སྐོམ་ཤ *skom-ça* the flesh of a calf that died or was killed as soon as it was born,

even before it could suck milk from its mother's teat (*Sman.*).

སྐོམས་པ *skoms-pa* पिपासी thirsty.

Syn. བཏུང་བ་འདོད *btuṅ-wa hdod*; ཆུ་འདོད *chu-hdod*; ཁ་སྐོམ *kha-skom* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོར *skor* 1. class, order; appertaining to; subject; circle; body—a term often used to signify a retinue, a set of attendants, persons of one class; ཞབས་སྐོར class of official staff; also court (*Yig. k. 37*); ཁྱོ་ཀའི་སྐོར class of husband; that which concerns a husband; བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐོར class of women, about women; དེའི་སྐོར་ལ of that order; with respect to that; also of that subject; ཁ་མཆུའི་སྐོར་ལ on the subject of litigation; མཆོད་པའི་སྐོར the paraphernalia of worship; ས་སྐོར circuit, tour: བོད་བཞུགས་ཨམ་བན་ལྷ་སར་སྐོར་དམག་ཏེ་ས་ཕྱུང་བ། "the Resident Amban of Tibet (started) from Lhasa on a military tour, &c." 2. anything round, a circle; མིག་སྐོར eye-ball. In *W.* སྨྱུག་སྐོར hoop of bamboo (*Schtr.*); མིའི་མགོ་སྐོར the (circumference) of a man's head; ཁང་ཐོག་སྐོར the top of a house. 3. section, division, *e.g.*, of a book, similar to ལེའུ chapter. 4. repetition; སྐོར་བསྐྱར་བ to repeat (*Schtr.*). 5. religious circumambulation, v. སྐོར་བ.

Syn. སྡེ་ཚན *sde-tshan*, རིགས *rigs*, གྲས *gras*, དོན *don* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐོར་མཁན *skor-mkhan* one who goes round; སྐོར་བ one who turns a lathe; one who circumambulates or walks round a sacred object.

སྐོར་མགོ *skor-mgo*, རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་མགོ་བཅོ་ལྔ། (*Vai. kar.*) classes in astrology. There are eight heads or sections according to Indian astrology; according to Tibetan astrology there are fifteen སྐོར་མགོ heads of astrology, such as about kings, ministers, priests, sages, mystics, queens, &c.; also about birth, growth, maidens, old persons, illness, husbandry, houses, service, &c.; ཚོང་ལ་ཁེ་སྤོགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར། about profit in trade· སྨན་སྦྱོར་བ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཁེའི་སྐོར། profit from the compounding of medicines and drugs; དངུལ་བསྐྱེད་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་སྐོར། interest accruing from the laying out of silver (money).

སྐོར་རྒྱུགས *skor-rgyugs* turning the enemy; getting into his rear (*Jä.*).

སྐོར་ཐག *skor-thag* the cord of a lathe.

སྐོར་ཐང *skor-thaṅ* price or rate; also interest on anything in kind; in grain given as loan.

སྐོར་ཐིག *skor-thig* a pair of compasses; སྐོར་འཕང a sling.

སྐོར་པ *skor-pa* or སྐོར་ར་བ or སྐོར་མཁན a turner; also one who goes on his rounds.

སྐོར་བ *skor-wa*, vb., pf., &c., fut. བསྐོར, 1. to fill with; to surround, encircle, enclose, besiege; to come again and again; to revolve: ཁང་པས་སྐོར་བའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དེ། (*A. K.*) the town that was encircled (filled) with houses: སྐོར་བར་མ སྐོར་བར་མ་ཀྱི་མི་གསུམ་དེ the three men of those who were surrounding them: ཡ་རྩེ་གངས་རི་བྲག་རིས་བསྐོར། the Chief of the *Ya-rtse* mountains is surrounded by rugged rocks: ཏི་རྩེ་གངས་ཀྱི་ཁྱམས་ཀྱིས་བསྐོར the *Ti-rtse* (*Tise*) mountain is surrounded by glaciers: ཀྱུ་ར་རྒྱལ་པོ་མཚོ་ཡིས་བསྐོར the *Kyura Rgyalpo* mountain is surrounded by water (*D. R*). 2. to traverse; ride round a thing. Also metaphorically in the religious sense: ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྐོར་བ to preach, to propound the doctrine of Buddhism: ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་སྐོར་བ to make mystic offerings (*i.e.*, the symbolical offerings representing one's accumulated merits) to the *Tantrik* deities, and to observe the ceremonies thereof. 3. སྐོར་བ or གནས་སྐོར प्रदक्षिण the reverential ceremony of circumambulation which consists in walking round a holy object with

one's right side towards it. This is also called ཆོས་སྐོར *chos-skor* प्रदक्षिण Buddhist circumambulation. The Buddhist priests of Tibet perform this in contradistinction to བོན་སྐོར, or the ceremony of the *Bon*, who reverences a sacred object by walking round it keeping it to his left. The Bon ceremony is also called གཡོན་སྐོར, walking round a holy object keeping it to the left ཕྱག་དང་སྐོར་བ་བྱེད་པ, as a specification of religious duties, to make salutation and circumambulations. ནང་སྐོར the inner pathway for circumambulating a holy place or shrine; ཕྱི་སྐོར the outer passage for the above object; བར་སྐོར the middle pathway for the same; བསྐོར་བྱེད *bskor-byed* one who goes round or makes a circle or traverse. Other usages of this verb are:—མགོ་སྐོར་བ or མགོ་སྐོར་བྱེད་པ to befool, delude, deceive a person; ཁ་སྐོར་བ *kha skor-wa* to make one alter one's sentiments; to divert one from a plan, &c. བསྐོར *skor* in ཇ་བསྐོར་དུ་བསྐོར signifies if all were taken into account; the circumstances or things available (*A. 142*).

Syn. འཁོར་བ *hkhor-wa*; ཡང་ཡང་འོང་བ *yań-yań hoń-wa* (*Mńon.*).

སྐོར་ཚེར *skor-tsher* on this occasion: སྐོར་ཚེར་སྐྱིད་པ་སྐྱེས་བྱུང་། on this (present) occasion prosperity arose.

སྐོར་རེས *sko-res*=རེས་མོས་བྱེད་པ in courses; in rotation, one coming after another and again going back.

སྐོར་ལམ *skar-lam* a roundabout way; the way or passage round any sacred place, temple or town for pilgrims to circumambulate it; the pathway round about a monastery used for holy processions.

སྐོར་ལོག་པ *skor-log-pa* a wrong turn: སྐོར་ལོག་ལ་བསྐོར་བ to walk round an object in the wrong way, keeping it to his left.

སྐོར་ཤིང *skor-śiń* a turner's lathe or tool.

སྐོལ་བ *skol-wa*=བསྐྱུར་བ pf. and fut. བསྐོལ, to boil (vb., act., cf. འཁོལ་བ): ཇ་སྐོལ་མི one who boils tea.

སྐོས་པ *skos-pa*, v. སྐོ་བ *sko-wa*.

སྐྱ *skya* 1. crop; the produce of a year, *i.e.*, ལོ་ཏོག; སྐྱ་སྐྱེས plenteous crop: ད་ལོ་སྐྱ་སྐྱེས་པོ་བྱུང་། this year the crop has been abundant: ད་ལོ་སྐྱ་ཤམ་པོ་བྱུང་། this year the crop has been unsuccessful (lit. "a loser"). 2. a paddle; also ladle. 3. wall or partition, usually ལར་སྐྱ. 4. plain, without distinguishing colour, but see སྐྱ་བ below: སྐྱ་སྒམ a plain unpainted box: སྐྱ་ཚེམ a blank book: སྐྱ་ཞྭ a plain hat without riband.

སྐྱ་བག *skya-bag* greyish colour; iron-grey colour (*Jig.*).

སྐྱ་ཀ *skya-ka*=སྐྱ་ཀ magpie; in *Ld.* n. of a bird (*Cs.*).

Syn. བྱ་ཁྲ་བོ *bya khra-wo*; མགྲོན་གྱི་འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བྱ *mgron-gyi hphrin-skyel bya*; མངོན་ཤེས་ཅན *mńon-śes-can* (*Mńon.*).

སྐྱ་སྐྱ *skya skya* pale-white; grey colour.

སྐྱ་རྒྱབ་པ *skya rgyab-pa* to row; to ladle.

སྐྱ་ཆེན *skya-chen* a superior kind of plain scarf (for presentation) (*S. kar. 179*).

སྐྱ་ཉིལ *skya-ñil* zinc.

སྐྱ་ཐ་ལེ *skya-tha-le* of plain white colour.

སྐྱ་ཐུད *skya-thud* a kind of plain cheese made of pounded dried milk with butter but not with sugar.

སྐྱ་ཐུད་ལེབ *skya-thud-leb* a kind of cheese-cake made of dried milk and butter.

སྐྱ་ཐུམ *skya-thum* a kind of cake or biscuit made without sugar or treacle.

སྐྱ་ཐོམ་མེ་བ *skya thom-me-wa* glaring white: སྐྱ་ཐོམ་མེ་བ་གཞིག་རྟག་དུ་ཞིང་ at all times one of

སྐྱ་ནར་ *skya-nar* पाटलि, पाटल 1. n. of a flower, *Bignonia graveolens.* 2. brown; buff.

སྐྱ་ནར་ཁྲ་བོ *skya-nar khra-bo*, also སྐྱ་སྣར་འབྲུ་བོ सित पाटल, n. of a flower; སྐྱ་སྣར་འབྲུ་ཅན मगाधिक पाटल another species of *Bignonia graseolens.*

སྐྱ་ནར་གྱི་བུ *Skya-nar-gyi bu* पाटलिपुत्र n. of a city in ancient India, Pātaliputra, now supposed to be Patna.

སྐྱ་ནར་ལྡན་མ *Skya-nar ldan-ma* पाटलवती, also पाटलावती n. of a river in Ancient India; acc. to Bhavabhuti's description the river flowed by पद्मावती or modern Nārwār in Mālwa मालव (पर्णाशिनी). This latter name of the river occurs in Bhavabhuti's Mālatīmādhava, written early in the 8th century.

སྐྱ་བ *skya-wa* I: 1. vb. pf. བསྐྱས *bskyas*, fut. བསྐྱ *bskya*, to carry; convey to a place (a quantity of stones, wood, water, &c.). 2.=སྤོ་བ to change place.

སྐྱ་བ *skya-wa* II: also སྐྱ་བོ *skya-wo* पाण्डर, धूसर grey or whitish grey; pale-white; མི་སྐྱ a secular personage; one clothed in no particular colour; a layman, from the grey colour of the coarse serge which is generally worn by the lay people of Tibet: སྐྱ་བོ་ཡིན་དུས when (he was still) a layman, *i.e.*, had not entered the sacred order (*A. 126*): སྐྱ་བོ་ཡིན་ནས་བཟུང (*A. 126*) from the time I was a layman; སྔོ་སྐྱ light blue. ལྗང་སྐྱ light green; དམར་སྐྱ light red; སེར་སྐྱ कपिल tawny; light yellow; ཚོ་སྐྱ rice; barley without anything to eat it with; insipid miserable food; སྐྱ་བོ་ཉིད whiteness; faintness; སེར་སྐྱའི་གྲོང་ कपिलनगर the city of Kapila; སེར་སྐྱའི་གནས कपिलवास्तु the residence of Kapila; སེར་སྐྱའི་ནགས कपिलाश्रम the hermitage of Kapila.

སྐྱ་བ་འཛིན *skya-wa hdsin*=མཉན་པ *mñan-pa* or སྐྱ་ལྡོང་མཁན a rower (*Mńon.*).

སྐྱ་བོ *skya-wo*=དཀར་སེར་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཁ་མདོག pale whitish yellow.

སྐྱ་བོ་སྤྱི *skya-wo spyi* vulgar people; the common worldly men.

སྐྱ་མ *skya-ma* hard and rough soil for cultivation: ས་ལ་འཇམ་ས་སྐྱ་མ་གཉིས་ཡོད (*Jig.*) as to soil, two kinds, the alluvial or soft and the hard or gravelly.

སྐྱ་མ་ནག་ཁ *Skya-ma na-kha* n. of a vast grassy plain or common belonging to the Government of Lhasa in Ü (Central Tibet).

སྐྱ་རྩྭ *Skya-rtsa* dry grass.

སྐྱ་རྩེ *skya-rtse* a layman at the top (of a row): གདོང་གྲལ་གཡོན་དུ་སྐྱ་རྩེ་ཆགས་པ་ཅིག the front left hand row of seats should have a layman heading it (*Jig.*).

སྐྱ་རིས *skya-ris* outline, sketch, drawing of the outlines of a picture, which is generally done with charcoal in Tibet: དེ་ནས་སྐྱ་རིས་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་དགོས then outlines of this kind are necessary (*A. 108.*).

སྐྱ་རེང་ *Skya-reṅ*, also called སྐྱ་མཚོ कनक:, n. of the lake from which (the Yang-tse kiang) the River of the Golden Sands takes its rise.

སྐྱ་རེངས་ནུ་བོ *skya-reṅs nu-bo* अरुण the several stages or divisions of the dawn which are—སྐྱ་རེངས་དམར ताम्रारुण the copper-red dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་དཀར श्वेता the white dawn (the earth); སྐྱ་རེངས་སེར, the golden or yellow dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་དང་པོ་ཤར་བ गौरारुण the first appearance of the dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་བར་མ་ཤར་བ पीतारुण the appearance of the middle or the yellow dawn; སྐྱ་རེངས་ཐ་མ ताम्रारुण the last (stage of the) dawn.

སྐྱ་ལན *skya-lan* also སྐྱ་ཐོ in *C.* morning; twilight; dawn.

སྐྱ་ལེབ *skya-leb*=སྐྱ་ལྕག a rudder.

སྐྱ་སེང *Skya-seṅ* n. of a tree (*Jā.*); translation of the name Pāṇḍu.

སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ *skya-seṅ-gi bu* पाण्डव the sons of Pāṇḍu; སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ་ཆེའི་གདགས་ཐ་ཚན་གྱི་མིང་ the names of Karṇa, the eldest of the Pāṇḍava—ས་ཡི་ཐ་བ सूर्यसुत, ཡང་གཞི་རྒྱལ་པོ यावराज, ཉ་ནུར་སྐྱེས राधासुत, འཇིགས་བྱེད་བུ, ཉི་མ་དཔལ सूर्योत्पल, ཐ་བ་ཚན कर्ण: གཡུལ་ངོར་བརྟན་པའི་མིང་ the names of *Yudhiṣṭhira*—युधिष्ठिर, ཆོས་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེས धर्मराजसुत, མི་ཐ་དཀར་རྒྱལ་ཚན, ཆོས་ཀྱི་བུ धर्मपुत्र, མ་སྐྱེ་དགྲ अजातशत्रु, ཀུན་གྱི་ཐ་ཚན, རླུང་སྐྱེས: འཇིགས་སྡེའི་མིང the names of Bhima-sena—वृकोदर; ཀླུ་ཡི་སྟོབས་ལྡན *Klu-yi stobs-ldan*, ཚོགས་ལས་སྐྱེས *Tshogs-las skyes* དཔལ་པོ་ཅན, རླུང་གི་བུ पवनसुत, རླུང་ཉེ་འཇོམས: སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་མིང་ *Srid sgrub-kyi miṅ*, the names of अर्जुन Arjuna—བུ་རམ་སྐྱ, སྟོབས་བཟང་དབང་, འདབ་བུ་ཅེ, སྙིང་པོ་མེད *Sñiṅ-po-med*, ནམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད, བརྒྱ་བྱིན་དབང. གཡོན་པ་དཀར་པོ, བྲེ་ཏ་གོ *Bre-ta gho*, དབང་པོའི་དབང་ཕྱུར: ཐ་སྐར་ཕྲུག་བཅས་ཀྱི་མིང་ the names of As'vinikumāras Sahadeva—སྐྱེས་དགུ་སྐྱེས *Skyes rgu skyes*, ལྷན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས *Lhan-cig-skyes*, རིགས་མེད་མཆོག; ཕུར་བཅས་མཐའ་རིབ: སྐྱ་སེང་གི་བུ་ལྔའི་ཆུང་མའི་མིང་ the names of the wife of the five Pāṇḍava—द्रौपदी; ནག་མོ་ཀྲྀ་ཤེ་ན कृष्णा, पाञ्चाली; རི་སྐྱེས་མ *Ri-skyes-ma*, ཤམ་ཐབས, སྐྱིད་མ *Skyid-ma*, བཀོད་ནམས་མ, གཟུགས་ལྡན་མ, མཛོད་སྤྲིན་མ, རིག་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *Rigbyed skyes*, ཧ་ག་ཏ་བར་མོ་ལྡན་མ.

སྐྱ་སེར *skya-ser* white and yellow, *i.e.*, the laity and the clergy, the latter being distinguished from the former by their yellow dress.

སྐྱ་སློམས *skya-sloms* occurs in the passage ཕྱིར་ངེས་ཀྱིས་དེ་སློམས་སྐྱ་སློམས་ཚོན་ཏེ་མེད་པའི་སྐྱག་མའི་རྫ (*Rtsii.*).

སྐྱ་ལྷམ *skya-lham* leather boots put on by laymen.

སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa* I: same as སྐང་རྒྱག 1. human excrement; also any kind of ordure. 2. bad man, the dreg or scum of society; མིག་སྐྱག secretion from the eyes; སྐྱག་པ་གཏོང་བ to ease nature.

Syn. དྲི་ཆེན *dri-chen*; བྲུན *brun* (*tun*); མི་གཙང་མ *mi-gtsaṅ-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱག་པ II: 1.=གྲོན་པ. 2. pf. བསྐྱགས, fut. བསྐྱག, imp. སྐྱོག to spend, lay out, expend: སྐྱག་སོ expenditure or items of expenditure: སྐྱག་ཐོ *skyag-tho* list or account of expenses. 3. in *W.* སྐྱོག་ཕྱང་ཅེ to slaughter, to murder (*Jä.*).

སྐྱག་པོ *Skyag-po* n. of a place in Tibet: སྐྱག་པོ་འདམ་ཐང the marshy plain of སྐྱག་པོ.

སྐྱང *skyaṅ* पाण्डर; དམར་སྐྱང་ཀྲ་བུ reddish brown.

+སྐྱང་ནུལ *skyaṅ nul*=སྐྱང་ or སྐྱག་ཞེལ plaster; also pavement; clay-flour; mud-flour; སྐྱང་ནུལ་བྱེད་པ=ཞལ་བ་བྱེད་ པ to pave; to plaster; according to *Sch.* to rub, polish.

སྐྱངས *skyaṅs* ashamed; in shame: སྐྱངས་སྐྱང་ཅེ being ashamed (*A. K.*).

སྐྱབས *skyabs* शरण protection, defence; help, assistance: གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་སྐྱབས protection for the place and for the occasion: མཐར་ཐུག་གཏན་གྱི་སྐྱབས permanent and everlasting protection which according to the Buddhists can only be obtained from taking refuge in the three holies:—(1) Buddha who is the teacher is called སྐྱབས་སྟོན་པ or the Refuge Master; (2) Dharma or the sacred doctrine called སྐྱབས་དངོས, the real protection; (3) Saṅgha, the priesthood called སྐྱབས་སྒྲུབ་པའི་གྲོགས, the friend for gaining protection. Refuge in these three completely liberates one from the miseries of the world and secures the state of omniscience for the devotee: སྐྱབས་གསུམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཚིག་གསུམ the three formula or expressions for seeking refuge in the three holies: (1) སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་རྐང་གཉིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆི། "I come for refuge to Buddha who is the chief of the two-footed"; (2) འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་མཆོག་ཆོས་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆི། "I come for refuge to Dharma which separates from desires"; (3) ཚོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་དགེ་འདུན་ལ་སྐྱབས་སུ་མཆི། "I come

for refuge to the priesthood, the chief of all assemblies."

སྐྱབས་མགོན་ *skyabs-mgon* helper; protector; deliverer. The *Kyap-gon* is the popular term for the Dalai Lama in Lhasa and for the Panchen Lama in Shigatse and throughout Tsang. It is also applied to other incarnate lamas by courtesy.

སྐྱབས་མགོན་ཞབས་ *skyabs-mgon zhug* original or real protector; a complementary title of the Dalai Lama: སྐྱབས་མགོན་ཞུག་གི་བཀའ་ཤོག་དགོངས་དོན་བཞིན་ according to the spirit of the letter of command of the Protector.

སྐྱབས་མགོན་རྩེ་གོད་ *skyabs-mgon rtse-god* lit. the Protector (residing on the) top (of Potala and the court) below: སྐྱབས་མགོན་རྩེ་གོད་ལ་ལོ་གསར་ཕྱག་ཕུལ་སྔར་བཞིན་ལོ་ལྟར་འཆུག་མེད་པ་ཕུལ། "offer, without fail annually, as before, the new year's homage to the Grand Lama and his Court."

སྐྱབས་སྒྲོན་ *skyabs-sgron* ཀྱབ་སྒྲོན་ both protector and enlightener.

སྐྱབས་འཚོལ་ *skyabs-hcol*, ཤུ་ཏེ་ཞུ་དཔོན་སྐྱབས་དང་བཅས་ཕྱག་རྟེན་འབྲུ་བཞི་དཔོན་སྐྱབས་འཚོལ་ཞུ་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་དཔྱད་ཀྱིས་ཆད་པས་བཞིན།

སྐྱབས་འཚོལ་ས་ *skyabs hcol-sa* the place of refuge: སྐྱབས་འཚོལ་ས་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལས་མེད། except the three precious ones there is no place of refuge.

སྐྱབས་འཇུག་ *skyabs-hjug* = མགོན་འཇུག a blessing; favour; taken under protection: སེམས་སྨོན་ལམ་བཞིན་ཐུགས་རྗེའི་སྐྱབས་འཇུག། blessing attained in accordance with one's mental prayer (*Yig. k.* 25).

སྐྱབས་འཇུག་ཞུ་བ་ *skyabs-hjug zhu-wa* to ask benediction from the higher class of incarnate lamas for protection against disease, evil spirits, and other enemies, and also for a safe journey to heaven without falling into hell, &c.

སྐྱབས་གནས་ *skyabs-gnas* the place of refuge, shelter; also of persons, helper.

སྐྱབས་གནས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་ *skyabs-gnas rgya-chen* = མཆོད་གནས the great object of worship or adoration (*Mhon.*).

སྐྱབས་པ་ *skyabs-pa* = བསྐྱབས *bskyabs* शरण protection; saved (*Zam.*).

སྐྱབས་བྱ་ *skyabs-bya* the person who seeks refuge.

སྐྱབས་བྱེད་ *skyabs-byed* = སྐྱོང་བ, रक्षा protection, defence (*Mhon.*).

སྐྱབས་བྱེད་པ་ *skyabs byed-pa* to protect, help, save.

སྐྱབས་ཚོས་ *skyabs-hos* शरण्य worthy of protection; also སྐྱབས་གནས་ त्रिशरण the three protectors, *i.e.*, Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha.

སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ་ *skyabs-su hgro-wa* or སྐྱབས་འགྲོ་བ་ *skyabs hgro-wa* शरणगमन to seek refuge; a going unto or repairing to for protection. शरणगमन or त्रिशरणगमन has been defined in the Bodhicharyâvatâra as follows:—रत्नत्रयं मे शरणमिति त्रिशरणगमनम्। "I take refuge in the three gems." In the same work पूजना has been substituted for it and it is found in the list of seven-fold highest modes of worship.

སྐྱབས་སེམས་ *skyab-sems* སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བའི་སེམས་བསྐྱེད། the idea of seeking refuge.

སྐྱེར་ཕུ་ *Skyer-phu* a place in Tibet (*Deb.* 45).

སྐྱར་གོག་ *skyar-gog* naked (in the dialect of Purang).

སྐྱར་བཅག་ *skyar-bcag* to bring into recollection, to bring back into memory anything that has been forgotten.

སྐྱར་པོ་ *skyar-po* snipe; wood-cock (*Sch.*).

སྐྱར་བ་ *skyar-wa* = སྐྱར་བ यत्‌‌यत् ཡང་ཡང་ again and again.

Syn. སྐྱར་བའི་ཚིག་ *skyar-wahi tshig*; སྐྱོར་ཚིག *skyor-tshig*; ཟློས་ཚིག *zlos-tshig*; བཤེས་བསྐྱར

ཟློས་པ *gñis-gsum slos-pa*; ཟློས་གཏམ *slos-gtam* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱར་རབ *skyar-rbab* (*Cs.*) पाण्डुरोग a kind of dropsy; a greyish rheumatic swelling.

སྐྱར་མོ *skyar-mo* a kind of water fowl; according to *Sch.* a heron. The flesh of this fowl is antidote for a poison administered in Mongolia mixed with horse flesh (*Sman gshuṅ*). ཆུ་སྐྱར duck (*Cs.*, *Sch.*); bittern, but the कारण्ड of the *Lex.* is a kind of goose.

སྐྱར་ལེབ *skyar-leb* the sheldrake.

སྐྱལ *skyal* प्लवन swimming.

སྐྱལ་ཁ *skyal-kha* प्लवंग leaping; a boat.

སྐྱལ་གྱིས་སྒྲོལ *skyal-gyis sgrol* पुविका: crossing over by swimming.

སྐྱལ་ཆེན *skyal-chen*=ཉ་པ *ña-pa* fish; a fisherman (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱས *skyas* a changing of abode or residence; སྐྱས་ཆེན་པོ death: སྐྱས་ཆེན་པོ་ནི་འདེགས the great change of place that uplifts, *i.e.*, death; སྐྱས་འདེགས་པ to change one's dwelling place; (cf. སྐྱ་བ) སྐྱས་ཆེན་འདེགས་པ to die; vb. *skyas-pa*, pf. བསྐྱས, fut. བསྐྱ or བསྐྱ་བར་བྱ, to transfer, and hence to depart this life.

སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma* 1. v. སྐྱམས. 2. fern (in Sikkim).

སྐྱི *skyi* 1. interest on loan; སྐྱི་ནོར wealth accrued from interest, *i.e.*, money-lending; according to some borrowed wealth. 2. the outward side of a skin or hide (*Cs.*).

སྐྱི་དཀར *skyi dkar*=ཀོ་བ་རྗེ་ཁ་དཀར་པོ the white fatty side of a skin (*Ṅag.*): སྐྱི་དཀར་གྱི་ལྤགས་པ acc. to *Cs.*, dressed leather; tanned leather, sometimes hide: སྐྱི་དཀར་གྱི་ལྤགས་ཤོག parchment.

སྐྱི་ཁུང *Skyi-khuṅ* a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *34*).

སྐྱི་མཁར་ལྷ་ཁང *Skyi-mkhar lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Tsang (*Deb.* ཀ *12*).

སྐྱི་སྒམ *skyi-sgam* a box, chest or trunk lined outside with dressed hide.

སྐྱི་བསྟུམས *skyi-bstums* anything packed or tied round with dressed hide; a skin or hide to pack with: དཀྲོང་རྩེ་སྐྱི་བསྟུམས་མ *dkroṅ-rtse skyi bstums-ma*.

སྐྱི་ནག *Skyi-nag* or སྐྱི་སྐྱི་ན་ག *skyi-skyi na-ga* n. of a pasture land in province Tsang.

སྐྱི་ལྤགས *skyi-lpags* chamois wash-leather (*Sch.*).

སྐྱི་བ *skyi-wa* I: a medicinal plant (*Med.*); acc. to *Jä.* potato.

སྐྱི་བ II: vb. pf. བསྐྱིས *bskyis*, fut. བསྐྱི *bskyi*, imp. སྐྱིས *skyis*, to borrow, especially money or goods (cf. གཡར་བ and སྐྱིན་པ *skyin-pa*).

སྐྱི་བུང *skyi-buṅ* cloud: དེ་ལ་ཀོང་རྩེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡང་སྐྱི་བུང་གྱིས་ཁྲིད་ནས། thereupon the phantom King Kong-tse departed with the clouds (*D. R.*).

སྐྱི་བུན *skyi-bun* prob. an itching of the skin (*Jä.*).

སྐྱི་གཡབ *skyi-gyab*=འཇིགས་པ fear; dread (*Mṅon.*): སྐྱི་གཡབ་བ *skyi gyab-wa* to shiver, tremble with fear (*Cs.*); to be struck with panic.

སྐྱི་ཤ *skyi ça* outward and inward side of a hide (*Jä.*); according to *Sch.* the anus.

སྐྱིག་པ *sgyig-pa* or སྐྱིགས་པ *skyigs-pa* also སྐྱིགས་བུ *skyigs-bu* vulgo. ཨི་ཁུག *i-khug* हिक्का, बन्धनिका hiccough; yex; also a sob: ཀ་ཤེར་མ་ཟ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ནས་སྐྱིགས་བྱེད་པ། "coughing by those who eat the berry (gyer-ma)" (*Ṅag.*); སྐྱིགས་བུ་བརྩེགས་པར *skyigs-bu brtseg-par* to keep on sobbing.

སྐྱིད་ཁབ་ *skyid-khab* in Hindi *Kinkab*, embroidery inlaid with gold and silk manufactured both in India and China.

སྐྱིད་སེར་ *skyed ser* eagle; vulture (*Jä.*).

སྐྱིངས *skyings* occurs in the passage འཕུར་ཐབས་བཟང་སྐྱིངས་འདུག་ཅིག་ཡིན་ནོ་ (*D. R.*).

སྐྱིད་གྲོང་ *Skyid-groṅ* n. of a well-known town in Southern Tib., near sources of the Ganduk on Nepal border, commonly called Kirong: སྐྱིད་གྲོང་གི་རི་ཁྲོད་བལ་བོད་ཀྱི་མཚམས་སུ་སྒོམ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པས། having come to meditate on the mountains of Kirong between Tibet and Nepal (*Mil.*).

སྐྱིད་གླུ་ *skyid glu* song of joy; a merry song.

སྐྱིད་མགོ་ *skyid mgo* beginning of happiness.

སྐྱིད་ཆུ་ *Skyid-chu* "the river of happiness," n. of northern tributary of the great Yeru Tsangpo or Brahmaputra River, on which tributary Lhasa is situated.

སྐྱིད་ཚེས་ *skyid-tses* comfortable: ང་ཅག་རྣམས་སྐྱིད་ཚེས་པ *ṅed-rnams skyid ches-pa* we have been comfortable (*A. 129*).

སྐྱིད་ཐབས་ *skyid-thabs* comforts; mode of comfortable living: བུ་དེ་བདེ་ཐབས་སྐྱིད་ཐབས་འཇམ་ཐབས་ཁོ་ན་ལ *bu-de bde-thabs skyid-thabs hjam-thabs kho-na-la* the son only sought for opportunities of happiness and comfort.

སྐྱིད་དར་ *skyid-dar* a silk scarf presented to the bride at the time of marriage as a token of prosperity.

སྐྱིད་ལྡེ་ཉི་མ་མགོན་ *Skyid-lde ñi-ma-mgon* n. of a King of Tibet: སྐྱིད་ལྡེ་ཉི་མ་མགོན་འདི་མངའ་རིས་སུ་བྱོན་ནས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བཟུང་། this Kyi-de Ñima-gon came into Ngari and seized the kingdom (*Loṅ.*).

སྐྱིད་སྡུག་ *skyid-sdug* good and ill-luck, happiness and misery; one's general circumstances: སྐྱིད་སྡུག་ཅི་བྱུང་ཡང་ whatever circumstances may happen: སྐྱིད་སྡུག་བསྲེ་བ pleasure and pain intermingled.

སྐྱིད་པ་ *skyid-pa* or སྐྱིད་པོ *skyid-po* sbst. སྐྱིད, བདེ་བ, བདེ happiness; adj. དགའ་བ happy: སྐྱིད་པོ་འདོད་ན་གཅིག་པོར་སྡོད *skyid-po hdod-na gcig-por sdod* if you wish to be happy, live alone, *i.e.*, be a celibate (*Lo. 27*).

སྐྱིད་སིང་ངེ་ *skyid siṅ-ṅe* = སྐྱིད་སྟོང་ངེ་ *skyi stoṅ-ṅe* always happy; uninterrupted happiness: སྐྱིད་སིང་སིང་བྱེད་པ *skyid siṅ-siṅ byed-pa* to be continuously happy.

སྐྱིད་ཤོད་ *Skyid-śod* the district including the tracts in the lower valley of the river *Kyi*; the central district of དབུས or Ü, the province of which Lhasa is the chief city.

སྐྱིད་ལྷན་ *skyi-lhan* signifies སྐྱིད་པོ་ལ་འགྲོ་བར *skyi-po-la hgro-war*, to be prosperous; happy (*Lo.*).

སྐྱིན *skyin* the Tibetan ibex, *Capra sakeen*: ཁྱེའུ་ཆུང་སྐྱིན་གྱི་རལ་ཀ་ཅན་གསེར་གྱི་རལ་གྲི་ཐོགས་པ་གཅིག *khyeḥu chuṅ-skyin-gyi ral-ka-can gser-gyi ral-gri thogs-pa gcig* (*D. R.*) a little boy who had the horns of an ibex holding a golden sword. In Ladak the female ibex is differentiated as སྐྱིན་མོ.

⊹ སྐྱིན་གོར *skyin-gor* or སྐྱིན་མགོ *skyin-mgo* a lizard (*Lex.*); also called ཁ་བ་སྦལ snow-frog.

སྐྱིན་ཐང་ *skyin-thaṅ* = སེར་བ *ser-wa* hail and sleet (*Sch.*).

སྐྱིན་པ *skyin-pa* 1. sbst. a loan; money borrowed irrespective of interest; སྐྱེད་བསྐྱེད་པའི་སྐྱིན་པ loan producing interest: ང་ལ་འདི་སྐྱིན་དུ་འཚལ *ṅa-la ḥdi skyin-du ḥtshal* grant me this as a loan; སྐྱིན་པ་སྤྲོད་པ *skyin-pa sprod-pa* or སྐྱིན་པ་འཇལ་བ *skyin-pa ḥjal-wa* to pay back or return a loan; ནོར་སྐྱིན *nor-skyin* a

loan of money or goods; གོས་སྐྱིན *gos-skyin* a loan of clothes; སྐྱིན་པ་ལེན་པ *skyin pa len-pa* to take on credit. 2. vb. pf. བསྐྱིན *bskyin* to borrow.

སྐྱིན་པོ *skyin-po* chiefly colloq. resp. དཀར་སྐྱིན *kar-skyin* a loan; a thing borrowed; money advanced without interest (*Ja.*).

སྐྱིན་མི *skyin-mi* acc. to *Schr.* a debtor.

སྐྱིན་ཚབ *skyin-tshab* a debt; any thing paid as equivalent of thing taken on loan. In *C.* signifies same as ཚབ, the pledge for loan.

སྐྱིབས *skyibs* a place giving shelter (either in a rock, under a tree, roof or cavern): བྲག་ནུབ་ནུབ་ཀྱི་ཁོག་ཏུ་བྱ་རྣམས་གནས་པས། བྲག་དེས་སྐྱིབས་བྱེད་པ་སྐྱབས་པའི་དོན། དེ་ལ་བྱ་སྐྱིབས་ཟེར because birds dwell in the hollow of an overhanging rock, such rock known as *skyibs* is termed "bird-shelter" for the reason that it affords protection (*Ñag.*): བྲག་སྐྱིབས *brag-skyibs* a sheltering place under an overhanging rock or a projecting roof: བཀའ་སྐྱིབས *bkaḥ-skyibs* a covered terrace or small portico before a house: ཆར་སྐྱིབ *char-skyib* shelter from rain.

སྐྱིམ *skyim* dressed leather painted red or in other colours, japanned or varnished leather.

སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *skyil-kruṅ* (*kil-tuṅ*) the posture of sitting cross-legged serenely without moving the limbs; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་བྱེད་པ *skyil-kruṅ byed-pa* པཎྜིཏ to take a particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation; སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང་གིས་བཞུགས་པ *skyil-mo kruṅ-gi bdug-pa* or བཞུགས་པ *bshugs-pa* to sit in a cross-legged posture; སེམས་དཔའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *sems-dpaḥi skyil-kruṅ* the mental concentration, or the posture of sitting perfectly still, of a *Bodhisattva*: རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *rdo-rje skyil-kruṅ* པདྨཱསན the posture of sitting perfectly still without moving the body; the unchangeable posture of sitting cross-legged; རྫོགས་པའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *rdsogs-paḥi skyil-kruṅ* the posture of perfection, *i.e.*, of a Buddha.

སྐྱིལ་བ *skyil-wa*, pf. བསྐྱིལ་པ *bskyil-pa* or བསྐྱིལ་ཏོ *bskyil-to*, fut. བསྐྱིལ་བར་བྱ *bskyil-war bya* or *bskyil* 1. to pen up, shut up; to dam up a river; ཆུ་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu skyil-wa* to bank up water; ཆུ་རྫིང་དུ་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu rdsiṅ-du skyil-wa* to collect water in a pond; ཆུ་རྫིང་བུར་སྐྱིལ་བ *chu rjiṅ-bur skyil-wa* to collect water for a pond. When the water collects itself into a pool or tank it is called ཆུ་འཁྱིལ་བ *chu ḥkhyil-wa*: ཟག་མེད་བདུད་རྩིའི་བཏུང་བ་མཚོ་ལྟར་བསྐྱིལ *zag-med bdud-rtsiḥi btuṅ-wa mtsho-ltar bskyil* the exhaustless drink of ambrosia stands collected like a sea. [2. to bend, esp. the legs when sitting on the ground after Oriental fashion; also to bend in another's leg by a kick from behind; to bend the bow (*Jä.*)].

སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང *skyil-mo kruṅ* = འདུག་སྟངས posture of sitting; it is same as རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *rdo-rje skyil-kruṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱུ་གང *skyu-gaṅ* 1. acc. to *Sch.* a gulp; draught. 2. dough made of flour with tea: རྩམ་པ་ཟ་དུས་ཀྱི་སྐྱུ་གང་གི་དཀྱིལ་ཁུང་བུ་ཡོད་པ་ཅན་ལ་ཟེར་བ་སྐྱུ་གང་ཞེས་བྱ། (*Ñag.*) at the time of eating pap of barley flour the dough becomes formed like a hollow bowl and the name of the rounded buttery lump is *kyu-gang*: ལམ་དུ་མར་དང་བཅས་པའི་རྩམ་པ་ཇ་འཁྱག སྐྱུ་གང་ཟེར་བ on a journey when eating barley flour mixed with butter and boiled tea the dough so made (*Lo.*).

སྐྱུ་ར་སྒང *Skyu-ra-sgaṅ* one of the six districts of ཁམས *Khams* designated under the name of སྒང་དྲུག. The six *Sgaṅ* are the

following:—(1) སྐྱུ་ར་སྒང་ *Skyu-ra Sgañ*, (2) རབ་སྒང་ *Rab-Sgañ*, (3) སྤོ་འབོར་སྒང་ *Spo-ḥbor Sgañ*, (4) དམུར་ཁམས་སྒང་ *Dmur-Khams Sgañ*, (5) ཚ་སྒང་ *Tsha-Sgañ*, (6) ཟལ་མོ་སྒང་ *Zal-mo Sgañ*.

སྐྱུ་རུ I: *skyu-ru* a kind of medicinal fruit called སྐྱེར་ཤུན *skyer-çun*.

སྐྱུ་རུ II: *skyu-ru* in Sikk. and སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo* in Lhasa, signify a sour liquid or vinegar (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *skyu-ru-ra* ᠠᠮᠯᠠ, ᠠᠮᠯᠠ 1. n. of a sour fruit said to cure the diseases of phlegm, bile and blood. 2. *Jä.* in his Dict. says: "In later times the word seems to have been used also for the olive, and *skyu-ru çiñ*, the olive tree, which in Sikkim is called *kha skyur-poḥi çiñ*."

Syn. རྒྱལ་འབྲས *rgyal-ḥbras*; ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed*; བཅུད་ལྡན་པ *bcud ldan-pa*; ལང་ཚོ་བརྟན་བྱེད *lañ-tsho brtan-byed*; ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshod-gnas*; དཔལ་ལྡན *dpal-ldan*; བཅུད་གནས *bcud-gnas*; མ་མ *ma-ma* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུ་རུམ *skyu-rum*=ཚོད་མའི་མིང་ *tshod-maḥi miñ* (*Nag.*) 1. n. of a kind of table vegetable. 2. condiment; sauce; pickle (*Cs.*). According to others, at least in *W.*, only the resp. word for སྤགས *spags*: (*Jä.*) སྐྱུ་རུམ་སྦྱོར་བ to prepare sauce, &c.; ཤ་ཡི་སྐྱུ་རུམ sauce made of vinegar for meat; ཚོད་མའི་སྐྱུ་རུམ sauce made of vegetable or pot-herbs.

སྐྱུག་པ *skyug-pa*, pf. སྐྲུགས *skrugs* 1. ᠸᠠᠮᠠᠨ to vomit, eject, *e.g.*, blood; སྐྱུག་ཏེ་འཇུག་པ *skyug-te ḥjug-pa* to cause to vomit; སྐྱུག་པ་དྲེན་པ *skyug-pa dren-pa* to excite vomiting; ངན་སྐྱུགས *ñan-skyugs* vomit (it is the food of certain demons, and being boiled in it is one of the punishments of hell) (*Jä.*). 2. to lose colour; to stain.

སྐྱུག་ཉེས་པ *skyug ñes-pa* ᠠᠪᠾᠠᠻᠱᠶᠠ that cannot be taken or eaten.

སྐྱུག་ལྡད *skyug-ldad* rumination; chewing the cud; acc. to *Sch.* eructation: སྐྱུག་ལྡད་བྱེད་པ to chew the cud as cattle.

སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *skyug bro-wa* (*kyug-to-wa*) or སྐྱུག་ལོག=ཉེ་མེར་བ nausea (*Mñon.*); also what is repulsive to taste or sight or smell; causing nausea; སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བའི་ནད the disease of nausea; སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བས from disgust (to eat anything); སྐྱུག་བྲོ *skyug-bro* in *C.* shameful; impure with regard to religion (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུག་སྨན *skyug-sman*=སྐྱུག་བྱེད an emetic; a medicine causing to vomit.

སྐྱུག་ལོག་པ *skyug log-pa* (*Sch.*) to feel disgust, v. སྐྱུག་བྲོ་བ *skyug bro-wa*.

སྐྱུགས་པོ *skyugs-po*=གསལ་བ *gsal-wa* 1. clear; 2. n. of a bird the bill of which is of coral colour.

Syn. བྱུ་རུའི་མཆུ་ཅན *byu-ruḥi mchu-can*; ཡུལ་ངན་འབོད *yul-ñan ḥbod*; གྲང་རེག་ཕོ་ཉ *grañ-reg pho-ña* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱུང་བ *skyuñ-wa*, pf. བསྐྱུངས་པ *bskyuñs-pa*, fut. བསྐྱུང *bskyuñ*, imp. སྐྱུངས *skyuñs*, to diminish or reduce; བསྐུམ་པ *bskum-pa* or also འབྲི་བ *ḥbri-wa*, ཉུང་དུ་གཏང་བ *ñuñ-du gtañ-wa*; སྐྱུངས *skyuñs* reduced; subdued: བསྐྱུངས *bskyuñs* ང་རྒྱལ་བསྐྱུངས་ནས་གདན་ལ་བཞུགས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ (*A. 10*) "he was seated on his cushion after his pride was subdued." Acc. to *Jä.* in *C.* *skyuñ-wa*, to leave behind; to lay aside, *e.g.*, a task.

✝ སྐྱུད་པ *skyud-pa* to forget, resp. ཐུགས་བརྗེད་ཤོར་བ *thugs brjed çor-wa* forgetfulness; acc. to *Jä.* to leave off: བསྐྱུད་པ *bskyud-pa* (*Zam. 10*). Acc. to *Sch.* to communicate; to swallow.

སྐྱུར་བ་ I: *skyur-wa*, vb. pf. and fut. བསྐྱུར *bskyur* to throw, to cast; to leave off; རྒྱབ་ཏུ་སྐྱུར *rgyab-tu skyur* ཕཕ་ཐྱུར་, to cast behind; རིང་ཏུ་སྐྱུར་བ *riṅ-tu skyur-wa*, to throw at a distance: ལྷུང་བཟེད་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་བསྐྱུར་ནས *lhuṅ-bzed nam-mkhaḥ-la bskyur-nas* having flung his mendicant's platter towards the sky; ཆུ་ལ་སྐྱུར་བ *chu-la skyur-wa*, to throw into the water. སྐྱུར *skyur* also implies བཏང་ *btaṅ*, to mix; throw; pour out; to throw away; throw down a stone, a corpse, &c.: བདག་ཆང་འཐུང་རྒྱུ་སྐྱུར་བཞག་པ་ཡིན *bdag chaṅ ḥthuṅ-rgyu skyur bshag-pa yin* I have left off drinking beer. ལུད་པ་སྐྱུར་བ *lud-pa skyur-wa* to eject a phlegm; to throw off a rider; to give up, abandon a work; to forsake a friend; to abort (*A. 155.*).

སྐྱུར་པ *skyur-pa* ཕོར bleached; bleaching: ཟླ་བས་སྐྱུ like the moon bleached, or white like the moon. སྐྱུར་པོ *skyur-po* ཕཕ acid; sour.

སྐྱུར་ཁུ *skyur-khu* 1. a sour soup; sour juice. 2. རང་སྐྱུར *raṅ-skyur* vinegar (in Sikkim "*skyur-ru*," in Lahoul "*skyur-mo*").

སྐྱུར་གོང་ *skyur-goṅ*, also སྐྱུར་དད *skyur-dad*, same as སྐྱུར་ངོམ *skyur-ṅon*. སྐྱུར *skyur* signifies "thrown" and གོང་ *goṅ* over; hence one over-powered by wine; a drunkard: སྐྱུར་གོང་ཅེ་བ་ལ་བུད་མེད་ལ་དགའ་བ one who is overpowered by wine delights in women: མི་སྐྱུར་གོང་ཅན་ལ་ཨརྒས་བརྙས a tipsy man is contemptible: མི་ནག་ཆང་གིས་ཟྭ་སྐྱུར་བ་ཆོང་འཚར if a layman is intoxicated with beer, drunken noisiness arises (*Bdsa. 11*).

སྐྱུར་ངོམ *skyur-ṅom* or སྐྱུར་དད *skyur-dad* = ཆང་ཆང་པ་འཐུང་དགོས necessity (by habit) to drink; passion for drinking.

སྐྱུར་ཅན *skyur-can* powerful; spirited.

སྐྱུར་འཇུག་པ *skyur-ḥjug-pa* to leaven to turn sour; to take a sour taste; ཁ་སྐྱུར་པོ *kha-skyur-po* or ཁ་ཤ་སྐྱུར་པོ *kha-ça skyur-po* olive (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུར་ཏུམ *skyur-tum* ཕཕཕ a condiment; sauce; ཚོད་ཁའི་ཆེར་ a sour vegetable curry.

སྐྱུར་བ་ II: ཕཕ, ཕཕ adj. sour, acid; more frequently སྐྱུར་པོ *skyur-po* also སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo*. Also sbst. sourness.

སྐྱུར་བྱེད་གསུམ *skyur-byed gsum* = འབྲས་བུ་གསུམ *ḥbras-bu gsum* the three sour medicinal fruits; also called ཀུན་དང་མཐུན་པའི་སྐྱུར་བྱེད་གསུམ *kun daṅ mthun-paḥi skyur-byed gsum* "the three *myrobolan* which agree with all" and are:—(1) ཨ་རུ *a-ru*, (2) བ་རུ *ba-ru*, (3) སྐྱུ་རུ *skyu-ru* (*Sman. 447*).

སྐྱུར་མ *skyur-ma* abortion; in *W.* ཆུ་སྐྱུར *chu-skyur*, རྒྱང་སྐྱུར *gyaṅ skyur*, capital punishment in Tibet, when the delinquent, with a weight fastened to his neck, is thrown from a rock into a river (*Jä.*).

སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo* leaf of the *Elā* plant; *Elettaria cardamomum*, v. ཨེ་ལ་ཕལ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱུར་རྩི *skyur-rtsi* = ཤིང་ཀ་པད་ཐ *çiṅ-ka pad-tha* a kind of lemon (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆུང *rskyur-rtsi chuṅ* ཕཕཕཕ the smaller species of orange.

སྐྱུར་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *skyur-rtsi chen-po* ཕཕཕ n. of a kind of lemon.

Syn. སོ་རྩི *so-rtsi*; ལེགས་འཛིན *legs-ḥdsin*; རབ་གནས་མེ་ཏོག *rab-gnas me-tog*; ཞིང་རྗེ *shiṅ-rje*; གསོ་དགའ་བྱེད *gso-dgaḥ-byed*; རྣམ་པར་མཛེས *rnam-par-mdses* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱུར་ཤིང་ *skyur-çiṅ* = རག་ཆུང་ཤིང་ *rag-chuṅ çiṅ* n. of a plant (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱུས *skyus*, acc. to *Sch.* སྐྱུས་ཐོག་པ *skyus thog-pa* altogether: སྐྱུས་སུ་ཀློག་པ *skyus-su klog-pa* to pronounce jointly, viz., two consonants without a vowel between them (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེ *skye*, v. སྐྱེད *skyed*, and སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*.

སྐྱེ་དགུ *skye-dgu* = སྐྱེ་བོ་ཀུན *skye-bo kun* प्रजा all beings. This word is sometimes written as སྐྱེ་རྒུ *skye-rgu*. དགུ *dgu* "nine," in the word སྐྱེ་དགུ *skye-dgu* signifies many: སྐྱེ་དགུ་མ་རུང་བ *skye-dgu maruṅ-wa* or སྐྱེ་དགུ་མ་རུང་བའི་བཟམ་པ་ཅན *skye dgu-ma ruṅ-waḥi bzam-pa can* wicked and vicious animals or sensate beings (*K. du.* ན *453*).

སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ *skye-dguḥi bdag-po* = སྐར་མ་སྣར་མ *skar-ma snar-ma* रोहिणीनक्षत्र 1. n. of the fourth constellation (*Mṅon.*). 2. ཚངས་པ the god Brahmā of the Hindus (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ *Skye-dgu-ḥi bdag-mo*, महाप्रजापती the step-mother and first governess of Buddha; also a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo.

སྐྱེ་འགྲོ *skye-ḥgro* = འགྲོ་བ *ḥgro-wa* जगत् beings or moving beings; also སྐྱེ་བོ *skye-ḥo* human being (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་གདོག་གསལ *skye-ḥgro yoṅs-kyi gdog-gsal* = སྦྲང་རྩི honey (*Sman. 73*).

སྐྱེ་རྒས *skye-rgas*, contraction of སྐྱེ་བ་དང་རྒ་བས *skye-wa daṅ rga-was*, by birth and old age, *i.e.*, death.

སྐྱེ་སྒོ *skye-sgo* 1. entrance to rebirth, viz., to one of the six regions of birth: སྐྱེ་སྒོ་གཅོད་པ *skye-sgo gcod-pa* to prevent birth, to lock it up 2. face: སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ལེགས་པ *skye-sgo legs-pa* a handsome face; སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ངན་པ *skye-sgo ṅan-pa* an ugly face; also ཁ་སྒོ་སྐྱེ་འབྲས་ལེགས་པ *kha-sgo skye-ḥbras legs-pa* is said for having a handsome exterior.

སྐྱེ་ངན *skye-ṅan*, वामनक lit. "a bad man," but also a dwarf.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད *skye-mched* I: = དབང་པོ आयतन the sources and places of origin of the senses. Of these there are four:—(1) ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *nam mkhaḥ mthaḥ yas skye-mched* आकाशानन्त्यायतन a world as infinite as the sky; (2) རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *rnam-çes mthaḥ yas skye-mched* विज्ञानानन्त्यायतन a world as formless as consciousness; (3) ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *ci-yaṅ med-paḥi skye-mched* आकिञ्चन्यायतन a world as unlimited as void; (4) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *ḥdu-çes-med ḥdu-çes-med min skye-mched* नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतन a world where there is neither consciousness nor unconsciousness.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད II: the inner and outward organs of sense.

སྐྱེ་མཆེད་མུ་བཞི *skye-mched mu-bshi* is said to mean འཛིན་རྟེན་ཁམས་ཀྱི་གླིང་, n. of the world.

སྐྱེ་འཆི་མེད་པ *skye-ḥchi med-pa* without birth or death; eternal.

སྐྱེ་གནས *skye-gnas* 1. birth-place; station or locality of a plant; also = མོ་དབང་ योनि the female generative organ. 2. जाति the state or sphere of birth or rebirth; བྱོལ་སོང་གི་སྐྱེ་བ *byol-soṅ-gi skye-wa* the being born as an animal; སྐྱེ་བ་བཞི *skye-wa, bshi* or སྐྱེ་གནས་བཞི *skye-gnas bshi* the four states or ways of being born.

སྐྱེ་གནས་མཚུངས་པ *skye-gnas mtshuṅs-pa* = མིང་སྲིང་ *miṅ-sriṅ* brother and sister (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ I: *skye-wa* pf. *skyes* to be born: ང་ལ་བུ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན *ṅa-la bu skyes-pa yin* I have given birth to a son, or to me a son has been born. མངལ་སྐྱེས *mṅal skyes* or མངལ་ནས་སྐྱེ་བ *mṅal-nas skye-wa* जरायुज viviparous; born of the womb. སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoṅ skyes* or སྒོ་ང་ལས་སྐྱེ་བ *sgo ṅa-las skye-wa* अण्डज born out of an egg or oviparous; དྲོད་གཤེར་སྐྱེས *drod-gçer skyes* संस्वेदज moisture-sprung; born out of heat and humidity; རྫུས་སྐྱེས *rdsus-skyes* उपपादुक apparitional; born in a supernatural way like the gods who,

it is said, spring out from lotus flowers; also the inhabitants of the infernal regions; souls in that state of existence between death and rebirth which is called བར་དོ *bar-do*; ཕོ་སྐྱེས *pho-ṣkyeṣ* a male; a man; also one who has done a manly work; མོ་སྐྱེས *mo-ṣkyeṣ* a woman; female: སྐྱེ་ག་ན་འཆི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *ṣkye-ga-na ḥchi-waḥi ṣdug-ḅsñal* the evils of birth—old age, sickness and death.

སྐྱེ་བ II: *ṣkye-wa* जाति 1. the being born; the birth; also re-birth; སྐྱེ་བ་མཐོ་བ *ṣkye-wa ṃtho-wa* high birth; of high birth; nobleman; male; སྐྱེ་བ་དམའ་བ *ṣkye-wa ḍmaḥ-wa* or སྐྱེ་དམའ *ṣkye-ḍmaḥ* or སྐྱེ་དམན *ṣkye-ḍman* of low birth; ignoble; also a woman: མི་ལུས་ཐོབ་ཀྱང་སྐྱེ་བ་དམན *mi-luṣ thob-kyañ ṣkye-wa ḍman* born a human being, it is true, but only a female. སྐྱེས་དམན *ṣkyeṣ-ḍman*, in colloquial *kyer-men*, a vulgar word for wife or woman: *ñe* "*ṣkyer-men*" my woman or wife: མིར་སྐྱེ་བ་བཞེན་པ *mir ṣkye-wa ḅsheu-pa* to take or assume rebirth, existence, life.

སྐྱེ་བ III: 1. to become; to begin to exist; to arise: ནད་ཀྱང་མི་སྐྱེ་སྐྱེས་འདང་འཆི་བའི་ཕྱིར *ut ne morbus ullus nascatur, natus quoque scdetur* (*Jä.*), ཁྱེའུ་ཁྲོས་པའི་སེམས་སྐྱེས་ཏེ *khe-ḥu khroṣ-paḥi semṣ-ṣkyeṣ-te* the youth—thoughts of wrath arising (in him). 2. to grow (*nasci*): ལུང་པ་འབྲུ་སྐྱེ་བ valleys where corn grows: རུ་མགོ་ལ་སྐྱེ *ru ṃgo-la ṣkye* a horn is growing on the head. 3. =འཕེལ་བ वर्धन, वर्धय, वृद्धिमान growing up, or grow up; thriving. 4. to grow (*crescere*); ཆེར *cher* or ཆེན་པོར་སྐྱེ་བ *chen-por ṣkye-wa* to grow up; to grow tall: རས་ཀྱང་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཚད་དུ་སྐྱེས་སོ *raṣ-kyañ luṣ-kyi tshad-du ṣkyeṣ-so* the garment also grew to the measure in proportion to the growth of the body, *i.e.*, རྟུལ་ཕོད་པར་སྐྱེས་སོ *ṛtul-phod-par skyeṣ-so*, he grew up a valiant man; became a valiant man; to bud, germinate, sprout; in *W.* to accelerate the germinating of the seed by maceration.

སྐྱེ་བ IV: 1. v. སྐྱེ་གནས *ṣkye-gnaṣ* in a concrete sense the reborn individual: ཡུམ་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བ་ཡིན *yum-gyi ṣkye-wa yin* she is the rebirth of the mother. 2. the arising, etc 3. the growing, etc.

སྐྱེ་བ་རྒྱལ *ṣkye-wa ṛyal*=སྐྱེས་པ *ṣkye-pa* a person.

སྐྱེ་བ་རྒྱུན་གཅོད *ṣkye-wa ṛgyun-gcoḍ* to stop the continuance of birth—to interrupt it.

Syn. བྲག་སྤྲས *brag-ṣpraṣ*; གབ་མིང་ *gab miñ* (*Miñ.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་ལྔ་པ *ṣkye-wa ḷña-pa*=དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ *duñ-ḍkar gyaṣ-ḥkhyil* दक्षिणावर्तशङ्ख a conch-shell with its coil reverting to the right instead of to the left (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་སྔ *ṣkye-wa ṣña* जातजाप former birth; anterior birth; སྐྱེ་བ་སྔ་མའི་རི་ཁ *ṣkye-wa ṣña-maḥi re-kha* the lines or marks in the hand or head which are supposed to represent the symbols of one's acts in a former life.

སྐྱེ་བ་མཐུན་པ *ṣkye-wa ṃthun-pa* is defined as རིགས་རུས་གཅིག་པར་སྐྱེ་བའམ་ཉིན་གཅིག་སྐྱེ་བ *rigṣ-ruṣ gcig-par ṣkye waḥm ñin-gcig ṣkye-wa* "the being born of one and the same lineage or the being born on one day."

སྐྱེ་བ་དང་འཇིག་པ *ṣkye-wa dañ ḥjig-pa* birth and death, or passing away; frequently of thoughts, passions, &c. (the person as well as the thing in the accusative)

སྐྱེ་བ་དྲན་པ *ṣkye-wa dṛan-pa* जातिस्मरण remembrance of a former birth

སྐྱེ་བ་བདུན་ *skye-wa bdun* seven periods of life.

སྐྱེ་བ་འདི་ལ་ *skye-wa ḥdi-la* in this my present period of life.

སྐྱེ་ལྡན་ *skye-ldan* = སེམས་ཅན་ *sems-can* animated beings (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་ལྡུམ་ *skye-ldum* a plantain (in Zayul) (*Sad. Hbk.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་སྤེལ་ *skye-wa spel* = འཁྲིག་པ་ *ḥkhrig-pa* to copulate.

Syn. དགའ་འགྱུར་སྤྱོད་ *dgaḥ-ḥgyur spyod*; ཆགས་སྤྱོད་ *chags-spyod*; འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད་ *ḥdod-log spyod*; དབང་པོ་གཉིས་སྦྱོར་ *dwaṅ-po gñis sbyor*; ལོག་གཡེམ་ *log-gyem*; གསང་སྤྱོད་ *gsaṅ-spyod*; མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད་ *mi-tshaṅs spyod* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་ཕྱི་མ་ *skye-wa phyi-ma* = ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ་ *tshe phyi-ma* future birth or existence.

སྐྱེ་བ་ཕྲ་མོ་ *skye-wa phra-mo* = འབུ་ཕྲ་མོ་ an animalcule; also a small grain (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བ་གཞན་ *skye-wa gshan* जन्मान्तर a future or previous birth.

སྐྱེ་བ་རིག་པ་ *skye-wa rig-pa* inherited intelligence: ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྱུང་བ་ལྔར་ཤེས་པས་སྐྱེ་བ་རིག་པ་ *khams thams-cad ḥbyuṅ-wa lṅar çes-pas skye-wa rig-pa* that all the elements from which we spring are known to be five is hereditary knowledge.

སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆ་ཅན་ *skye-waḥi cha-can* = ཁྱི་ a dog.

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཇུག་མ་ *rdo-rjeḥi mjug-ma*; སེང་གེའི་རིགས་ *seṅ-geḥi rigs*; གྲོང་གི་གཅན་གཟན་ *groṅ-gi gcan-gzan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བའི་ལམ་གཏེར་ *skye-waḥi lam-gter* = མ་ *ma* mother (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེ་བས་མཐོ་ *skye-was mtho* = སྐྱེས་པ་ *skyes-pa* of high birth; man.

སྐྱེ་བས་འཐོབ་ *skye-was ḥthob* उपपत्तिप्राप्तिकधनिक or ॰धनिक inheritance; heritage.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ *skye-ḥo* 1. a general name for all living creatures: མི་ལ་སོགས་པ་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *mi la-sogs-pa skye-ḥo* man and other living beings. 2. people; mankind; འཁྲུལ་བཅས་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *ḥphrul ḥcas skye-ḥo* infatuated men; སྐྱེ་བོ་མཁས་པ་གཞན་རྣམས་ *skye-ḥo mkhas-pa gshan rnams* other intellectual people; སྐྱེ་བོ་མང་པོའི་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ་ *skye-ḥo maṅ-poḥi yid-du ḥoṅ-wa* beloved by many; མི་ནག་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *mi-nag skye-ḥo* laymen (on account of the dimness of their religious knowledge); སོ་སོ་སྐྱེ་བོ་ *so-so skye-ḥo* पृथग्जन the lower clergy, common monks, but also simple laymen if they are not quite without religious knowledge; not of saintly origin; not an incarnate Lama; སྐྱེ་བོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཕན་ཡོན་ *skye-ḥo thams-chad la phan-yon* सार्वजनिक useful to all; of public utility.

Syn. སྐྱེ་འགྲོ་ *skye-ḥgro*.

སྐྱེ་བོ་བཀྲེས་པ་ *skye-ḥo ḥkres-pa* hungry person: གླིང་དེར་གནས་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོ་བཀྲེས་པ་ *skye-ḥo ḥkres-pa* the people residing in that country (or continent) are (always) hungry (*K. d.* ཀ *143*).

སྐྱེ་བོ་ངན་པ་ *skye-ḥo ṅan-pa* खल a charlatan; a knave: སྐྱེ་བོ་ངན་དང་འགྲོགས་པ་ཡིས། སྐྱེ་བོ་དམ་པ་རླག་པར་བྱེད་ *skye-ḥo ṅan daṅ ḥgrogs-pa-yis, skye-ḥo dam-pa rlag-par byed* by friendship with a bad man a holy man is spoiled (*Cāṇ.*).

སྐྱེ་བོ་དམ་པ་ *skye-ḥo dam-pa* सुजन a good or holy man; an incarnate being.

སྐྱེ་བོ་གནས་པ་ *skye-ḥo gnas-pa* ग्राम a place of habitation.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ཕལ་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕན་པ་ *skye-ḥo phal-po-cheḥi phan-pa* सर्वतो जनताया हितम् of good or use to the general public.

སྐྱེ་བོ་ཚན་པོ་ཆེ *ṣkye-ḅo tshan-po-che* a large number of men; a crowd; ཚན་པོ *tshan-po* implying a large number.

སྐྱེ་བོ་གསོ་ཐིག *ṣkye-ḅo gso-thig* n. of a treatise on ethics by Nāgārjuna (*Tan d.* ཀྱི *176*).

སྐྱེ་བོའི་གཏམ *ṣkyu-ḅoḥi gtam* जनवाद, जनोक्ति popular talk; rumour.

སྐྱེ་བོའི་ཚོགས *ṣkye-ḅoḥi tshog* जनता assembly; a crowd.

སྐྱེ་བོའི་ཚོགས་ཅན *ṣkye-ḅoḥi tshog-can*=སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གཙོ་མོ *ṣmaḍ-ḅtshoñ maḥi gtso-mo* queen of the harlots (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བོས་བསྐུར་མ *ṣkye-ḅoṣ ḅskur-ma*, v. སྨད་འཚོང་མའི་གཙོ་མོ *ṣmaḍ-ḅtshoñ maḥi gtso-mo* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེ་བོས་དབེན་པ *ṣkye-ḅoṣ ḍwen-pa* a solitary man.

སྐྱེ་མེད་བཙན་ས་ཟིན་པ *ṣkye-meḍ ḅtsan-sa zin-pa* attained to an exalted state of existence from which there is no rebirth.

སྐྱེ་རྨོངས *ṣkye-ṛmoñṣ*=སྐྱེ་བུ་རྨོངས་པ *ṣkye-bu ṛmoñṣ-pa* a stupid man; one who is sunk in pleasures or sordid acts.

སྐྱེ་ཚེ *ṣkye-tshe* राजिका mustard; སྐྱེ་ཚེའི་འབྲུ *ṣkye-tsheḥi ḅbru* राजिका तण्डुल mustard grain.

སྐྱེ་ཟླ *ṣkye-zla* (*keḥ-dā*) the month or the particular phase of the moon in which one is born (*Ya-sel. 11*).

སྐྱེ་རགས *ṣkye-ragṣ*, v. སྐེ་རགས for *ṣke-ragṣ*, girdle. The term in *Mil.* book, *ṣkye-ragṣ-kyi raṣ ḅdi*, seems an inversion of the intended order of the words.

སྐྱེ་ཤིང *ṣkye-çiñ*=སྡོང་རྐང་སྦོད *ṣdoñ ṛkañ ṣboḍ* a tree with a huge trunk.

སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང *ṣkye-ser-gyi ṛluñ* the cold north wind called *ṣkyeñ-ser ṛluñ* in *Mil.*: བྱང་སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང་པོ་མ་རྒྱབ་ན, ལྷོ་རུ་ཙན་དན་གྱི་ནགས་མི་འགུལ *byañ ṣkye-ser-gyi ṛluñ-po ma, ṛgyab-na lho-ru tsan-dan-gyi-nagṣ mi-ḅgul* if the north wind does not blow, the sandal trees in the south do not move.

སྐྱེ་སྲིད་ས་བོན *ṣkye-ṣriḍ sa-bon*=ཕ father (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེག *ṣkyeg*=*keg* or *kag* misfortune.

སྐྱེགས *ṣkyegṣ* 1. n. of a bird; ཆུ་སྐྱེགས *chu-ṣkyegṣ* coot; water-hen (*Sch.*); རི་སྐྱེགས *ri-ṣkyegṣ* a large singing bird (*Cs.*); also according to *Sch.* grouse; heath cock. 2. རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *ṛgya-ṣkyegṣ* shell-lac (*Jā.*).

སྐྱེང་བ *ṣkyeñ-wa* or སྐྱེངས་པ *ṣkyeñṣ-pa* लज्जा to be ashamed; shame; bashfulness: ཁ་སྐྱེང་བ *kha ṣkyeñ-wa* or ཞལ་སྐྱེང་བ *shal ṣkyeñ-wa* to be unable to reply out of shame.

སྐྱེང་སེར་རླུང་ *ṣkyeñ-ser ṛluñ*, v. སྐྱེ་སེར་གྱི་རླུང *ṣkye-ser-gyi ṛluñ*.

སྐྱེངས་པ་མེད *ṣkyeñṣ-pa meḍ* निर्लज्ज;=ངོ་ཚ་མེད shameless (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེད *ṣkyeḍ* and སྐྱེ *ṣkye* 1. growth; progress; increase: ཚེ་སྐྱེད *tshe-ṣkyeḍ* longevity or increase of life: ལུས་སྐྱེད *luṣ ṣkyeḍ* growth of the body: དབང་ཐང་སྐྱེད *ḍwañ-thañ ṣkyeḍ* growth of wealth and power: སྟོབས་སྐྱེད *ṣtobṣ-ṣkyeḍ* increase of strength: ནུས་པ་སྐྱེད *nuṣ-pa ṣkyeḍ* increase of efficacy or ability: སྐྱེད་ཆེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *ṣkyeḍ che-war ḅgyur-wa* to grow much: གཞན་གྱི་ཟླ་སྐྱེད་པས་དེའི་ཞག་སྐྱེད་ཆེ *gshan-gyi zla ṣkyeḍ-paṣ deḥi shag-ṣkyeḍ che* his daily growth was greater than the growth of others in a month (*Jā.*): ཡུར་བའི་ཆུ་ཡིས་ཞིང་སྐྱེད *yur-waḥi chu-yiṣ shiñ ṣkyeḍ*

ḥdṛa just as the water of the irrigation canals makes growth in the fields; སྐྱེད་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ *skyed-kyis ḥtsho-wa* to nurse up; སྐྱེད་ཡོང་ *skyed-yoṅ* shall make progress. 2. interest; profit; gain: དངུལ་སྐྱེད *dṅul-skyed* profit in silver or money; འབྲུ་སྐྱེད *ḥbru-skyed* interest of corn loan; སྐྱེད་དུ་གཏང་བ *skyed-du gtaṅ-wa* to lay out or to give on interest (*Cs.*): ནད་ལ་སྐྱེད་མེད *nad-la skyed med* (this) is of no use for that disease (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེད་སྒོ *skyed-sgo*, not improbably རྒྱལ་སྒོ *rgyal-sgo*, principal door (*Jä.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅན *skyed-can* I: yielding interest or profit (*Cs.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅན II: *skyed-can*, v. ཙན་དན་སྦྲུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñiṅ-po*, the sandal wood called 'snake's heart' (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེད་ཅིག *skyed-cig* ཡར་སྐྱེད་ཅིག *yar-skyed cig* let it grow up, thrive.

སྐྱེད་པ I: *skyed-pa* vb. pf. བསྐྱེད *bskyed*, act. to སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*, to procreate, generate, and, sometimes, to bring forth; give birth to: ཁྲག་ལུས་འདི་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཕ་དང་མ *pa khrag lus ḥdi, bskyed-paḥi pha daṅ ma* the parents who generated this body of blood and flesh: སངས་རྒྱས་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཡབ་དང་ཡུམ *saṅs-rgyas thams-cad bskyed-paḥi yab daṅ yum* the father and mother who have begotten all the Buddhas: སྐྱེད་བྱེད *skyed-byed* tree.

སྐྱེད་པ II: 1. to produce, form, cause; and metaph. to generate (opposite to མེད་པར་བྱེད་པ *med-par byed-pa* to destroy, annihilate), *e.g.*, diseases, fear, roots of virtue, merit: བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས་ས་བོན the accumulation of merits or the seed or germ of virtue. Fig. འབྲས་བུ *ḥbras-bu* retribution: སྤྲོ་བ་བསྐྱེད་པས, དེའི་ཕ་མ་ཡང་སྤྲོ་བ་འོང་ཙམ་སྐྱེས་ནས *spro-wa bskyed-pas, deḥi pha-ma-yaṅ spro-wa oṅ-tsam skyes-nas* joy having arisen (in him), his parents also were caused a little joy: ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་བསྐྱེད་དོ *thams-cad-kyis brtson-ḥgrus bskyed-do* they all created zeal; took great pains: སེམས་བསམ་པ་བསྐྱེད་ནས *sems bsam-pa bskyed-nas* thus were thoughts generated (*Jä*). 2. སྐྱེད་པ *skyed-pa* or སྐྱེད་པོ *skyed-po* जनयिता, जनक father.

སྐྱེད་འཕེལ *skyed-ḥphel* ཡོད་པས་མེད་ལ་བུ་ལོན་སྐྱེད་འཕེལ་ཐོང་ *yod-pas med-la bu-lon skyed-ḥphel thoṅ* (the rich one) who has should give loan on interest to one who has not (*Kathaṅ.* ཀ *116*).

སྐྱེད་བྱེད *skyed-byed* applies to father or earth; also to a tree; སྐྱེད་བྱེད་པ *skyed byed-pa* blowing: ཇི་སྲིད་རླུང་ནི་སྐྱེད་བྱེད་པ *ji srid rluṅ-ni skyed byed-pa* वहयति मारुतः as the wind blows (*A. K. 8-7*).

སྐྱེད་མ *skyed-ma* = སྐྱེད་བྱེད་མ *skyed-byed ma* जननी mother; also छाया shadow; shade.

སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* निष्कुट, उद्यान, उपवन the so-called Tibetan park; artificial grove; also སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ *skyed-mos tshal.*

སྐྱེད་རིམ *skyed-rim* उत्पत्तिक्रम the kind of *Tantrik* meditation in which one has to imagine himself to be a god with a view ultimately to be changed into a god: རྫོགས་རིམ *rdsogs-rim*, सम्पन्नक्रम, in which according to the *Tantrik* process one has to pass through five stages of development before attaining the *Bodhisatva* rank.

སྐྱེན *skyen* कण्टक thorn.

སྐྱེན་པ *skyen-pa* = མགྱོགས་པ *mgyogs-pa* (*Nag.*) 1. quick, swift: ཁྲོ་ལ་སྐྱེན་པ *khro-la skyen-pa* or སྡང་སྐྱེན་པ *sdaṅ skyen-pa* swift to wrath: བྱེད་སྐྱེན་པ *byed skyen-pa*. 2. rash, hasty, precipitate. 3. nimble; dexterous: འཕོང་སྐྱེན་པ *ḥphoṅ skyen-pa* dexterous in shooting; a skilful archer.

སྐྱེན་ལ *skyen-la* colloq. *C.* "upwards" (*Snd. Hbk. 94*).

སྐྱེམ་པ *skyem-pa*, resp. to be thirsty; སྐྱེམས *skyems* 1. thirst. 2. drink, beverage, especially beer; also ཞལ་སྐྱེམས *shal-skyems* or ཞལ་སྐོམས *shal-skoms*; སྐྱེམས་འདྲེན་པ *skyems hdren-pa* to offer or set before an honoured person something to drink; སྐྱེམས་བཞེས་པ *skyems bzhes-pa* to accept of it; to take it; སྐྱེམས་ལ་གསོལ་རས་བྱེད་པ *skyems-la gsol-ras byed-pa* to be permitted to drink beer in company; གཤེགས་སྐྱེམས *gśegs-skyems* a carousal on the departure of an honoured person; drink-offerings to a lama on his departure (*Mil.* p *19a*); གསེར་སྐྱེམས *gser-skyems* an offering of beer or wine to the gods for the good success of an enterprise, a journey, etc., also for recovery from illness: གསེར་སྐྱེམས་པ *gser skyems-pa* "the offerer of golden drink"; a *Tantrik* priest who offers the drink to the gods; among the religious dancers of Tibet the priest who offers wine to the gods for invocation is called *Gser-skyems-pa*.

སྐྱེམ་བྱེད་མ *skyem-byed-ma* ईश्वरी the Goddess Is'vari.

སྐྱེམ་ཤོག *skyem-śog* a kind of superior paper manufactured in the town of སྐྱེམས *Skyems* in the district of *Dwags-po*; this paper is of large size, generally measuring two feet by six feet in size.

སྐྱེམས *Skyems* n. of a place in དྭགས་སྟོད Upper *Dwags-po*.

སྐྱེམས་ཆང་ *skyems-chaṅ* beer; སྐྱེམས་ཆུ *skyems-chu* drinkable water; drinking water.

སྐྱེམས་སྟོང་རྫོང *Skyems-stoṅ rdzoṅ* the fort of *Skyems-stoṅ*; *Skyems-sprugs-bsaṅ* the place where the finest *Daphne* paper called *skyems-śog* is manufactured.

སྐྱེམས་ཚུག *skyems-tshug* cup; dish (*Sch.*): *skyems-sñi* small beer-cup (*Ja.*).

སྐྱེམས་བཟང་ *skyems-bzaṅ* pleasant beverage, such as good wine or savoury tea.

སྐྱེམས་གསོལ *skyems-gsol* resp. beverage, drink: མནྡ་ར་བའི་གླུ་ཡ་རབས་སྐྱེམས་གསོལ *mandara-wahi glu ya-rabs skyems gsol* (the lady) Mandarava sang and offered drink to the superior (personages).

སྐྱེར་སྐྱ *skyer-skya* = རྩ་ཁའི་མདོག་ཅན་སྐྱ reddish brown (*Ñag.*).

སྐྱེར་སྐྱེར *skyer-skyer* solitary; perfectly solitary: སྐྱེར་སྐྱེར་མི་དང་བགུལ་བགུལ་ཁྱི *skyer-skyer mi daṅ bgul-bgul khyi* lonely without men; where not even a dog stirs about.

སྐྱེར་ཁ *skyer-kha* a kind of dye; colour; पित्त, पित्ता yellow dye; a light yellow colour.

སྐྱེར་ཆུ *Skyer-chu* n. of a river of སྤ་རོ (*Pa-ro*) in Bhutan.

སྐྱེར་པ *skyer-pa* the barberry; applied to the plant and its wood from which a yellow dye is extracted; the flower of this plant is said to be cure for diarrhœa, its fruit draws out bilious matters and its yellow bark is useful in dropsy, etc.; སྐྱེར་ཁཎྜ *skyer-khaṇḍa* a confection of སྐྱེར་པ *skyer-pa* useful in eye diseases.

Syn. ཁུ་བ་སེར་པོ *khu-wa ser-po*; དུས་སྐྱེས *dus-skyes*; ཤིང་སེར *çiṅ-ser*; ཤི་ལ་དྲུ *çi-la-dru* (*Mñon.*).

སྐྱེར་དམན *skyer-dman* = སྐྱེས་དམན *skyes-dman* a woman. The former is a corruption of the latter and, sounded *kyermen*, is one of the most familiar terms in the colloquial for "wife" or "woman."

སྐྱེར་ཤིང་ *skyer-çiṅ* नागकेश, नागकेशर n. of a tree, *Flacourtia cataphracta*.

སྐྱེལ་སྒྱུར་ *skyel-gyur* स्थानांतरित removal of articles, furniture, etc. (to another place): སྐྱེལ་ཆེ་བ *skyel che-wa* चलित, चलित्व frequent removal or changing.

སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་ *skyel thuṅ* to accompany or to escort one from the place of starting to a distance on the way: ལྷ་བཙུན་པས་ཐག་རིང་པོར་སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་མཛད་ནས *Lha btsun-pas thag riṅ-por skyel thuṅ mdsad nas* Lah tshun-pa having accompanied the party to a long distance (*A. 129*); སྐྱེལ་ཐུང་བྱེད་པ *skyel-thuṅ byed-pa* or གཤེགས་སྐྱེལ་བྱེད་པ *gçegs-skyel byed-pa* to accompany one to a short distance (generally with some wine for his refreshment). སྐྱེལ་དར *skyel-dar*, acc. to *Les.* also in colloq., presentation scarf of the departing person to those that had accompanied him for a short distance.

སྐྱེལ་བ I: *skyel-wa* pf. and fut. བསྐྱལ *bskyal*, imp. སྐྱོལ *skyol* 1. to carry, take away: ཤི་བའི་རོ་སྐྱེལ་བ *çi-wahi ro skyel-wa* to take away the body of the dead (*Cs.*): ཤིང་མ་སྐྱལ་ཅིག do not bring wood: སྐྱལ་ཤོག bring! སྐྱལ་སོང་ take away! 2. to send, *e.g.*, clothes, to somebody. 3. to risk, to stake (one's life རང་སྲོག *raṅ-srog*). 4. to use, to employ: བ་གླང་ལས་བྱེད་པ་ལ་སྐྱལ *ba glaṅ las byed-pa la skyal* use an ox for work; ལས་བྱེད་པ་ལ་མི་ཚེ་སྐྱལ to devote one's whole life to work. ཉེ་མོ་སྐྱང་ན in idleness; གཏོར་མ་གླུད་སྐྱེལ་བ *gtor-ma glud skyel-wa* to cast away as a ransom in the *torma* sacrifice; ཁ་སྐྱེལ་བ *kha skyel-wa* to kiss (*Jä.*); གནོད་པ་སྐྱེལ་བ *gnod-pa skyel-wa* to do harm; to hurt; inflict an injury; to play one a trick; མནའ་སྐྱེལ་བ *mnah skyel-wa* to swear; take an oath; བློ་སྐྱེལ་བ *lo skyel-wa* to rely; depend upon; repose confidence.

སྐྱེལ་བ II: pf. and fut. བསྐྱལ *bskyal*, imp. སྐྱོལ *skyol* 1. to conduct; accompany; resp. གདན་སྐྱེལ་བ *gdan-skyel-wa*; སྐྱོལ་ལ་ཤོག *skyol-la çog* conduct him hither; བསུ་བསྐྱལ *bsu-bskyal* going to meet and to accompany; གཤེགས་སྐྱལ་བྱེད་པ *gçegs skyal-byed-pa* resp. to accompany an honoured person on departing; to see him off.

སྐྱེལ་མ *skyel-ma* मार्गदर्शक an escort; convoy: སྐྱེལ་མར་ཡོད *skyel-mar yod* he is a guide (to me): སྐྱེལ་མ་ཞུ *skyel-ma shu* grant us safe conduct. དམག་དང་བཅས་པའི་སྐྱེལ་མ *dmag daṅ bcas pahi skyel-ma* a military escort; སྐྱེལ་རོགས་བྱེད་པ *skyel-rogs byed-pa* to escort or accompany one to a place.

སྐྱེལ་མི *skyel-mi* an escort: ལྷ་ས་ནས་སྐྱེལ་མི་དགོས་རིགས་སྔར་རྒྱུན་ལྟར་མི་དཔོན་ནས་གཏོང་བ་བཅས་བགྱིས *Lhasa nas skyel mi dgos rigs sṅar-rgyun ltar mi-dpon nas gtoṅ-wa bcas bgyis* the *Mi-dpon* should arrange for the escort (*skyel-mi*) of those formerly entitled to that privilege from Lhasa.

སྐྱེས I: *skyes* 1. v. སྐ *ska*. 2. v. སྐྱེད *skyed*. 3. སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*.

སྐྱེས II: also སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma* or སྐྱོས་མ *skyos-ma*, ཁྱོས་མ *khyos-ma*, resp. གནང་སྐྱེས *gnaṅ-skyes* उपहार, उपदान, संदान a present; news, tidings; འབྱོན་སྐྱེས *hbyon-skyes* = ཕེབས་སྐྱེས *phebs-skyes* a present given to or received from somebody on his arrival or going away; སྐྱེས་ཆང་ *skes-chaṅ* a present of beer: སྐྱེས་ཆེན *skyes chen* a present sent with a letter, etc. (*Ñag.*); སྐྱེས་ཁུར *skes-khur* present of cakes; སྐྱེས་ལན *skes-lan* a present made in return (*Cs.*).

སྐྱེས III: जन्म, भूत, जात birth or growth; growing or grown; རང་སྐྱེས *raṅ-skyes* self-grown; ཤིང་སྐྱེས *shiṅ-skyes* born in a grove; ལྷན་སྐྱེས *lhan-kyes* सहज or सहजात born together; ཕོ་སྐྱེས *pho-skyes* male; མོ་སྐྱེས *mo-skyes* female; སྔགས་སྐྱེས *sṅags-skyes* of enchanted growth; born out of charms: ཤིང་སྐྱེས་ལྷན་ཅིག་སྐྱེས་པ་དང་སྔགས་སྐྱེས་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་དང་འདྲི་ཞིང་སྐྱེས་ཞལ་བ་ལ་གཉེན་དུ འཕྲིན་ལས་དཀོན་ཞིང་འཛོམ་ལྷ་ཀླུ་སྤྱོད་ཤིང་

མཁའ་འགྲོ་ཚོགས་ཀྱིས་བུ་ལ་མ་བཞིན་དུ་བརྩེ་བར་དགོངས། *shiṅ-skyes lhan-chig-skyes daṅ sṅags-skyes-kyi mkhaḥ-ḥgroḥi tshogs-kyis bu-la ma-bshin-du brtse-war dgoṅs nas dṅos-grub kun stsal-shiṅ bgegs kun ṅe-war shi-waḥi bkaḥ-drin mdsod*, as the assemblage of *khadoma* fairies, who have been born in groves and born simultaneously and are of magic birth, are meditating lovingly as a mother towards a son, may the grace be granted of all manner of perfect knowledge being bestowed and of all demons being speedily soothed!

སྐྱེས་སྒྲ་ཅན་ *skyes-sgra can*=ར goat (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་ངེས་ *skyes-ṅes* जन्मनिश्चित certain of being born or reborn.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན་ *skyes-chen* a present with or as an enclosure to a letter, explained in *Ṅag.* as ཡིག་རྟེན་དུ་ཕུལ་བ་ that which is sent as a support to a letter.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན་སྒྲུབ་གནས་ *skyes-chen sgrub-gnas* a hermitage of holy persons.

སྐྱེས་ཆེན་དམ་པ་ *skyes-chen dam-pa* a holy incarnate person: བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་སོགས་སྐྱེས་ཆེན་དམ་པ་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་མང་པོ་ལ་གུས་འདུད་དང་དད་འབུལ་རྒྱ་ཆེར་མཛད་དོ *Bsod-nams rgya-mtsho sogs skyes-chen dam-pa brgya-phrag maṅ-po la gus-ḥdud daṅ dad-ḥbul rgya-cher mdse-do* "Sö-nam Gya-ts'o and others made salutations and offerings in full form to many hundred holy incarnate ones" (*Loṅ.* ᵃ *14*).

སྐྱེས་མཆོག་ *skyes-mchog* पुरुष or महात्मा पुरुष, an incarnate personage; a *Mahātmā*: སྐྱེས་མཆོག་བཞི *skyes-mchog bshi*, རྒྱ་ནག་གི་རྒྱ་མཁས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི་ཡི་མཚན the names of four great learned lamas of China, the four incarnate ones:—(1) ཧ་ཕུ་ཅི *Ha-phu-çi*, (2) ཝེན་ཝང་ *Wenwaṅ*, (3) ཅི་ཧི་ཀྱུང་ *Ciḥi kyuṅ*, (4) ཁུང་ཙེ *Khuṅtsi* (Confucius) (*Grub.* ᵃ 7).

སྐྱེས་ལྡན *skyes-ldan*=མི་སྤྱི *mi-spyi* नरः mankind (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་སྡོང་ *skes-sdoṅ*, **སྐྱེས་ལ་སྡོང་** *skyes-la sdoṅ* in Sikkim the *banana*, plantain; from Hindi *ke-la* and *sdoṅ*, a plant: *la* is dropt in conversation, hence *ke-la* and *sdoṅ* are abbreviated into "*ke-doṅ*." In the districts of Upper Tib. and *W. ke-doṅ* signifies a layman.

སྐྱེས་ནག *skyes-nag*=མི་སྐྱ་ནག in *C.* widower (*Jä.*). **སྐྱེ་ནག** *skyes-nag* stands for སྐྱེས་བུ་ནག་པོ *skyes-bu nag-po* (lit. black person) a layman=*mi-nag*: མི་ནག་གི་སྐད་ལ་ in the country dialect of the lay people

སྐྱེས་པ I: *skyes-pa* 1. man; male person. 2.=ལོ་ཏོག सस्य the year-crop; produce. 3. ཤར་བ वयस्क adult; full grown. Ex. of 1. སྐྱེས་པ་དང་བུད་མེད *skyes-pa daṅ bud-med* men and women; རྒྱལ་པོ་གཅིག་པོ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན *rgyal-po* man; *gcig-po skges-pa yin* the king alone is a man (*Jä.*); སྐྱེས་པ་འདྲ་བའི་བུད་མེད *skye-pa ḥdra-waḥi bud-med*, पुरुषाकृतिस्त्री a woman resembling a man, *i.e.*, possessing masculine appearance and virtues.

Syn. སྐྱེས་བུ་ཕོ *skyes-bu pho*; སྐྱེས་པ་རྒྱལ *skyes-pa rgyal*; སྐྱེ་བས་མཐོ *skye-was mtho*; ཁུ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *khu-waḥi bdag-ñid*; སྐྱོང་བྱེད *skyoṅ-byed*; བཟན་ཕོ *bzan-pho*; ལྷ་སྐྱེས *lha-skyes*; མི་ཕོ *mi-pho*; ལིང་ག་ཅན *liṅ-ga-can* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་པ II: pf. of སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*=བྱུང་བ, also जात, वर्धित growth or grown up.

སྐྱེས་པ III:=འཁྲུངས་པ *ḥkhruṅs-pa* born.

སྐྱེས་པ་དར་མ *skyes-pa dar-ma* full; manhood.

སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུམ་ཕྱུང་པ *skyes-pa ḥbrus phyuṅ-wa* according to some: an eunuch, one who is made so artificially.

Syn. ཧོག་མེད *hog-med*; དྭང་པོ་ཉམས་པ *dwaṅ-po ñams-pa*; ཁྱིམ་ཁོལ *khyimkhol*; བཙུན་མོའི་ཁོལ་པོ *btsun-moḥi khol-po*; བུད་མེད་དགའ་བྱེད *bud-med*

dgaḥ bral; རལ་གུ་ཅན་ *ral-gu-can*; འཁྲིག་མི་ནུས་ *ḥkhrig mi-nus*; འབྲས་དབྱུང་བ་ *ḥbras dbyuṅ-wa*; ཉུག་རུམ་པ་ *ñug-rum-pa*; བཅོས་པའི་མ་ནིང་ *bcos-paḥi ma-niṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

* སྐྱེས་པའི་རྒྱུ་སྐར་ *skyes-paḥi rgyu-skar* [illegible] (*Schf.*) the particular star or constellation under which one is born.

སྐྱེས་སྤོར་ *skyes-spor* the measure used by creditors in receiving back the loan of grain, etc.: ལྷ་སྤོར་དང་ལྷས་སྲང་གསུམ་བཞི་སྐྱེས་སྤོར་ཆེ་ *lha-spor daṅ lhas-sraṅ gsum bshi skyes-spor che* "a large *kye-phor* contains 3 or 4 ounces in measure or weight."

སྐྱེས་བ་རྒྱལ་ *skyes-wa rgyal* = སྐྱེས་པ་ *skyes-pa* or མི་ཕོ་ a man or male person (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་ཕན་ *skyes-phan* = [illegible] [illegible] a damsel, maiden.

སྐྱེས་བུ་ *skyes-bu* [illegible] man, esp. a holy man; person; སྐྱེས་བུ་གང་ *skyes-bu gaṅ* whosoever; human (*Med.*); one: སྐྱེས་བུ་ལག་པ་བརྐྱང་བ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ *skyes-bu lag-pa brkyaṅ-wa tsam-gyis* as quick as one stretches out his hand (*Jā.*); སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ་ *skyes-bu dam-pa* [illegible] a saint; དད་ལྡན་སྐྱེས་བུ་ *dad-ldan skyes-bu* the believing; the faithful. According to some Tibetan grammarians སྐྱེས་བུ་ *skyes-bu* applies both to men and women: སྐྱེས་བུ་གང་ཟག་དད་པ་ཅན༑ གང་ཞིག་ལྷ་རྣམས་མཆོད་བྱེད་པ༑ སྟོན་པའི་བཀའ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ་སྟེ༑ དེ་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་བསྔགས་ *skyes-bu gaṅ-zag dad-pa-can, gaṅ-shig lha rnams mchod byed-pa, Ston-paḥi bkaḥ bshin byed-pa-ste, de ni Saṅs-rgyas-rnams-kyis bsṅags* (*K. du.* ཕ *96*) that human being who is faithful, and who worships the gods (saints) and acts according to the commands of the Teacher is praised by the Buddhas.

སྐྱེས་བུ་སྐྱེ་མཆོག་ *skyes-bu skye mchog* [illegible] the chief among men.

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཁུ་མཆོག་ *skyes-bu khu-mchog* [illegible] the leader of men.

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཅན་ *skyes-bu can* རྟ་དང་བཅས་པའི་སྐྱེས་བུ་ *rta-daṅ bcas-paḥi skyes-bu* a horseman; one on horseback.

Syn. རྟ་པ་ *rta-pa*; རྟ་ལ་གཞོན་པ་ *rta-la gshon-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག་ *skyes-bu mchog* [illegible] a superior person; lama; also ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ *Viṣṇu*: སྐྱེས་བུ་ཆེན་པོ་ *skyes-bu chen-po* [illegible] a great man or saint; an epithet of Buddha.

སྐྱེས་བུ་མཐོ་ *skyes-bu mtho* = གླུ་ཉིང་ *glu-ñiṅ* n. of a tree supposed to grow in the land of the Nāga (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་ནག་པོ་ *skyes-bu nag-po*, same as [illegible] ནག་པོ་, n. of a kind of flower (*Sman. 447*).

སྐྱེས་བུ་ཕོ་ *skyes-bu pho* = སྐྱེས་པ་ *skyes-pa* a man or male person.

སྐྱེས་བུ་འབྲིང་ *skyes-bu ḥbriṅ* = སྐྱེས་བུ་བར་མ་ *skyes-bu bar-ma* or སྐྱེས་བུ་དབུས་མ་ *skyes-bu dbus-ma* [illegible] the second person; personal pronoun in grammar.

སྐྱེས་བུའི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ *skyes-buḥi ḥkhrugs-pa* [illegible] pride, self-respect.

སྐྱེས་བུའི་ངོམས་ *skyes-buḥi ṅoms* [illegible], [illegible] manliness; manly self-respect or confidence.

སྐྱེས་མ་ *skyes-ma* 1. fem. of *skyes-pa*, a female; she that has been born. 2. བག་མ་ a bride. 3. སྐྱེས་མ་ *skyes-ma* fern in Sikkim.

སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་ *skyes-ma thag* as soon as born; newly born.

སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ་ *skyes-ma thag-pa* a new-born infant.

Syn. བཙས་མ་ཐག་པ་ *btsas-ma thag-pa*; སོ་འཐུང་བ་ *so thuṅ-wa*; གཞིབ་འཐུང་ *gshib-ḥthuṅ*; འཇིབ་འཐུང་ *ḥjib-ḥthuṅ*; འཁྱུད་འཐུང་ *ḥkhyud-ḥthuṅ*; འོ་མའི་སྒྲིན་པ་ཅན་ *ḥo-maḥi sgrin-pa-can* (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་དམན་ *skyes-dman* in the vulg. language a woman; = ཉང་མ or བུད་མེད (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱེས་རྡོངས *skyes-rdoṅs* cultivation; a farm.

སྐྱེས་གཟུགས *skyes-gzugs* जातरूप gold; birth; form or born-shape; stature; figure (gold).

སྐྱེས་རབས *skyes-rabs* जातक a series of alleged births of an individual, or legendary history of these, and especially accounts of the different births of Buddha.

སྐྱེས་སོ་ཚོག *skyes-so cog* ancestors: སྐྱེས་ཚད་ཐམས་ཅད *skyes tshad thams-cad*; ཕ་རབས་ཀྱི་ཕ་དང་མེས་པོ་ཡང་མེས་ལ་སོགས་པ། སྐྱེས་སོ་ཚོག་ཀྱང་རིམ་པར་ཤི་སྟེ་ད་ལྟ་ནི་མིང་གི་ལྷག་ཙམ་དུ་གྱུར *pha-rabs-kyi pha daṅ mes-po yaṅ-mes la-sogs-pa skyes-so-chog kyaṅ rim-par çi ste da-lta ni miṅ-gi lhag tsam-du gyur* father, grandfather, great-grandfather, &c., ancestors of the former generations having successively died, now nothing remains but their names.

སྐྱོ *skyo* or སྐྱོ་བ *skyo-wa*, खेद, उद्वेग, बाधा, बाधा, संवेग, शोक grief; sorrow; grieving; mourning.

སྐྱོ་འགྱེད *skyo-hgyed* weariness dispersed: བདེ་བ་ཅན་དག་སྐྱོ་འགྱེད་པས, ཚོད་གསུང་ཀུན་དང་འཛིན་པར་འགྱུར། the inhabitants of the land of bliss relieved of weariness accept all your precepts (*Lam-rim.*).

སྐྱོ་ཤེས *skyo-śes* = སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ *sems skyo-wa* to repent; repentance (*Mṅon.*).

+ སྐྱོ་ངོགས *skyo-ṅogs* quarrel; འཁྲུག་ལོང *hkhrug-loṅ* (*Lex.*), esp. སྔར་གྱི་རྩོད་པ་སློང་བར་སློང་བ reviving of old feuds and dissensions.

སྐྱོ་བ *skyo-wa* 1. སྔར་གྱི་རྩོད་པ *sṅar-gyi rtsod-pa* old quarrels and feuds. 2. repentance; sorrow: སེམས་སྐྱོ་བ་བསྐྱེད་ལ་རི་ཁྲོད་འགྲིམ། *sems skyo-wa bskyed-la ri-khro hgrim* he wanders on mountain ranges to induce repentance (*Lo.*).

སྐྱོ་བྲན *skyo-bran* servant; slave: མི་ཚེར་སྐྱོ་བ་དང་རི་བར་གྱི་གཡོག་པ a slave for life.

སྐྱོམ I: *skyo-ma* 1. quarrel; litigation. 2. thin gruel, gruel of rice and tea, thin paste of wheat or oatmeal: སྐྱོ་མ་འཐེབ་ཤེས་པའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ནུབ་བ་ལང་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་གླིང་འདས་ནས་ཡོད *skyo-ma-wa shes-pahi rgya-mtsho nub Ba-laṅ-spyod-kyi gliṅ hdas nas yod* the ocean called Skyoma-wa lies beyond the continent of Godānīya (*K. d.* ར 234).

སྐྱོམ II: v. ཁྲིམས་པ *khrim-pa* 1. one convicted. 2. तपस, अपराध penitence; smaller transgression: སྐྱོ་མ་སྔ་བཙན *skyo-ma sña btsan* སྔོན་རྩོད་པ་བྱུང་བའི་དུས་སུ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱིས་བཙན་པ one who was once convicted before on the occasion of a former dispute.

སྐྱོ་མ་ཅན *skyo-ma can* adj. slanderous (*Cs.*); སྐྱོ་མ་བྱེད་པ *skyo-ma byed-pa* a slandering (*Cs.*).

སྐྱོ་མེད = མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས *mtho-ris kyi gnas* the heaven, where there is no penitence.

Syn. དལ་འཛིན་གནས་བཟང *dal-hdsin gnas-bzaṅ*, བདེ་འགྲོ *bde-hgro*, བདེ་ལྡན *bde-ldan*, མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid*, སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས *skabs-gsum gnas*, སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན *steṅ-gi hjig-rten*, གྲུབ་པའི་གནས *grub-pahi gnas*, འཆི་མེད *hchi-med*, ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱིམ *nam-mkhahi khyim*, སུམ་རྩེན *sum-rtsen*, ལྷ་ཡི་གྲོང *lha-yi groṅ*, ལྷ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན *lha-yi hjig-rten*, ལྷ་ཡི་ཡུལ *lha-yi yul*, सिद्धस a semi-divine being possessed of supernatural powers (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོ་མེད་ཁྱབ *skyo med-khyab* དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་གཞུའི་མིང n. of *Viṣṇu's* bow (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོ་ཚག *skyo-tshag* a light broth made of barley-flour with the addition of a little butter (*A. 155*): ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ་སྐྱོ་ཚག་གསེར་མ (རླུང) མི་སྐྱོ་བ *tho-raṅs-kyi dus-su skyo-tshag gser-ma* (*rluṅ*) *mi skyo-wa* early in the

morning (*i.e.*, at dawn) by taking barley gruel, wind is not engendered (*A. 156*).

སྐྱོ་རས་ཚོ་ཚོགས་ *skyo-ras tsho-tshogs* n. of a kind of chintz (*S. kar. 179*).

སྐྱོ་རོགས་ *skyo-rogs* a consoler; one who consoles a person during grief: བུ་མོའི་སྐྱོ་རོགས་མ་ཡས་མི་ནུས་ the mother cannot be the consoler of her daughter's grief, *i.e.*, one cannot be of service to another in certain cases of sorrow.

སྐྱོ་ཤས་ *skyo-ças* to be sad; sorrowful: རང་ལ་ངེས་འབྱུང་དང་སྐྱོ་ཤས་སད་སུད་སྐྱེས *rań la ńes-ḥbyuń dań skyo-ças sad-sud skyes* he felt (slight) repentance and sorrow.

སྐྱོ་སངས་ *skyo-sańs* to console in his grief or sorrow or repentance.

སྐྱོ་སངས་ཉིད་ *skyo-sańs ñid* freedom from fatigue.

སྐྱོ་སངས་གནས་ *skyo-sańs gnas* a pleasure garden.

སྐྱོག་མག *skyog-mag* iron spoon or scoop.

སྐྱོགས *skyogs* 1. a spoon or ladle; also shovel. Wooden spoons for wine measure used in Tibet are called སྐྱོགས *skyogs*. There are three kinds of spoons used in Tibet for measuring liquids, salt, &c.—those which are mounted with copper are the largest; those lined with silver are of middle size; those of the smallest size are tipped with gold and called *gser-skyogs*, golden spoons. མེ་སྐྱོགས *me-skyogs* coal shovel; ཉ་རྒྱ་ཚྭ་ཐོབ་པའི་ཟངས་མ་སྐྱོགས the copper spoon with which to measure the allowance in salt and oil for servants, etc.; ཞུ་སྐྱོགས *zhu-skyogs* melting spoon or crucible. 2. drinking cup; bowl; goblet; གསེར་སྐྱོགས *gser-skyogs* དངུལ་སྐྱོགས *dńul-skyogs*, etc., gold cup, silver cup, and wooden cup are now called གཟར་བུ *gzar-bu*; ཞལ་སྐྱོགས *zhal-skyogs* lip-cup; resp. eating or drinking-cup; སྲབ་སྐྱོགས the rein of a bridle; also name of tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar.*).

སྐྱོགས་ལྦོ་ལྦུ *skyogs lbo-lbu* a snail in *W.* (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོགས་པ *skyogs-pa* 1. to turn: མགྲིན་པ་སྐྱོགས་པ *mgrin-pa skyogs-pa* to turn the neck, *i.e.*, look round, back; also to turn away, aside. 2. one who uses or manufactures the coal-shovel or stone scoop, etc.

སྐྱོགས་པ *skyogs-pa* སྐྱོན་བརྡོགས་པ *skyon brdogs-pa*; छिद्रानुयति to find fault with.

སྐྱོགས་མེད *skyogs-med* निर्वक्र not curved; without any curvature or crookedness.

སྐྱོང་ལྡན་མ *skyoń ldan-ma* n. of a goddess; she who protects.

སྐྱོང་བ *skyoń-wa* पा, रक्ष्, पालन, pf. བསྐྱངས *bskyańs*, fut. བསྐྱང *bskyań*, imp. བསྐྱོངས *bskyońs* or བསྐྱོངས་ཤིག *bskyońs-çig*, to guard; to keep; to defend; to save; preserve (the life, the body); to support; to take care of (poor people): དྲིན་བཟང་པོས་སྐྱོང་བ *drin bzań-pos skyoń-wa* to support by benefits, favours: ཐབས་ཀྱིས་སྐྱོང་བ *thabs-kyis skyoń-wa* to protect by various means; to attend to: ཐུགས་དམ་གྱི་སྐྱོང་བ *thugs-dam-gyi skyoń-wa* to protect by the moral force of meditation: ལག་ལེན་གྱི *lag-len-gyi* by exercise: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྐྱོང་བ *rgyal srid skyoń-wa* to rule; govern a kingdom: ཆོས་བཞིན་དུ་བསྐྱོང་བ *chos bzhin-du bskyoń-wa* to protect by justice or justly: ཆོས་སྐྱོང *chos-skyoń* धर्मपाल protector, defender of religion, is used for a certain individual deity or for a class of exorcists in some of the monasteries of Tibet. Under this head there are certain powerful deities who have taken on themselves the duty of defending Buddhism against its

enemies. When co-erced they can even make their appearance in the person of the invoker. The གནས་ཆུང་ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ *Gnas-chuṅ chos-skyoṅ* living near Lhasa is a deity of this class who is generally consulted both by the State and the people of Tibet as an oracle: འཇིག་རྟེན་སྐྱོང་ *ḥjig-rten skyoṅ* लोकपाल guardian of the world. There are four of these, identical with the རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞི *Rgyal-chen bshi*, the four great spirit kings:—धृतराष्ट्र (ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྐྱོང་ *Yul-ḥkhor skyoṅ*) the protector of the country or kingdom; विरूढक (འཕགས་སྐྱེས་བུ *Ḥphags skyes-bu*); विरूपाक्ष (སྤྱན་མི་བཟང་ *Spyan mi-bzaṅ*); वैश्रवण (རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས *Rnam thos-sras*). སྐྱོང་དལ *skyoṅ-dal* assistance (in the colloquial of *W.*); སྐྱོང་དལ་བྱེད་པ *skyoṅ-dal byed-pa* to help; སྐྱོང་མ *skyoṅ-ma*, same as བརྟན་མ *brtan-ma*, the Goddess of the Earth; རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྐྱོང་ *rgyal-srid skyoṅ* राज्यपाल a defender of the realm; same as འབངས་སྐྱོང་ प्रजापाल a defender or protector of the subject or of people: སྐྱོང་བྱེད *skyoṅ-byed* पालक one who supports or protects

སྐྱོང་བྱེད་མ *skyoṅ byed-ma*, v. ཕུདྡུ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོད་པ *skyod-pa* pf. and fut. བསྐྱོད *bskyod* सञ्चल, चलन, गमन; གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* or འགུལ་བ *ḥgul-wa* to move (trans. vb.); also to go, pass on: རླུང་གིས་ལོ་མ་སྐྱོད་ན if the wind moves the branches. མི་སྐྱོད་པ *Mi-skyod-pa* or མི་གཡོ་བ *mi-gyo-wa* अक्षोभ्य the unmoved; he whose mind is not agitated; n. of the second *Dhyāni* Buddha. In *W. skyod-pa* is the general respectful term for: to go; to walk. བསྐྱོད་འདོད *bskyod-ḥdod* is same as འགྲོ་འདོད *ḥgro-ḥdod* desirous to go or about to go: ནང་དུ་སྐྱོད "*naṅ-du skyod*" step in (if you please); "*tan-po kyot*" tread firmly! བསྐྱོད་སྐབས་ལ *bskyod skabs-la* at the time of going or coming.

སྐྱོད་བྱེད *skyod-byed* = གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* oar (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན *skyon*, ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* दोष, अवद्य, अपराध, आपत्ति, पर्यादि, अपक्षेप, आदीनव, आविल, also རྙོག་པ *rñog-pa* 1. a fault, defect: སྐྱོན་གང་ཡང་མེད *skon gaṅ-yaṅ med* it has no fault whatever. The two words སྐྱོན *skyon* and ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* are sometimes used together as ཉེས་སྐྱོན *ñes-skyon*, but defects in inanimate things are expressed by the word སྐྱོན *skyon* and never by the words ཉེས *ñes* or ཉེས་སྐྱོན *ñes-skyon*; slight defects in honoured persons are expressed by the words དགེ་སྐྱོན *dge-skyon*, which also signifies faults or sins in holy persons, that is, སྐྱོན *skyon* (fault) in དགེ *dge* or དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun* (clergy): སྐྱོན་ཅི་ཡོད་འཁྲུལ་པ་ལ *skyon ci yod ḥkhrul-pa la*, what harm is there in erring? མི་སྐྱོན *mi-skyon* no harm; སྐྱོན་མེད *skyon-med* no harm, no matter; སྐྱོན་ཡོན་གང་ཡང་མིན *skyon yon gaṅ yaṅ min* he is without any imperfection or perfection; སྐྱོན་དུ་མཐོང་བ *skyon-du mthoṅ-wa* to consider as a loss. also to find fault with. 2. bodily defect, fault, as lameness, derangement, disorder in the mixture of the humours. 3. spiritual defect, sin, vicious quality; རྫུན་དུ་སྨྲ་བའི་སྐྱོན *rdsun-du smra-wahi skyon* the sin of lying; སྐྱོན་གྱིས་མ་གོས *skyon-gyi ma-gos* not defiled by sin: ལར་སྐྱོན་ཆེ *lar skyon che* but that is very bad (of you). སྐྱོན་བྱེད་པ *skyon byed-pa* to commit a fault; སྐྱོན་སྤང་བ *skyon spaṅ-wa* to leave off a fault or quit it; མི་ལ་སྐྱོན་འཛེམས་པ་འདོགས་པ *mi-la skyon ḥdzems-pa ḥdogs-pa* to charge one with a crime; to criminate; གཞན་གྱི་སྐྱོན་གློང་བརྗོད་པ *gshan-gyi skyon gloṅ brjod-pa* to name the faults of others, to speak ill of them; to slander; to blame, criticise; སྐྱོན་སྤང་ཁ་ཞེ་མེད་པ *skyon-spaṅ kha she med-pa* to do any work with application and at the same time without

any fault or mischief to any body; སྐྱོན་མི་མཐོང་བ = སྐྱོན་དུ་མ་ལྟ་བ, not perceive a fault or defect.

སྐྱོན་སྐྱེ *skyon-skye* दोषोत्पादक कलुषक conducive of sin; sin-producing.

སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can* = སྐྱོན་དང་ལྡན་པ *skyon-dan ldan-pa* or སྐྱོན་ལྡན *skyon-ldan* सापराध, सदोष, दोषी faulty, defective, incorrect, sinful; guilty.

སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-ćan* thorny; mischievous.

སྐྱོན་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *skyon bco-brgyad* the eighteen defects are the following:—(1) མི་སྡུག་པ *mi-sdug-pa* ugliness; (2) མགོ་སྐྲ་ངན་པ *mgo skra ṅan-pa* bad or bristling hair; (3) དཔྲལ་བ་ཆུང་བ *dpral-wa chuṅ-wa* small or narrow forehead; (4) མགོ་སེར་སྐྱ *mgo ser-skya* brown hair; (5) མིག་སེར་བ *mig ser-wa* yellow eyes; (6) སྨིན་མཚམས་མ་འབྱར་བ *smin-mtshams ma-hbyar-wa* the eye-brows disjoined; (7) སྣ་ལེབ་པ *sna leb-pa* flat nose; (8) སོ་ལྟོ་བ *so lto-wa* bottle-teeth; (9) དིག་པ *dig-pa* stammering; (10) མིག་ཟླུམ་པ *mig zlum-pa* round eyes; (11) མིག་ཆུང་བ *mig chuṅ-wa* small eyes; (12) སྒུར་བ *sgur-wa* crooked or bent body; (13) ལྟོ་བོ་ཆེ་བ *lto-bo che-wa* large or pot-belly; (14) དཔུང་པ་རྗེ་ངར་ཐུང་བ *dpuṅ-pa rje ṅar thuṅ-wa* small shoulders; (15) སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can* hairy body; (16) ལག་པ་དང་རྐང་པ་མི་མཉམ་པ the arms and legs with the feet not proportionate; (17) ཚིགས་སྦོམ་པ *tshigs sbom-pa* large or swollen joints; (18) ཁ་ལུས་ལ་དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ་འོང་བ bad foetid smell coming out of the body and the mouth.

སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་པ *skyon brjod-pa* = སྨད་པའི་ཚིག *smad-paḥi tshig* to slander or speak ill of others; also slander (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན་དུ་བགྲང་བ *skyon-du bgraṅ-wa* भ्रष्टता to reckon as or into sin or defect.

སྐྱོན་ནས་སྨྲ་བ *skyon-nas smra-wa* अपवाद: to ascribe a fault.

སྐྱོན་གནད་མེད་པ *skyon gnad med-pa* without the least fault or blemish.

སྐྱོན་པ *skyon-pa*, pf. བསྐྱོན *bskyon*, to put astride upon a thing (causative form of ཞོན་པ *zhon-pa*); མི་ཞིག་རྟ་ལ་སྐྱོན་པ *mi-zhig rta-la skyon-pa* to cause a man to mount; to ride on horseback; to fix something on a stick; མི་ཞིག་ཤིང་རྩེ་ལ་སྐྱོན་པ to impale a man (*Jä.*): བོང་བུར་སྐྱོན་ཏེ *boṅ-bur skyon-te* having caused him to ride a donkey (*Pag. 61*).

སྐྱོན་མེད་རྟོག *skyon-med rtog* निरामय free from disease; thinking or taking as faultless.

སྐྱོན་མེད་གནས *skyon-med gnas* अनवद्य, वासन remaining, living, or dwelling, in a state of innocence or faultlessness: སྐྱོན་མེད་པར་བཞུགས་པ *med-skyon par bzhugs-pa* वास: residing without fault.

སྐྱོན་ཚིག *skyon-tshig* slander; also scandal.

སྐྱོན་འཛིན *skyon-hdsin* སྐྱོན་ལ་ཞིབ་འཚོལ་བ to find fault with.

སྐྱོན་ཤེས *skyon-ses* = མཁས་པ a learned man; a critic.

Syn. ཀུན་རིག *kun-rig*; ཀུན་ཤེས *kun-ses*; ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ *kun-kyis-bkur-wa*. (*Mṅon.*)

སྐྱོན་ཤེས་པ *skyon ses-pa* = སྨན་པ *sman-pa* वैद्य a physician (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོན་སེལ་བ *skyon sel-wa* to remove a sin; amend or correct a fault.

སྐྱོབ་པ *skyob-pa* त्राण, पालि, रक्षण, pf. བསྐྱབས, fut. བསྐྱབ, imp. སྐྱོབས or སྐྱོབས་ཤིག, to protect; to defend, preserve, save; frequently འཇིགས་པ་ལ་སྐྱོབ་པ *hjigs-pa la skyob-pa*, to protect from fear or danger or destruction: སྐྱོབས་པ the protecting power; the preserving cause: གཞན་ཞིག་གཞན་ལ་སྐྱབས་འཛིན་པ་དེ། སྐྱབས་བྱེད་པ་དེ་སྐྱོབ་པ་ཞེས་སྐྱོབས་པས he that gives protection to another is called སྐྱོབ་པ

ṣkyob-pa : སྐྱོབས་སྦྱིན་པ་ ṣkyobṣ ṣbyin-pa the giver of refuge or shelter.

སྐྱོབ་སྟོན་ ṣkyob-ṣton = སྐྱོབ་པ་པོ་ ṣkyob-pa-po or སྐྱོབས་པ་ ṣkyobṣ-pa त्राता a protector.

སྐྱོབས་ ṣkyobṣ help, assistance; seldom for སྐྱབས་ ṣkyabṣ; སྐྱོབས་མ་ ṣkyobṣ-ma and སྲོག་སྐྱོབས་ ṣrog-ṣkyobṣ in colloq., preservation of life; escape; also he that saves another's life; a helper (*Jä.*); imp. of སྐྱོབ་པ་ ṣkyob-pa འཇིགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་སྐྱོབས་ཤིག protect from all the dangers.

སྐྱོབ་བྱེད་ ṣkyob-byeḍ त्रायमाण, त्राता, बलभद्र one who protects; a name of Balabhadra.

སྐྱོམ་པ་ ṣkyom-pa, pf. བསྐྱོམས་ ḅṣkyomṣ, fut. བསྐྱོམ་ ḅṣkyom, imp. སྐྱོམས་ ṣkyomṣ to pour; to pour out, agitate, stir up; according to *Lex.* to give; defined as ཆུ་སྣོད་ཆུ་སྐྱོགས་ཀྱིས་བླངས་ཏེ་ཟངས་ནང་དུ་བླུགས་པ་ལྟ་བུ *chu ṣnoḍ chu-ṣkyogṣ-kyiṣ ḅlañṣ-te zañṣ-nañ-du ḅlugṣ-pa ḻta-bu*, taking from water-pots and water-bowls and pouring into kettles (*Ñag.*). Seldom used in colloquial language; ཆུ་སྐྱོམ་པ་ to stir the water; སྣོད་སྐྱོམ་པ་ to shake a vessel.

སྐྱོར་ ṣkyor, same as ཁྱོར་ khyor, the hollow of the hand filled : ཆུ་སྐྱོར་ chu-ṣkyor a handful of water (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོར་ ṣkyor, འཁྱོག་པའམ་གཉེར་བ་ ḅkhyog-paḅam gñer-wa bent, contracted or crooked : ཤངས་སྐྱོར་ çañṣ-ṣkyor = ṣna ḅkhyog-pa (his) nose was bent (*A. 106*).

✣ **སྐྱོར་སྐྱོར་** ṣkyor-ṣkyór again and again; repeatedly.

སྐྱོར་བ་ ṣkyor-wa, vb. pf. and fut. བསྐྱར་ ḅṣkyar 1. to hold up, to prop; to paste. 2. to repeat; to recite by heart: བསྐྱར་ཏེ་བཏང་ ḅṣkyar-te ḅtañ it was repeatedly sent: ཚིག་སྐྱོར་བ་ *tshig ṣkyor-wa* to repeat a word, like the reciting of the *Mani, i.e.,* ཨོཾ་མ་ཎི་པདྨེ་ཧཱུྃ *om ma-ni pad-me hūm* : མི་རྒན་པ་དང་ནད་པ་དང་ཆང་གིས་བཟི་བ་གཞན་གྱིས་སྐྱོར་ནས་འགྲོ་བ an old, sick, or drunken person walks being supported by another: ལྷུང་བ་འཇིལ་འགྲོ་བ་ལ་སྐྱོར་བ་ to prop a thing that is falling or tumbling down : ཆུ་སྐྱོར་བ་ *chu ṣkyor-wa* the pouring of water with some force as if through a pipe or the mouth of a kettle; the sprinkling of water from a pot or vessel or a scoop; རྒྱབ་སྐྱོར་ to back; to help morally or religiously or otherwise one who is in difficulty, engaged in war or litigation, &c.: 3. enclosure; fence (*Jä.*).

སྐྱོར་སྦྱངས་ ṣkyor-ṣbyañṣ repetition from memory : བློ་ལ་ཟིན་ཏེ་སྐྱོར་སྦྱངས་མཛད་ having retained in his minds, he repeated it.

སྐྱོར་ཚིག་ ṣkyor-tshig, v. སྐྱར་བ་ (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྱོར་མོ་ལུང་ Ṣkyor-mo-luñ n. of a village with a monastery situated to the west of Lhasa containing estate of the *Shabṣ-paḍ Sreṣ chuñ-pa* (ཞབས་པད་སྲེས་ཆུང་བ).

སྐྱོལ་བ་ ṣkyol-wa sometimes for སྐྱེལ་བ་ ṣkyel-wa.

✣ **སྐྱོས་པ་** ṣkyoṣ-pa = ཉམས་པ་ wasted; spoiled; degenerated.

སྐྱོས་མ་ ṣkyoṣ-ma, v. སྐྱེས་ ṣkyeṣ, སྐྱོས་མ་ ṣkyoṣ-ma a present made to a friend or an acquaintance at the time of his going to a distant place, or removal to some place of residence.

སྐྲ་ ṣkra (ṭa), resp. དབུ་སྐྲ་ the hair of the head : སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ་ ṣkra dañ kha-ṣpu the hair of the head and the beard : སྐྲ་བསྒྲིལ་བ་ ṣkra-ḅṣgril-wa plaited hair or curled hair: སྐྲ་ཉག་གཅིག་ ṣkra ñag-gcig a single tuft of

hair: སྐྲ་ནི་འཇམ་རྩུབ་སྦོམ་ཕྲ་སྙོམས་སེར་མདངས་ཅན་ནུམ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཆེ *skra-ni hjam rtsub sbom phra snoms-ser mdańs-can nums loṅs spyod-che* (he whose) hair is neither soft nor rough nor thick nor fine but uniform and smooth, and yellowish and glossy, becomes wealthy and prosperous (*Mtshan.*). སྐྲ་དོ་ཀེར *skra do-ker* the hair dressed and plaited together on the crown of the head; སྐྲ་དོ་ཀེར་ཅན *skra do-ker can* जटाजूट-शिरः one with long flowing locks; སྐྲ་གྱེན་དུ་འགྲེང་བ་ལྟ་བུ *skra gyen-du hgreń-wa lta-bu* whose hairs stand upwards as bristles; སྐྲ་གྲོལ मुक्तकेशी with loose or carelessly worn hair; སྐྲ་སྐྲ་ཀྲི་ཅན कुचकेश a skein of silk or cotton attached to the flowing locks of Tibetan women; སྐྲ་བ་གླང་གི་སྤུ་འདྲ་བ *skra ba-glań-gi spu hdra-wa* hair like that of a bull; སྐྲ་གཟུགས=བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ locks of hair of women; སྐྲ་སེང thin hair (*Schtr.*); སྐྲ་བཤད་པ to comb hair; སྐྲ་བཞར་བ the shaving of one's hair; སྐྲ་བཞར केशप्रतिग्राहक a barber; also napkin; སྐྲའི་བསྒོད་པ कबरी well braided hair; also a braid or fillet of hair.

Syn. སྐྲ་ཚོགས *skra-tshogs*; སླར་སྐྱེ *slar-skye*; བྱེད་པ་ཅན *byed-wa-can*; མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*; མགོ་སྤུ *mgo-spu*; སྤྱི་བོ་སྐྱེས *spyi-bo skyes*; གཙུག་ཕུད *gtsug-phud*; རལ་པ *ral-pa*; ཐོར་ཚུགས *thor-tshugs*; མེ་ཏོག་ཅན *me-tog-can*; འཁྱིལ་བ *hkhyil-wa*; མགོ་ཉལ *mgo-ñal*; དོ་ཀེར *do-ker*; རལ་པའི་གདེངས *ral-pahi gdeńs*; ཟུར་ཕུད *zur-phud*; ཐོར་ཅོག *thor-cog*; དབུ་ལོ *dwu-lo*; ལྐང་ལོ *lkań-lo* (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་མཁན *skra-mkhan*=སྐྲ་འདྲེག་མཁན *skra hdreg-mkhan* a barber (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་ཅན *skra-can* चरित्रकेशिन्, केसर the mane (as of a lion); hairy.

སྐྲ་ཅན་གནས *skra-can gnas* वासक lady's bed-chamber.

སྐྲ་ཅན་མ *skra can-ma* a kind of hairy worm; also = བུད་མེད woman (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་ཅན་གསོད *skra-can gsod* केशव a name of Hari, who killed the demon Keçi.

སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *skra gñis-pa*=དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ or མཇུག་མདོག་ཅན a comet (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་མདུད *skra-mdud* hair knot; acc. to *Jä.* the bow of ribands at the end of the long plaits of hair of the women in Ladak.

སྐྲ་འདྲེས་མ *skra hdres-ma*=ལྷའི་གཞུགས་ཚོང་མ a celestial courtezan (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་གནས *skra-gnas* अपि n. of a species of sensitive plant.

སྐྲ་འབལ་བ *skra-hbal wa*=སྐྲ་རྐོག་པ *skra rkog-pa* or སྐྲ་ཏོག་པ *skra tog-pa* केशोलुञ्चन (shaving the head clean); to pull out the hair: ལ་ལ་ནི་ཉམ་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ་འདོན་ལ་ལ་ནི་སྐྲ་འབལ some sent forth cries of anguish, some pulled out the hair of their head (*Hbrom. 113*).

སྐྲ་མེད་མགོ *skra-med mgo* "a head without hair"; ཛཱ་ཏི *dzā-ti* जाति nutmeg; also *Jasminum grandiflorum* (*Sman. 404.*).

སྐྲ་ཚལ *skra-tsal* false hair; a peruke.

སྐྲ་རྩ *skra-rtsa* जटा clotted hair.

སྐྲ་ཚོགས *skra-tshogs*, v. སྐྲ *skra* (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲ་མཚམས *skra-mtshams* सीमन्त the arrangement of the hair.

+ སྐྲ་ཟིངས *skra-ziṅs*=ང་རྒྱལ་ཆེ་བ vanity, pride; adj. vain, very proud.

སྐྲ་བཟང *skra-bzań* a secret or mystic word (*Miń. 4*).

སྐྲ་བཟང་མ *skra bzań-ma*=གནོད་སྦྱིན་མོའི་གཙོ་མོ n. of a *Yaksa* goddess (*Mńon.*).

སྐྲའི་ཁྱོན་ནམ་བྱིས་པའི་ལམ *skrahi khyon-nam byis-pahi lam* शामपथ hair parting.

སྐྲའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *skrahi rgyal-po*=ལྡུམ་པོ *ldun-po* केशराज a grove; a garden; n. of a vegetable.

སྐྲའི་བྱི་དོར *skrahi byi-dor* v. སྐྲ་བསད *skra-sad* (*Mńon.*)

སྐྲའི་རྩེ་མོའི་མཐའ་ *ṣkraḥi rtse-moḥi mthaḥ* or ཤེ་ཙམ་ [illegible] the hair-end.

སྐྲ་ལི་བ *ṣkra li-wa* or སྐྲའི་རྣམ་གྱུར *ṣkraḥi rnam-gyur* [illegible] curly hair; to dress the hair.

སྐྲ་ལོ *ṣkra-lo*=བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ *bud-med kyi-ṣkra* woman's hair (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲ་ཤད *ṣkra-shad* [illegible] hair separator; a comb.

Syn. སོ་མང *so-maṅ*, སྐྲའི་བྱི་དོར *ṣkraḥi byi-dor* hair cleaner (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲག་སྐྲག *ṣkrag-ṣkrag*=ཁྲག་པོ *khrag-po* or སྲ་བ *sra-wa* hard.

སྐྲག་པ *ṣkrag-pa* (*ṭag-pa*) to be terrified, frightened, afraid of something. This word is nearly always combined with འཇིགས་པ *ḥjigs-pa* as in འཇིགས་སྐྲག་པ *ḥjigs ṣkrag-pa*, to be panic-struck.

སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *ṣkrag byed-ma*=ཉི་མའི་བཙུན་མོ *ñi maḥi ḅtsun-mo* the wife of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲང་བ *ṣkraṅ-wa* (*ṭaṅ-wa*) [illegible]; pf. སྐྲངས *ṣkraṅs* to swell; སྐྲང་སོང *ṣkraṅs-soṅ* it is swollen: [illegible] སྐྲངས swollen from being suddenly struck with a stick or a stone or a sword.

སྐྲང་འབུར *ṣkraṅs-ḥbur* an abscess not yet open (*Sch.*); སྐྲངས་འབུར་འཇོམས *ṣkraṅs-ḥbur ḥjoms*, v. བ་སྤྲུ་ཤིང *ba-ṣpru ṣiṅ*, n. of a medicinal tree which removes tumours or abscess (*Mṅon.*).

སྐྲངས་ཀྱི་སྤྱང་ཀི *ṣkraṅ-kyi ṣpyaṅ-ki*, སྨན་ཐར་ནུ *ṣman-thar-nu* n. of a medicine (*Ṣman.* 126).

སྐྲངས་པོ *ṣkraṅs-po* a swelling; tumour (*Sch.*).

སྐྲན *ṣkran* (*ṭen*) ལྷན་སྐྲན *lhan-ṣkren* I. [illegible] tumour or any fleshy excrescence in the abdomen; a concretion under the skin or in the bowels, womb, &c. (*Cs.*); a swelling of the glands (*Sch.*). སྐྲན་ནད *ṣkran-nad* is described as a consequence of suppressed wind (*Jä.*); རྡོ་སྐྲན *rdo-ṣkran* [illegible] two sorts of steatite.

སྐྲབ་པ *ṣkrab-pa* (*ṭab-pa*) to beat the ground with one's feet; to stamp, tread; to dance; also *bro ṣkrab-pa*: ཁ་སང་གི་བྲོ་སྐྲབ་པ་ལེགས་པོ་བྱུང་ yesterday's dancing was excellent.

སྐྲས་ཀ *ṣkras-ka* a ladder, v. སྐས་ཀ *ṣkas-ka*.

སྐས་ཀ (*ṭe-ka*) ladder, which generally consists of the notched trunk of a tree (*Jä.*); གྱང་སྐས a single ladder, *i.e.*, a ladder with one pole; རྡོ་སྐས *rdo ṣkras* (*do-te*) a flight of stone steps; རྒྱ་སྐས *rgya-ṣkras* a regular staircase, as in European houses; [illegible] probably a flight of steps at the corner of a building.

卍 **སྐྲི་བ** *ṣkri-wa* (*ṭi-wa*) to conduct; to send (*Cs.*): སྐྲི་ཅིག *ṣkri-çig*=ཐོང་ཤིག *thon-shig* let him send: [illegible] I asked to send him to Tibet (*A.* 101).

卍 **སྐྲུ་བ** *ṣkru-wa*, pf. བསྐྲུས *ḅṣkrus*, fut. བསྐྲུ *ḅṣkru*, to wait (*Sch.*); to cut; ཤ་ལ་སྐྲུ *ṣa-la ṣkru* to cut meat; སྐྲུ *ṣkru*, ཤིང་སྐྲུས་པ *çiṅ krus-pa* to cut wood or a tree: བསྐྲུ་བ *ḅṣkru-wa*, [illegible] always being smitten by pleasures (*Pag.* 1-35).

卍 **སྐྲུད་པ** *ṣkrud-pa* (*ṭud-pa*)=[illegible] to make another run away by devices.

སྐྲུན་པ *ṣkrun-pa* (*ṭun-pa*)=སྐྱེད་པ *ṣkyed-pa* to produce; བསྐྲུན་པ *ḅṣkrun-pa*, བསྐྱེད་པ *ḅṣkyed-pa* [illegible] grown up: [illegible] growing crop.

སྐྲུམ *ṣkrum* (*ṭum*) meat; applied to the food of the respected; generally གསོལ་སྐྲུམ *gsol-ṣkrum* is used in colloquial language.

སྐྲོག ṣkrog (tog) to beat (the drum). ཌ་མ་རུ་འཁྲོལ་བའི་དོན ḍama-ru ḥkhrol-wahi don signifies the beating of a skull-drum (Ñag.).

སྐྲོག་པ ṣkrog-pa to churn; stir (with a rod): འོ་མ་སྐྲོག་པ ḥo-ma ṣkrog-pa to churn milk (Ñag.).

སྐྲོད་པ ṣkrod-pa (to-pa) प्रवासनीय, उत्सारित to expel, drive out, eject: གནས་ནས་སྐྲོད gnas nas-ṣkrod to expel from a place: ཕྱིར་སྐྲོད phyir-ṣkrod to drive out: འགེགས་སྐྲོད ḥgegs-ṣkrod to eject an evil spirit.

བསྐ་བ ḅṣka-wa = སྐ་བ, कषाय astringent; also thick.

བསྐང་མདོས ḅṣkañ ṃdos a slight framework made of sticks and coloured threads as an offering to the gods in cases of sickness: ལྷོ་ཡི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་བསྐང་མདོས་དང་བསྲུང་འཁོར་བཞག lho-yi-phyogs-su ḅṣkañ-ṃdos dañ ḅsruñ ḥkhor ḅzhag place Bṣkañ-ṃdos and amulets on the south side (Jig.).

བསྐང་རྫས ḅṣkañ-rdsas a sacrificial ceremony (Schl. 360).

བསྐང་གསོ ḅṣkañ-gso ཡི་དམ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་ཆོས་སྐྱོང་རྣམས་ལ་བསྐང་གསོ་རྒྱས་པ to make copious religious services to the tutelar deities, angels, and the guardian spirits of the ten quarters (Çil. 9).

བསྐངས ḅṣkañs 1. ཁ་བསྐངས་ཁྱུར full to the brim. 2. ཉམས་དམས་བསྐངས, ཉམས་པ་གསོས་པ ñams-pa gsos-pa fill to the brim (Situ. 74).

བསྐམ ḅṣkam " བསྐམ་བྱའི་དངོས་པོ ḅṣkam-byahi dños-po " (Situ. 77).

བསྐམས ḅṣkams past. dried, burnt: བསྐལ་མེས་མཚོ་བསྐམས by the fire (at the end of the age) the lakes dried up (Ñag. 9).

བསྐལ་པ ḅṣkal-pa कल्प a fabulous period of time; the various ages of the world, each of which has been presided over by its own human Buddha respectively: བསྐལ་པ་ཆེན་པོ ḅṣkal-pa chen-po the great Kalpa; བར་བསྐལ bar-ḅṣkal the intervening or middle Kalpa; བསྐལ་པ་བཟང་པོ ḅṣkal-pa ḅzañ-po भद्रकल्प the happy or glorious period in which the Buddhas appear; བསྐལ་པ་ངན་པ ḅṣkal-pa ñan-pa the evil Kalpa, in which no Buddhas appear (Jä.).

བསྐལ་པ་བཟང ḅṣkal-pa ḅzañ = བསོད་ནམས पुण्य virtuous; also virtue (Mñon.).

བསྐལ་པ་ཤེས ḅṣkal-pa çes = རྩིས་པ rtsis-pa an accountant (Mñon.).

བསྐལ་མེ ḅṣkal-me = བསྐལ་པའི་མེ the fire which will destroy the world at the end of the present Kalpa (Ñag. 9).

བསྐལ་བཟང ḅṣkal-ḅzañ ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་མདོ n. of a religious work.

བསྐུ ḅṣku = བྱུག་པ byug-pa, fut. བསྐུས ḅṣkus ཅེད rubbed (Ñag. 9).

བསྐུངས ḅṣkuñs = མི་མཐོང་བར་སྦས་པ mi-ṃthoñ-war ṣbas-pa concealed; hidden (Ñag. 10.).

བསྐུམ ḅṣkum, pf. of སྐུམ.

བསྐུམ་མཁྱིད ḅṣkum-ṃkhyid the distance or measure between the thumb and the top of the forefinger drawn in; about one-half of the measure of a span: ཞེང་སོར་གང་། རིང་བ་མཐོ་བརྒྱད་དང་བསྐུམ་མཁྱིད་གང་། (Rtsii.) its breadth was one finger (i.e., one inch), and length eight spans and one ḅṣkum-ṃkhyid.

བསྐུམ་ཁྲུ ḅṣkum-khru about a cubit measure with the fingers drawn in a fist.

བསྐུམ་འདོམ ḅṣkum-ḥdom a measure of distance by stretching apart the two arms (with " fisted hands "); a little less than a fathom's measure.

བསྐུར ḅṣkur, sbst. sending, granting; དབང་བསྐུར to bless; to grant benediction; འཕྲིན་བསྐུར (Ñag. 9).

བསྐུལ v. སྐུལ་བ, བསྐུལ་བརྡ *ḅṣkul-ḅṛdaḥ* signal to call one to his business; signal to call workmen to their respective duties.

བསྐུལ་གཞུང *ḅṣkul-gshuń*, གཞུང་གི་ལས་ཀ་བསྐུལ་མཁན one who gets Government works excuted: བསྐུལ་གཞུང་རྣམ་གཉིས་དང་ཚུལ་མི་འདུ་བ.

བསྐུས *ḅṣkuṣ*, pf. of བསྐུ *ḅṣku* लिप्त anointed; stained or poisoned (*Ńag. 9*).

བསྐོན *ḅṣkon*, pf. གོས་བསྐོན་ཏོ *goṣ ḅṣkon-to* to be dressed (*Situ. 64*).

བསྐོར *ḅṣkor* surrounded: འཁོར་གྱིས་བསྐོར surrounded by followers, admirers and attendants.

བསྐོས *ḅṣkoṣ*= བཀོད *ḅkoḍ*, pf. སྤྱན་ཐང་བཟོས (*Situ. 74*).

བསྐྱང་དུ་མེད *ḅṣkyań-du meḍ* = དཔག་ཏུ་མེད numberless; immeasurable (*Zam. 10*).

བསྐྱངས *ḅṣkyańṣ* पालित protected; cherished; nursed.

བསྐྱབས *ḅṣkyabṣ* रक्षित protected; སྲོག་བསྐྱབས *ṣṛog-ḅṣkyabṣ* protected, saved life (*Situ. 74*).

+ བསྐྱམས *ḅṣkyamṣ*= བསྐམས : སྣོད་མི་བསྐྱམས *ṣnoḍ mi-ḅṣkyamṣ* the vessel has not dried. ཆུ་བསྐམས water dried up (*Situ. 74*).

བསྐྱར *ḅṣkyar*= སྐྱར་ཡང་ or ཡང་ཡང་ again; again and again (*Zam. 10*).

བསྐྱར་བཟོ *ḅṣkyar-ḅzo* repairing; mending of.

བསྐྱུར *ḅṣkyur* cast out; exhiled; driven away.

བསྐྱུར་དུ་བཅུག་པ *ḅṣkyur-du ḅcug-pa* to cause any one to cast or fling anything away.

བསྐྱེད་འདོད *ḅṣkyeḍ-ḥdoḍ* वर्धन: growth or growing; wish to grow.

བསྐྱེད་པ *ḅṣkyeḍ-pa*, उपादित, जनन, प्रसूति 1. a production, generation, formation. 2. उत्पादित, उत्पादय्. སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པ *semṣ ḅṣkyeḍ-pa* चित्तोत्पाद to form one's mind; to have a conception of; also technically means purification of the heart as in बोधिचित्तोत्पाद.

བསྐྱེད་པ་བགྱི་འོ *ḅṣkyeḍ-pa ḅgyi-ḥo* उत्पादयति to have a conception of.

བསྐྱེད་རིམ *ḅṣkyeḍ-rim* उत्पत्तिक्रम the gradual development of ideas; powers of an occult nature.

བསྐྱོད་ནས *ḅṣkyoḍ-naṣ*= སྤྲོས་ནས *ṣṛoṣ-naṣ*.

བསྐྱོད་པ *ḅṣkyoḍ-pa* प्रकम्प्य, उद्भूत, क्षोभ moved, agitated; མ་བསྐྱོད་པ *ma ḅṣkyoḍ-pa* अक्षोभ्य unagitated.

བསྐྱོད་པ་ཡང་མ *ḅṣkyoḍ-pa yań-ma* अभ्युद्गता moving again and again, at paroxysm.

བསྐྱོད་མེད་པ *ḅṣkyoḍ meḍ-pa*, གྲངས *grańṣ* अपरिमित n. of an immensely great number.

བསྐྲད *ḅṣkraḍ* and ཕྱིར་བསྐྲད *phyir-ḅṣkraḍ*= ཕྱིར་བཏོན *phyir-ḅton* turn out, expel (*Situ. 74*): བགེགས་བསྐྲད turn out a ghost or devil.

བསྐྲུས *ḅṣkruṣ*, pf. of སྐྲུ་བ, ཟས་བསྐྲུས food cut up (*Situ. 9*).

བསྐྲུན *ḅṣkrun*= བསྐྱེད *ḅṣkyeḍ* 1. མང་དུ་བཏང་བ *mań-du ḅtań-wa* to multiply. 2. པར་དུ་བཀོད་པ *par-du ḅkoḍ-pa* to print, set up in print (*Ńag. 9.*): དགེ་བ་བསྐྲུན་པ *dge-wa ḅṣkruna*, ལོ་ཏོག་བསྐྲུན་པ *lo-tog ḅṣkrun-pa*.

ཁ

ཁ *kha* I: the second letter of the Tibetan alphabet, being the aspirate of ཀ *ka*. In sound it resembles ख, the second consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet. 1. On registers it indicates the second, or number two. It is attached, often optionally, as an additional syllable to many words, especially in the colloquial: དགོང་ཁ *dgoṅ-kha* the price; ཆ་ཁ *cha-kha* a thing. 2. It implies ཁག *khag*, a part: ཁ་གཉིས་སུ *kha-gñis-su* = ཁག་གཉིས་སུ *khag-gñis-su* into two parts (divisions): ཁ་གང *kha-gaṅ* one part. The sixth part of a *taṅ-ka* (Tib. coin) is called *kha*. 3. Origin, source, &c.: གསེར་ཁ *gser-kha* = གསེར་གྱི་འབྱུང་ཁུངས *gser-gyi ḥbyuṅ-khuṅs* the source of gold, gold-mine: ཚྭ་ཁ *tshwa-kha* salt-pit: རྩྭ་ཁ *rtswa-kha* pasture-land, a place where pastures abound. 4. Time: ཉི་ཤར་ཁ་རུ་དུས་གདབ *ñi-śar-kha-ru dus-gdab* (*Situ. 21*) calculate time from the moment of sunrise; འགྲོ་ཁར *ḥgro-khar* at the time of going; at the time when he was ready to start: མོ་འཆི་ཁར་ཆོས་ལ་འདུན་པ *mo ḥchi-khar chos-la ḥdun-pa* she at the time of dying became religious, &c. (*Pag. 27*): བྱོན་ཁར *byon-khar* when he came; at the moment of arrival: ཡོང་ཁ *yoṅ-kha* at the time of coming; ས་དང་པོ་ཐོབ་ཁ་མ *sa daṅ-po thob-kha-ma* = ས་དང་པོ་ཐོབ་མ་ཐག *sa daṅ-po thob-ma-thag* as soon as he attained to the first stage, *i.e.*, one moment before the attainment: ཡུན་རིང་གི་ཁ་ནས *yun riṅ-gi kha nas* = ཡུན་རིང་གི་སྒོ་ནས *yun riṅ-gi sgo nas* by little and little; gradually (*Jä.*); རེ་བའི་ཁར in the hope of; སྐབས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ན just on the opportunity; "in the nick of time."

ཁ II: 1. the front side: ཞལ face, mouth; also the surface or upper side. ཁ is the ordinary word for "mouth," while གདོང is the commoner term for "face." Again, to express the surface as well as the front of any inanimate thing, ཁ is the usual form: བྲག་ཁ་ལ་ཁྱགས་རྒྱུ icicles on the face of the cliff; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་མཛད་ནས་ཆུ་ཁར་བྱོན *skyil-kruṅ mdsad-nas chu-khar byon* (*Pag. 117*) sitting in a cross-legged posture he moved on the surface of the water; འོ་ཐུག་ཁ་ལ་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་རི་མོ་མཐོང *ḥo-thug kha-la ḥod-zer-gyi ri-mo mthoṅ* saw reflection of rays on the surface of milk-broth (*Pag. 113*). 2. ཁ་སྐད language; conversation; བཀའ word: རྒྱལ་པོ་བཙུན་མོའི་ཁར་དབང་མེད་དུ་སོང་ནས the king having become powerless at (his) wife's word (*Pag. 32*).

Syn. སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ *smra-waḥi sgo*; ཟ་བྱེད *za-byed*; གསུང་བར་བྱེད *gsuṅ-war-byed*; ཞལ *shal*; གཏམ་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས *gtam-gyi ḥbyuṅ-gnas*; རྗོད་བྱེད *rjod-byed*; གདོང *gdoṅ*; བདུད་རྩིའི་རྟེན *bdud-rtsiḥi rten*; སྐད *skad*; གཏམ *gtam* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ III: a breadth or a square of cloth, &c.

In its several inflected forms ཁ is often used as if it were a postposition governing the accusative case. These forms are ཁ་ན *kha-na*, ཁ་རུ *kha-ru*, and ཁར *khar*, and take the meaning of "on," "at,"

"beside," &c.: མེ་ཁར་ on the fire; ཁྲི་ཁར་ on the chair; ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ཁ་རུ all round.

ཁ་ཀྱིལ་བ *kha kyel-wa* चुम्बन to kiss.

ཁ་ཀྲབ་པ *kha krab-pa* (*kha tab-pa*) to smack or cluck with the mouth.

ཁ་དཀར་པོ *kha dkar-po* = སྣང་བ་གསལ *snañ-wagsal* 1. bright: བཀྲ་ཤིས་པ *bkra-çis-pa*. 2. auspicious; of happy omen; agreeable; pleasant looking; ཁ་དཀར་གཏིང་ནག *kha-dkar gtiñnag* outside white, inside black, *i.e.*, plausible.

ཁ་དཀྲི *kha-dkri* (*kha-ti*) neck-cloth, sometimes worn as a protection against cold; a kind of raw silk stuff of narrow breadth manufactured in Assam and largely imported into Tibet, where it is used as neck-tie and handkerchief: ཁ་དཀྲི་བཅས་འདྲ་བ་ཁ་རེར་འབྲུ *kha-dkri bcas hdra-wa kha-rer hbru* (*Rtsii.*) for each breadth (of cloth), which is equal to a *kha-ti*, price in barley grain.

ཁ་ལྐུག *kha-lkug* dumb; also of indistinct speech: ར་ཡི་མཚེར་པས་བྱིས་པའི་ཁ་ལྐུག་འབྱེད the spleen of a goat removes the dumbness of children.

ཁ་སྐད *kha-skad* कथाख्य oral account; tradition; narrative; colloquial language.

ཁ་སྐོང *kha-skoñ* गण्डूष, पूरण a mouthful; completion; appendix of a book: ཁ་སྐོང་བ *kha-skoñ-wa* 1. to fill up a void; to make up a deficiency. 2. to fill up the mouth with water, to rinse it.

ཁ་སྐོར་བ *kha skor-wa* = སླུ་བ *slu-wa* or ཁ་བསྐོར་བ *kha bskor-wa* to speak cunningly; to circumvent by speech.

ཁ་སྐྱུར་པོན *kha skyur-pon* 1. sour; of an acid taste. 2. olive; olive tree (in Sikkim) (*Jä.*).

ཁ་སྐྱེངས *kha-skyeñs* shame-facedness: མི་ཞིག་གོས་མི་གཞན་ཞིག་ལ་གསོལ་རས་བྱེར་གྱི་ཡོད་ན, དེ་མི་གཞན་ཞིག་གི་ལག་པ་བརྐྱང་ནས་དེ་ལ་མ་བྱིན་ན་ཁོ་ངོ་ཚ་བ་ལ་ཁ་སྐྱེངས་ཟེར, དཔེ་ལ་རྒྱུན་མ་ཁ་སྐྱེངས་ཀྱི་མི་བཟོད་ཟེར། If a man is about to give his garment to another man, and that other man having held out his hand, it is not given to him, he is ashamed—that is termed *kha-skyeñs*.

ཁ་ཁ *kha-kha* I: apart, separately: ཁ་ཁ་བསྡད་ན་ཁ་མཆུ་མེད if (you) sit apart there will be no quarrel.

ཁ་ཁ II: or ཁ་ཁ་མོ *kha-kha-mo* bitter mouth; bitter taste.

ཁ་ཁེབས *kha-khebs* कोष a veil; a cover: གྲྭ་པ་རེར་ཁ་ཁེབས་རས་ཁ་རེ *grba-pa rer kha-khebs ras kha-re* (at every offering) there is a square of cloth apiece as a face covering to each monk.

ཁ་འཁོར *kha-khor* = ཐ་འཁོར *tha-hkhor* border, edge; also the circumference.

ཁ་ཁྱག *kha-khyag* = ཁ་ཐེག་བྱེད་པ *kha-theg byed-pa* contradiction; denying one's liability.

ཁ་ཁྱག་པ *kha-khyag-pa*, same as ཁ་ཐེག་བྱེད་པ *kha-theg byed-pa*, to deny having undertaken to do a thing; denying one's liability.

ཁ་ཁྱེར *kha-khyer* 1. ལན་ཀན *lan-kan*; སྟེགས་བུ *stegs-bu* any shelf or box on which birds perch; also वेदिका an altar; a raised seat. 2. མཐའ་བསྐོར་ཁ *mthah-skor-kha* the surrounding line or circumference of anything; the surrounding edge of a cloth, &c.

ཁ་ཁྲ *Kha-khra* (*kha-tha*), v. བློ་ཁ་ཁྲ *Blokha-khra* or ལོ་ཁ་བྲག *Lo kha-brag*; also n. for certain wild tribes of the border land of Tibet, namely the Aka and Mishmi tribes of eastern Tibet and Assam (*Ya-sel. 38*).

ཁ་ཁྲམ *kha-khram* (*kha-tham*) defined as ཁ་ཡི་གཡོ་སྒྱུ་བཤད་པ cunning talk, deceitful language.

ཁ་ཁྲམ་པ *kha-khram-pa* = གཡོ་སྒྱུ་བཤད་མཁན *gyorgyu bçad-mkhan* one who speaks cunningly so as to cheat.

ཁ་ཁྲལ I : *kha-khral* (*kha-thē*) ཞུས་ཁྲལ respect, regard; lit. tribute in language or in words.

ཁ་ཁྲལ II : capitation tax or poll tax.

ཁ་འཁོར *kha-hkhor* the circumference of the mouth (*Cs.*); ཁ་འཁོར་བ *kha hkhor-wa* to surround.

ཁ་འཁྱིག་པ *kha hkhyig-pa* to bind an animal's mouth; to gag; to strangle.

ཁ་འཁྱོམས *kha-hkhyoms* to be agitated outwardly: རླུང་ཆེན་པོ་དེས་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཁ་འཁྱོམས *rluṅ chen-po des rgya-mtshohi kha hkhyoms* the surface of the sea was troubled by that great wind (*A. 16*).

ཁ་ག་པོ *kha-ga-po* difficult (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ག་མ *kha-ga-ma* or ཁ་གང་མ *kha-gaṅ-ma* the square rug that is spread over a great man's cushion or seat.

ཁ་གང *kha-gaṅ* a quadrate, square; one sixth of the Tibetan coin called *taṅka*, which is equivalent to one *anna* in India: ཁ་གང་བ *kha gaṅ-wa* adj. square.

ཁ་གང་དགར་སྨྲ་བ *kha-gaṅ-dgar-smra-wa* to talk at random; to speak at pleasure (thoughtlessly).

ཁ་གབ *kha-gab* cover, lid. (*Sch.*).

ཁ་གྱེན་ཕྱོགས *kha gyen-phyogs* ཡར་ཕྱོགས with the face upwards (in expectation); expectantly, eagerly.

ཁ་གྲངས *kha-graṅs* (*kha-daṅ*) enumeration.

ཁ་གྲུ *kha-gru* (*kha-du*) or མཐའ་གྲུ *mthah-gru* the corner limit or sphere of a place, also of the mouth. The width of the mouth of a vessel or pot, also the opening of the mouth. ཁ་གྲུ་ཡངས་ཤིང་དཀར་འབོལ་རྩ་མེད་མཆོག *kha-gru yaṅs-śiṅ dkar-hbol rtsa-med mchog* that being broad in space, of white and soft appearance, and without grass, is best (*Jig.*).

ཁ་གླིང *Kha-gliṅ*, མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཡུལ་གྱི་མིང *mthah hkhob yul-gi miṅ* n. of a border country.

ཁ་གླིང་སྒྲ *kha gliṅ-sgra* is defined as དམག་གི་ས་འཐུང་བའི་སྒྲ་གྲགས་པ the noise of the foe which arises in a battle-field (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་འགོག་པ *kha hgog-pa* mute; one who cannot or does not speak; gagged (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་འགྱུར་བ *kha hgyur-wa* to change one's words or promises.

ཁ་འགྲིག་པ *kha hgrig-pa* (*kha-dig*) = ཁ་འཆམ་པ *kha hcham-pa* of the same opinion or disposition.

ཁ་འགྲིལ *kha-hgril* (*kha-dil*) the selvedge or loose tufts of thread on either edge of a cloth: གུར་གྱི་ཁ་འགྲིལ་རས་སྔོན་པོ་ལས་བྱས་པས the fringes of the tent being made with blue cotton.

ཁ་རྒོད *kha-rgod* ill or rough language; also a slanderer (*Sch.*).

ཁ་རྒན *kha-rgan* privilege of old age (*Jä.*).

ཁ་རྒྱན *kha-rgyan* ཏམ་བུ་ལ the betel-leaf which the Indians chew; literally the beautifier of the mouth.

ཁ་རྒྱལ་བ *kha-rgyal-wa* to win a dispute: བདུད་རིགས་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཅན་ཁ་རྒྱལ *bdud rigs-kyi sems-can kha-rgyal* the animate beings of the demon kind won the controversy.

ཁ་རྒྱུག *kha-rgyug* idle talk; unfounded assertion (*Jä.*).

ཁ་རྒྱུད *kha-rgyud*, resp. ཞལ་རྒྱུད *shal-rgyud*, same as གཏམ་རྒྱུད *gtam-rgyud*, oral tradition; also certain mystical doctrine not allowed to be written down.

ཁ་སྒོར *kha-sgor* the shoulder bone.

ཁ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha sgyur-wa* ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo sgyur-wa* to govern; to rein the mouth (of a horse); to lead, guide, influence other persons.

ཁ་སྒྲོག *kha-sgrog* (*kha-dog*) ཁ་སྒྲོག་གང་ལས་ངང་ཤེས་སྐྱོང་བ. In this passage ཁ་སྒྲོག *kha-*

sgrog means shutting or binding up the straps of a trunk or leather box.

ཁ་བསྒོས *kha-bsgos* advice.

ཁ་སྒྲ་པ *kha sgra-pa*=སེང་གེ *señ-ge* the lion (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་སྔ་བ *kha sña-wa* or ཁ་སྔགས་པ *kha sñags-pa* to anticipate or say something beforehand; to speak out inconsiderately.

ཁ་ཅིག *kha-cig* or ཁ་གཅིག *kha-gcig* 1. ལ་ལ *la-la*, कश्चित् a certain person; ཁ་ཤས *khaças* also བགའ་རེ *bgaḥ-re*, བགའ་ཞིག *bgaḥ-shig*. 2. some (*J. Zañ.*): ཁ་ཅིག་ཏུ་ཕུར་སྒྲར *kha cig-tu phur-sgrar* पक्षिशब्द "or as some call it a flying word"; ཁ་ཅིག་ན་རེ *kha-cig na-re* someone said.

ཁ་ཙུལ *kha-cul* or ཁ་ཙུར *kha-cur* Kashmir; a Kashmirian.

ཁ་གཙང *kha-gcañ* clever talking, cf. ཁ་སྦྱང་པོ *kha sbyañ-po* eloquent; dexterous in conversation.

ཁ་བཅུད *kha-bcud*=ཙུ་གང *cu-gañ* n. of a medicinal substance (*Sman. 149*).

ཁ་གཅོད *kha-gcod* cover; in *Ld.* cork.

ཁ་བཅོལ *kha-bcol* idle talk, prattle (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ཆག I: *kha-chag* defect in the blade (of a knife or an axe), but ཁ་ཆག་སྣ་རལ *kha-chag sna-ral*=to get the mouth damaged and nose torn; ཁ་ཐུག་པོ་སོང *kha thug-po soñ* the edge (of a knife, &c.) has become blunt; ཁ་ལོག་སོང *kha log-soñ* the blade has become turned, *i.e.*, bad; ཁ་མི་འདུག *kha mi-ḥdug* the sharpness is wanting; གྲིའི་ཁ *griḥi-kha* or གྲིའི་སོ *griḥi so* (in *Khams*) the blade of a knife.

ཁ་ཆག II: abuse; ill language (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཆད *kha-chad*, ཞལ་ཆད *shal-chad* agreement, covenant; a truce; ཁ་ཆད *kha-chad*= ཆད་དོན *chad-don* special object or reason (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་ཆར *kha-char*=abbreviation of ཁ་བ, snow and ཆར་པ, rain.

ཁ་ཆིངས *kha-chiñs* the taming or appeasing of wild beasts, &c., by witchcraft.

ཁ་ཆུ *kha-chu* (ཞལ་ཆབ *shal-chab*) लाला, थूत् spittle; also used colloq. for ཁ་བའི་ཆུ *kha-waḥi chu* snow-water.

ཁ་ཆུ་ཕུག *kha chu-phug* n. of a place on the uplands of Kha-chu (*Lon.* ག *32*).

ཁ་ཆེ *Kha-che* a native of Kashmir; a Mahomedan; a person that has the command over much; principal or important things (ཁ་ཆེ་བ་རྣམས *kha-che-wa rnams*); n. of a mask in the religious plays of Tibet.

ཁ་ཆེ་སྐྱེས *kha-che skyes*, ཁ་ཆེ་མཆོག *kha-che mchog*, v. གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* (*Mṅon.*), काश्मीरज or कुङ्कुम saffron, the produce of Kashmir.

ཁ་ཆེ་འགྲོན་ཁང *kha-che ḥgron-khañ*, ཁ་ཆེ་ཟ་ཁང *kha-che za-khañ* an inn kept by a Mussalman at Lhasa or in Peking; ཁ་ཆེ་མཆོག *kha-che mchog* परम काश्मीरज the chief article, *i.e.*, saffron, which the Tibetans obtain from Kashmir; ཁ་ཆེ་ཤ་ཁ་མ *kha-che ça-kha-ma* a kind of yellow flower resembling saffron which imported from Kashmir is largely grown in Tibet; ཁ་ཆེ་ཤ་ཁ་མ་སྤོར་རེར་འབྲུ *kha-che ça-kha-ma spor rer ḥbru* the cost of a *spor* of Kashmir *ça-kha-ma* flower is a *bru* of barley flour (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ཆེམས *kha-chems*, resp. ཞལ་ཆེམས *shal-chems*, last will, testament: ཁ་ཆེམས་འཇོག་པ *kha-chems ḥjog-pa* to make a will; ཁ་ཆེམས་རླུང་ལ་སྐུར *kha-chems rluñ-la bskur* sent (his) last will to the winds (*Bchu.*).

ཁ་ཆོས *kha-chos* hypocrisy; religion in talk only.

ཁ་འཆལ *kha-ḥchal* जल्पन idle talk, prattle; talk as in a delirium: ཁ་འཆལ་བྱེད (he) prattles.

ཁ་བཅམ *kha-bcham* = ཁ་མཐུན་ *kha-mthun*. ཁ་བཅམ་པ *kha bcham-pa* = ཁ་མཐུན་པ *kha-mthun-pa* or ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha thug-pa* to agree upon; ཁ་བཅམ་ཁྲུགས *kha-bcham khrugs* = མོ་ཕོ་ཕྱུག་ཅིག་ཏུ་གནས་པ residing together as husband and wife; to live harmoniously (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་བཅེ་བ *kha bche-wa*, same as ཁ་ཐལ་བ *kha thal-wa*, to promise; speaking sweet words meaning nothing or evil.

ཁ་འཇམ་གཏིང་ཁག *kha-hjam gtiṅ-khag* = ཁ་འཇམ་གཏིང་ནག *kha-hjam gtiṅ-nag* ཁ་སྐད་སྙན་པོ་ཡིན་གཏིང་ལ་སེམས་ངན་པ soft and polite in language but evil at heart.

ཁ་འཇལ་བ *kha-hjal-wa* to measure.

ཁ་འཇུག་པ *kha hjug-pa* to interfere; to meddle with; meddlesome.

ཁ་རྗེ *kha-rje* རྗེ, ཕྱུར the chief of the clouds; cloud-god. Acc. to *Cs.* great lord, mighty personage; good luck, good fortune; acc. to *Jä.* fortune, good, wealth.

ཁ་རྗེ་ཁྱུ་མཆོག *kha-rje khyu-mchog* = བསོད་ནམས *bsod-nams* ཕྱུག merit, moral virtue (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་རྗེ་ཅན *kha-rje-can* = བསོད་ནམས་ཅན *bsod-nams can* possessed of moral merit; virtuous (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་རྗེ་ཆེ *kha-rje che* very powerful; also high moral merit: ང་སྤུན་མིང་སྲིང་ངམ་མེད་ན་དེ་རིང་ཁྱོད་ཁ་རྗེ་ཆེ་ཨང་ if we brother and sister were not here, would you have been powerful to-day? (*A. 18*).

ཁ་ཉན་པ *kha ñan-pa* or ཁ་ལ་ཉན་པ *kha-la ñan-pa* to obey; ཁ་ཉན་པོ *kha ñan-po* obedient.

ཁ་ཉུང *kha-ñuṅ* sparing of words; laconic (*Sch.*): ཁ་ཉུང་ལག་བཙང་ *kha-ñuṅ lag-tsaṅ*, ཁ་མང་པོ་མི་སྨྲ་བ་དང་རྐུ་མ་མི་བྱེད་པ is one who does not speak many words and who does not act the thief.

ཁ་ཉོག *kha-ñog*, v. ཁ་ནོག *kha-nog*.

ཁ་མཉམ *kha-mñam* = སྐད་མཉམ *skad-mñam* of equal, *i.e.*, same words or opinion: ཟ་མཉམ་ཟས་ན་ཁ་མཉམ་ཟེར་དགོས if (you) eat together (you) should agree in speech.

ཁ་རྙིང *kha-rñiṅ* old or second-hand articles.

ཁ་བརྙོངས *kha-brños*, སེམས་ལ་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ལ་མཛེས་པོ *sems-la med-paḥi kha-la mdses-po* bad at heart, but very polite in expression (*Ṅag. 10*).

ཁ་སྙོམས *kha-sñoms* of same height; also of level surface: མཐོ་དམན་ཁ་འདྲ་འདུ་སྙོམས་པ they were equal in height; བསིལ་རི་ཁ་སྙོམས་པའི་ཁོང་སྐྱིབས་ན *bsil-ri kha-sñoms-paḥi khoṅ-skyibs-na* in a sheltered corner or cleft of cool mountains of level surface (*Ya-sel. 35.*).

ཁ་ཏ *kha-ta* or ཁ་ལྟ *kha-lta* good advice; lesson; ཁ་ཏ་བྱེད་པ *kha-ta byed-pa* or འཇོག་པ *hjog-pa* to give advice; མི་ངན་པ་ལ་ཁ་ལྟ་མི་བྱེད་པ not to give advice to a bad man (*Jig.*).

ཁ་ཏམ་ག *kha tam-ga*, ཁ་ཊྭ *kha-ṭwa*, v. ཁ་ཐམ་ག *kha-tham-ga*, a club or staff with a skull at the top, the weapon of S'iva, also carried by ascetics; a trident; ཁ་ཏམ་ག *kha tam-ga* a *Tantrik* club or staff with a skull at the top, v. ཁ་ཊྭཱཾ་ག *kha-ṭwam ga*, trident; the *Tantrik* staff with three skulls piled one above another at the top, the lowest one resting on a pot. This was originally introduced into Tibet by Padma Sambhava.

ཁ་ཏིག *kha-tig* bitter; bitter taste, v. ཁ་བ I: *kha-wa*.

ཁ་ཏོ་གཞིང *kha-to giṅ* is said to be same as གསལ་ཤིང *gsal-śiṅ*, a pointed stake used for the execution of criminals (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཏོན *kha-ton* or ཁ་འདོན *kha-hdon* ཀློག་པ, བཟླས་པ a reading or reciting from memory with a loud voice; ཆོས་ཀློག་ཁ་ཏོན་དུ་བྱས reading or saying by heart; ཁ་ཏོན་དུ་བྱེད་པ *kha ton-du*

gas-pa to know by heart; ཁ་ཏོན་བྱང་བ *kha-ton byaṅ-wa* वचसा परिचितता (पठितिता) a clear recitation of prayer or hymns. Also explained as དཔེ་ཆ་ལ་མ་བལྟོས་པར་ཁ་ནས་ཆོས་འདོན་པར་བྱེད་པ to recite religious tracts from memory, without having recourse to books: གཞུང་ལུགས་བལྟ་དེ་ཁ་ཏོན་བྱེད་པ "by looking at scientific works to commit to memory" (*A. 8*).

ཁ་གཏད་པ *kha gtad-pa*, same as ཁ་སྤྲད་པ *kha sprad-pa* or ར་སྤྲད་པ *ra-sprad-pa* 1. to bring together personally; to confront: འགྲོ་མ་ནུས་པར་རྟ་རང་ཁ་གཏད་འདོན་པས *ḥgro ma-nus-par rta raṅ kha-gtad ḥdon pas* (*Yig.*) not being able to go, (he) let the horse go towards you. 2. to turn one's face.

ཁ་གཏམ *kha-gtam*, resp. ཞལ་གཏམ *shal-gtam*, oral tradition.

ཁ་གཏུགས་པ *kha gtugs-pa*=ཁ་ལ་ཧོ་གཏུགས *kha la ho gtugs-pa* or ཁ་ལ་ཧོ་བྱེད་པ *kha-la ho byed-pa* to kiss.

ཁ་གཏོང་བ *kha gtoṅ-wa* to injure; to abuse; to call names.

ཁ་བཏགས *kha-btags* anything that is put on the face, *i.e.*, presented or placed before a person for his acceptance; hence that ubiquitous article of Tibetan social intercourse, the presentation or salutation scarf. These scarves are of various descriptions. The longest and the best ones are presented to the great lamas, high officials, and to other personages; they carry respect according to their quality, colour and length. There are different sorts of ཁ་བཏགས *kha-btags* (silk presentation scarves)—ཁ་བཏགས་ལ་ཕྱི་མཛོད་ནང་མཛོད་སྙིན་བདེ་མ *kha-btags-la phyi-mdsod, naṅ-mdsod, ñin-bde-ma,* བསོད་བཏགས *bsod-btags*, ཚེ་ལྷ་མོ *tshe-lha-mo* or ཨ་ཅེ་ལྷ་གཞགས་བརྒྱད་གཞགས་བཅུ་གཞགས་སོགས་ལྔ་ཚོགས་ཡོད *a-çe lha-gbags brgyad-gbags, bcu-gbags, sogs lṅa-tshogs yod*.

ཁ་སྟན *kha-stan* a soft thin rug that is spread on a cushion; a cover for a cushion or couch.

ཁ་སྟེང་དུ *kha sten-du* above; besides; on; upon; at; towards: དེའི་ཁ་སྟེང་དུ་བཞུགས *dehi kha-steṅ-du shugs* he sat upon it (*Pag. 64.*)

ཁ་སྟོང *kha-stoṅ* not yet having eaten anything; lit. empty mouth.

ཁ་སྟོམས་རྒྱབ་པ *kha-stoms rgyab-pa* is defined as གཞན་ཞིག་གཞན་ལ་དོན་འབྲས་མེད་པར་ཁ་མཆེ་བ, to revile one another for no purpose.

ཁ་ཐམ་ག *kha tham-ga*, ལྷ་ཡི་ཕྱག་མཚན *lha-yi phyag mtshan*, v. ཁ་ཏམ་ག *kha-tam-ga*.

ཁ་ཐལ *kha-thal*=ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal* or ཐུག་རྩམ *thug rtsam* rice or barley particles.

ཁ་ཐལ་བ *kha thal-wa*=ཁ་འཆེ་བ *kha ḥche-wa* to promise (*Cs.*).

ཁ་ཐི *kha-thi* a kind of satin in variegated colours.

ཁ་ཐུག *kha-thug* to the brim=གདོང་ཐུག *gdoṅ-thug*: ཁ་ཐུག་སྐོང་བ *kha-thug skoṅ-wa* to fill to the brim; ཁ་ནང *kha-naṅ* the inside brim ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha thug-pa* to meet in a contest, in concert with

ཁ་ཐོག *kha-thog* top or surface; upon a thing=ཐོག་ཁ *thòg-kha* on the roof, on the upper flat.

ཁ་ཐོར *kha-thor* pustules in the mouth (*Sch.*).

ཁ་མཐུན *kha-mthun*, v. ཁ་འཆམ *kha-ḥcham*.

ཁ་མཐུན་པ *kha-mthun-pa*=ཁ་ཐུག་པ *kha-thug-pa* agreeing upon, unanimous; also together with: མི་ཕྱུག་པོ་ཁྲིམས་ཁ་མཐུན་ལས་ཞུས *in concert with the men of the palace they petitioned (*Pag. 275*).

ཁ་འཐབ *kha-ḥthab* 1. regulating of stores by equalizing their quantities: ཡོ་བྱད་སོགས་མང་ཉུང་འདྲ་འདྲ་བྱེད་པ་ལ *yo-byed sogs maṅ ñuṅ ḥdra ḥdra byed-pa la*, ཉེ་བའི་མང་དང་ཉུང་ཁ་སྙོམ་པས

རྙིང་བ *rñiṅ-paḥi chad daṅ gsar sprod-la ḥthab byed-pa* (*Rtsii.*). 2. ཁ་འཐབ་པ *kha ḥthab-pa* = གཡུལ་སྤྲོད་པ *gyul sprod pa* or དམག་འཐབ་པ *dmag ḥthab-pa* to fight; to give battle (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་འཐེན་བཏང་བ *kha-ḥthen btaṅ-wa* = ལན་བཏང་བ *lon btaṅ-wa* to send a reply, to reply; ཁ་འཐེན་པ *kha ḥthen-pa* (to pull the mouth) to stop a beast of draught.

ཁ་འཐོར་པ *kha-ḥthor-pa* = སོ་སོར་འབྲལ་བ *so-sor ḥbral-wa*, གྱེས་པ *gyes-pa* to scatter, to separate one from another; also disordered, confused, confusion: དཔེ་ཆ་ཁ་འཐོར་བ a book, the leaves of which have become mixed up together; ས་ཕྱོགས་དེར་ཁ་འཐོར་ཅན་ཉུང་ཤས at the place there were a few scattered ones only (*A. 25*); དུད་འགྲོ་བ་ཚོགས་ལས་དང་ཁ་འཐོར་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད among the beasts there are two classes: those that live secluded and those that are scattered (in abodes of men and gods).

ཁ་དག *kha-dag* swept clean, cleared up, entirely gone: ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁ་དག་སོང *nor phyugs thams-cad kha-dag soṅ* his wealth and cattle have all disappeared.

ཁ་དིག *kha-dig* or ཁ་ལྡིག *kha-ldig* to stammer; ཁ་ལྡིག་མཁན *kha-ldig-mkhan* a stammerer.

ཁ་དུག་ཅན *kha dug-can* विषमुख, विषास्य poisonous mouth; having poison in the mouth.

ཁ་འདུམ་པ *kha dum-pa* being in concert with; having agreed.

ཁ་འདུལ་པོ *kha-dul-po* (soft mouth) manageable; tractable

ཁ་དོག *kha-dog* or ཁ་མདོག *kha-mdog* = མདངས *mdaṅs* colour: སྐྲ་མདོག་མཐིང་ཁ་དོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་ཏོ the hair became blue-black; ཁ་དོག་གི་གཟུགས *kha-dog-gi gzugs* वर्णरूप; ཁ་དོག་མཐུན་པ *kha-dog mthun-pa* of one uniform colour: དགེ་སློང་ཆོས་གོས་གསུམ་ཁ་དོག་མཐུན་པར་གསོལ་བ *dge-sloṅ chos-gos gsum kha-dog mthun-par gsol-pa* he wears the three garments of a monk of uniform colour. ཁ་དོག་འགྱུར་བ *kha-dog ḥgyur wa* to change colour; ཁ་དོག་འགྱུར the colour changes (*Jä.*).

ཁ་དོག་དཀར་པོ *kha-dog dkar-po* = དག་བྱེད *dag-byed* or རྩྭ་ཀུ་ཤ *rtsba ku-ça* the cleanser, purifier; also a name for the *dub* grass (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་དོག་ངན་པ *kho-dog ṅan-pa* दुर्वर्ण of disagreeable or bad color.

ཁ་ཚོན་པོ *kha-chon-po* metaph. = གསེར *gser* gold (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་དོག་ལྟ་བུ *kha-dog lta-bu* or ཁ་དོག་འདྲ་བ *kha-dog ḥdra-wa dog lta-bu* in colour; like its colour.

ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ཚོགས *kha-dog sna-tshogs* variety of colours; of different hues: ཁ་དོག་སྣ་ཚོགས་མུ་ཏིག་རབ་ཡིན་ནོ *kha-dog sna-tshog mu-tig rab yin-no* an excellent pearl is of a variety of colours (*Leg. 1 2.*).

ཁ་དོག་པ *kha-dog-pa* small hole or narrow hole.

ཁ་དོག་མཐའ་ཡས་པ *kha-dog mthaḥ yas-pa* नानावर्ण variegated colours.

ཁ་དོག་གསུམ་པ *kha-dog gsum-pa* explained as ཤིང་བ་གླང་རྨིག་པའི་མིང *çiṅ ba-glaṅ rmig-paḥi miṅ* a name for the tree called the ox-hoof (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་དྲག *kha-drag* ठग mighty, haughty; ཁ་དྲག་པ loquacious, talkative.

ཁ་དྲང *kha-draṅ* just before; straight on.

ཁ་དྲོ *kha-dro* in *Khams* and *Amdo* signifies བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkra-çis* auspicious, of good omen or appearance.

ཁ་དྲོ་བོ *kha dro-bo* = ཁ་འཕྱོད་པོ *kha ḥphyod-po* agreeable, amiable, of pleasant company.

ཁ་གདངས་པ *kha gdaṅs-pa* विजृम्भण, जृम्भण yawning; opening the mouth; gaping; widening the mouth: ཁ་གདངས་ནས *kha-gdaṅs nas* having opened the mouth widely.

ཁ་མདོག kha-mdog, v. ཁ་དོག kha-dog.

ཁ་འདར kha-hdar one who speaks too fast or too loud.

ཁ་འདིག kha-hdig cork, bung, stopple.

ཁ་འདེབས kha-hdebs = ཁ་གཅིག་ཏུ་མཐུན་པ kha gcig-tu mthun-pa agreeing in an account.

ཁ་འདོན kha-hdon, v. ཁ་ཏོན kha-ton.

ཁ་འདོན་བྱེད་པ kha-hdon byed-pa to recite or mutter a charm or *mantra*.

ཁ་རྡ kha-rda muttering, whispering: ཁ་རྡ་བཟང་པོ་བྱེད to mutter or speak auspiciously.

ཁ་བརྡ kha-brda conversation, talk, prophecy, prediction; it also signifies བཤད་པ་བཟང་པོ bçad-pa bzañ-po good explanation or utterance: བསྟན་པ་དར་བར་འགྱུར་རོ་ཞེས་པའི་ཁ་བརྡ་བཟང་པོ "may the doctrine (of Buddha) prosper" such was his righteous utterance (*A. 146*).

ཁ་བརྡའ kha-brdah = སྐད་ཆ skad-cha verbal utterance: བུ་མོའི་མིག་མཐོང་ཡང་མ་མཐོང་བ་ལྟར་བྱས་ནས་ཁ་བརྡ་མི་བྱེད although he had beheld the girl's eyes, he acted as if he had not seen her and gave no spoken sign.

ཁ་གདམས kha-gdams = ཁ་ཏ kha-ta or གདམས་ཁ gdams-kha advice.

ཁ་སྡོམ་པ kha sdom-pa = ཁ་མནན་པ kha mnan-pa to silence; to gag or stop the speech.

‡ ཁ་ཊ་ག kha-da-ga ཁཊྒ the scimitar or sabre of the Hindus.

ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ kha-na ma-tho-wa, lit. ཁ་ནས་མ་ཐོན་པ kha nas ma thon-pa, not confessed, *i.e.*, not come out of the mouth; ཨཝདྱ also ཨཝཏ, a metaphysical term defined as ཉེས་པ་དང་ཉེས་པའི་མིང, a name for sin and moral corruption. There are two kinds, viz., (1) རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ rañ bzhin-gyi kha-na ma-tho-wa sins which are committed naturally and semi-consciously; (2) བཅས་པའི་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ bcas-pahi kha na ma tho-wa sins of overt violation of law or religion. མི་ཁྱིམ་པ་དང་རབ་བྱུང་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་གི་ཉེས་པ་ཉེས་ལྟུང་དེ་དག་ཁ་ནས་མ་ཐོན་པས་ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་ཞེས་པའོ Householders and monks in general, in keeping these sins and failings concealed, because they do not issue forth from the mouth, such are styled *kha-na-ma-tho-wa*. ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མི་མངའ་བ kha-na ma tho-wa mi mṅah-wa ཨནཝདྱ the sinless; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་མེད་པ kha na ma tho-wa med-pa ཨནཝདྱ without sin or moral corruption; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོའི་གཏམ kha-na-ma thohi gtam = སྡིག་དང་ཆོས་སྤོང་གི་སྒྲོ་འདོགས་པའི་ཚིག sinful or blasphemous speech.

ཁ་ནག་པོ kha nag-pa = མུན་པ་ནག་པོ mun-pa nag-po darkness; also of gloomy appearance; morose; wicked (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་ནང kha-nañ yesterday morning. But ཁ་ནང་དུ་བལྟས kha-nañ-du bltas ནང་དུ་བལྟས་པ: to look inwardly: ཁ་ནང་བལྟས་ཀྱི་ཤེས་པ་ནི་རང་གི་སེམས་ལ་བཟང་ངན་དགེ་སྡིག་ཇི་ཙམ་ཡོད་པ་ཞིབ་ཏུ་བརྟགས་པས་སྤང་བླང་བྱེད་པའོ the knowledge gained by introspection, which is carefully to examine how much of good or evil and virtue or vice exists in one's own heart, causes rejection (of evil) and acceptance (of good).

ཁ་ནད kha nad mouth disease.

ཁ་ནར་ཅན kha nar-can oblong.

ཁ་ནས kha-nas orally; by word of mouth; ཁ་ནས་ཁུ་བྱུག a cuckoo; also to cry or call like the cuckoo; ཁ་ནས་ཟེར་བ kha-nas zer-wa to speak colloquially.

ཁ་ཉིང kha-niñ last year.

ཁ་ཉིམ kha-nim = རས་ཕྱིང་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཁ་མདོག་གཉིས་པ of cotton cloth, etc.; that having two colours (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ནོག kha-nog or ཁ་སྙོག kha-ñog clamourous; asking often and often for a thing, etc.: དྲི་འཁོགས་དང་ཁ་ནོག་དང་ཐོག་ཐམས་དང་བཅས་གསུམ་པ་བསྡུས་པ the three may be classed together, (namely) defilement, importunity, and being stricken by lightning (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་ནོར་སོང་ *kha-nor soṅ* he has erred in conversation.

ཁ་གནན་པ *kha gnan-pa*＝ཁ་སྡོམ་པ *kha sdom-pa* to obstruct the speech; also to coerce, to silence.

ཁ་པ *kha-pa* the volume marked with the letter ཁ *kha*, *i.e.*, the 2nd volume. Anything (book or article) marked with the letter ཁ *kha*.

ཁ་པོ *kha-po* sometimes＝ཁ *kha* speech, *e.g.*, ཁ་པོ་དྲན་མོ mild speech and polished language.

ཁ་པོ་ཆེ *kha-po-che*＝ཁ་རྒྱག་པ *kha rgyag-pa* or ཁ་མང་པོ *kha maṅ-po* talking much: རྩི་གེ་སྲེག་ཀོར་སེར་བའི་ཁ་པོ་ཆེ *rtsi-ge sreg-ḳor ser-wahi kha pho-che* a shrew called *Btsi-ge sreg-ḳor*, who was very talkative (*Bdsa. 31*).

ཁ་ལྤགས *kha-lpags*＝ཁལ་པགས *khal-pags* lip.

ཁ་སྤུ *kha-spu* hair of the face; whiskers.

ཁ་ཕོ *kha-pho* boasting: ཁ་ཕོ་ཆེ *kha-pho-che* one who boasts much; also boasting much.

ཁ་ཕོག *kha-phog* verbal reproof.

ཁ་ཕོར *kha-phor* चषक; कपाल a cup; a saucer.

ཁ་ཕྱི *kha-phyi* the outer edge.

ཁ་ཕྱིན་པ *kha phyin-pa*＝གྲོས་མཐུན་པ *gros mthun-pa* unanimity in a conference; unanimous vote.

ཁ་ཕྱིར་ལྟ *kha-phyir lta*＝ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *pha-rol-tu kha phyogs-pa* examining by appearances; also to look outside (*Mṅon.*): ཁ་ཕྱིར་བལྟས་ཀྱི་ཤེས་པ *kha-phyir bltas kyi çes-pa* knowing or judging things by their external appearance.

ཁ་ཕྱིས *kha-phyis* napkin.

ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha phye-wa*＝ཁ་རྒྱས་པ *kha rgyas-pa* प्रफुल्ल, विकसित 1. to bloom or blossom; also well developed, full blown. 2.＝ཁ་འབྱེད་པ *kha hbyed-pa* जृम्भण to yawn.

ཁ་ཕྱོགས *kha-phyogs*＝ཁ་ལྟ་བའི་ཕྱོགས *kha lta-wahi phyogs* the direction of one's sight.

ཁ་འཕང་བ *kha-hphaṅ-wa*＝ཁ་སྒྲོ་སྒྲོག་པ to divulge; spread ill rumours (*Jä.*).

ཁ་འཕྱུར *kha-hphyur* प्रस्थ a solid measure for grain like བྲེ *bre* द्रोण; or འབོ *hbo*.

ཁ་འཕྲོད་པོ *kha hphrod-po*, v. ཁ་དྲེ་བོ *kha dre-bo*.

ཁ་བ I: *kha-wa* तिक्त bitter; ཁ་ཏིག *kha-tig* from ཁ་བ and ཏིག bitter, *i.e.*, of very bitter taste: རོ་ཁ་བ *ro kha-wa* bitter taste; ཁ་མངར *kha-mṅar* bitter and sweet; ཁ་མོ *kha-mo* bitter: ཆང་ཁ་མོ *chaṅ kha-mo* beer that is very strong or of bitter taste.

ཁ་བ II: ＝གངས *gaṅs* हिम snow: ཁ་བ་དུང་ལྟར་གསལ *kha-wa duṅ ltar gsal* the snow (was) unsullied as shells; ཁ་བ་སྐྱེ *kha-wa skye* हिमज, मैनाक snow-born or ocean-god; ཁ་གོང *kha-goṅ*＝ཁ་བའི་གོང་བུ snow ball; ཁ་ཆར *kha-char* snow and rain; ཁ་མ་ཆར *kha-ma char* sleet; ཁ་བ་ཅན *Kha-wa-can* हिमवत् Tibet, the snowy country: ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ལྗོངས the country of snow, or snowy country; ང་ཡི་དུས་ཀྱི་ལོ་བརྒྱ་ལ་ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མཚོ་རྣམས་སྐམ 100 years (after) my time the snowy lakes of Tibet becoming dry; ཁ་བ་བྱི་ཅག a swallow, prob. snow-swallow. ཁ་བའི་རྡུལ *kha-wahi rdul* हिमकण, हिमवृष्टि lumps of snow: ཁ་བའི་ཕྱེ་མ *kha-wahi phye-ma* हिमवालुका snow dust; flakes of snow; also camphor, कर्पूर; ཁ་འབབ *kha-hbab* or ཁ་བ་འབབ *kha-wa hbab* snow-fall, avalanche; ཁ་བའི་མིང་ཅན having the name of snow; ཁ་བའི་འོད हिमद्युति glare from the snow, snowy lustre.

ཁ་བ་དཀར་པོ *Kha-wa dkar-po* n. of an important religious institution in *Khams*.

ཁ་བ་རི་པ *kha-wa ri-pa*＝གངས་ལྗོངས་པ *Gaṅs-ljoṅs-pa* a Tibetan; one residing in the snowy mountains (*Yig. k. 6*).

ཁ་བད I: *kha-bad* the architectural ornament of a Tibetan house formed by the projecting ends of the beams which support the roof.

ཁ་བད II: the humidity of the air caused by snow (*Jä.*).

ཁ་བར་བྱེད *kha-war byed*=རེག་བཟང་ *reg-bzañ* of soft or pleasant touch (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་བུ *kha-bu* or ཁ་བུབ་པ *kha bub-pa* being turned downwards: ངན་སོང་གི་གཡང་ས་ཁ་བུབ་ཏུ་ལྷུང་ I have fallen headlong into the abyss of sin (*Pag. 185*).

ཁ་བྱང *kha-byañ* ... with the face downwards; learned, wise.

ཁ་བྱེ་བ *kha bye-wa* विकसित in bloom.

ཁ་བྲག *kha-brag* (*kha-tag*) forked rocks; any forked object; also as adj. ལོ་ཁ་བྲག *Lo-kha-brag*, the mountainous wild country N. E. of Bhutan inhabited by wild tribes.

ཁ་བྲལ *kha-bral* (*kha-tal*) विश्लेष divorce, separation, especially of lovers or husband and wife.

ཁ་དབང་ *kha-dwañ* eloquent: ཁ་དབང་ཆོག *kha-dwañ-chog* able to speak powerfully, eloquent (*Ñag. 11*).

ཁ་དབྲག *kha-dbrag* literally the mouth-split: ཆུ་ཁ་དབྲག *chu kha-dbrag* a river which is divided or branched out; ལམ་ཁ་དབྲག a road which is branched into several paths; ཤིང་གི་ཡལ་ག་ཁ་དབྲག the branch of a tree which divides into several parts; རྨིག་པ་ཁ་དབྲག *rmig-pa kha-dbrag* a hoof which is bifurcated or split.

ཁ་འབར་མ *Kha-hbar-ma* ज्वालामुखी n. of a goddess (*Rtsii.*). In the Hindu pantheon Jvâlâmukhî (she with a burning or glowing mouth) is worshipped as the goddess of cholera.

ཁ་འབུ་བ *kha-hbu-wa*, the opening of the buds of flowers.

ཁ་འབུབ་ཏུ་ཉལ་བ *kha-hbub-tu ñal wa* to lie with one's face downwards.

ཁ་འབུས་པ *kha-hbus-pa* कोरक, कुड्मलक-जात unblown flower, buds.

ཁ་འབྱེད་པ *kha hbyed-pa*=ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha-phye-wa* to open a cover or pasted letter or packed article; is also used of books.

ཁ་འབྲི་བ *kha hbri-wa* (*kha-di-wa*) to make less, to diminish; to detract from (in quality).

ཁ་སྦྱང *kha-sbyañ* eloquence; ཁ་སྦྱང་པོ *kha sbyañ-po* eloquent

ཁ་སྦྱར *kha-sbyar* or ཁ་སྦྱར་བ *kha sbyar-wa* the mouth of a vessel or box closed or shut up: ཟངས་ཆེན་ཁ་སྦྱར་རིན་ཆེན་སིལ་མས་བཀང་ *zañs-chen kha-sbyar rin-chen sil-mas bkañ* a covered copper vessel filled with precious things, etc. (*G kab. 77*).

* ཁ་སྦྱོར་ཐིག་ལེ *kha-sbyor*=*thig-le* ... n. pr. (*Schr. Tä. 2, 275*).

ཁ་སྦྱོར *kha sbyor* ... anything that is left after eating or has been touched by the mouth but not eaten ཁ་སྦྱོར་བ to kiss.

ཁ་སྦྱོར་བདུན་ལྡན *kha-sbyor bdun-ldan*=རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Rdo-rje hchañ*, the *Tantrik* Buddha Vajradhara (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་མ་མཆམས *kha ma-hcham*=ཁ་མི་མཐུན *kha mi-mthun* discordant; ཁ་མི་མཆམས *kha mi-hcham* does not agree or live in harmony.

ཁ་མ་ཕྱེ་བ *kha ma-phye-wa* कुड्मल an opening bud; one of the twenty-one hells in which sinners are punished being bound with ropes.

ཁ་མ་བྱེ *kha-ma bye* कोष a store or repository (*Lex.*).

ཁ་མི་ཤེས་པ *kha-mi çes-pa* not knowing the language.

ཁ་མུར *kha-mur* bit (of a bridle).

ཁ་མེད *kha-med* silent; cannot reply: ལབ་ན་ཁ་མེད, བཏོན་ན་རྒྱུ་མེད *lab-na kha-med, bton-na rgyu med* if asked there is no reply; if ransacked, nothing to produce (from one's pocket); ཁ་མེད་ལྐུགས་པ, ལྕེ་མེད་དིག་པ (the common saying is) "the dumb does not speak, the tongueless stammers."

ཁ་མོ *kha-mo* enchantment; irresistible influence.

ཁ་དམར *kha-dmar* lit. "red mouth"; a demon or *preta*; a ghostly apparition. This word is used in astrology and the medical works of Tibet to signify an affirmative prediction, good or bad. When such a prediction is realised it is called ཁ་དམར་ཕོག *kha-dmar phog*, when otherwise it is called ཁ་དམར་ཏོག *kha-dmar tog*.

ཁ་རྩང *kha-rtsañ* = ཁ་སང *kha sañ* yesterday forenoon: [illegible] the boy that was here yesterday forenoon (*A.*); also the day before yesterday; ཁར་སང་གཟའ་ཉི་མ *kar-sañ gzaḥ ñi-ma* last Sunday (*Jä.*)

ཁ་རྩོད *kha-rtsod* disputation.

ཁ་ཚ *kha-tsha* bitter and acrid; hot in the mouth; pungent like pepper; acc. to *Jä.* (*a*) a very acrid sort of radish; (*b*) aphthæ thrush, a disease of the mouth incident to horses, cows, sheep, &c.; (*c*) ཁ་ཚ་རིང་ངེ་བ *kha-tsha riñ-ñe-wa* daily warm food.

ཁ་ཚར *kha-tshar* 1. fringes, such as the threads at the end of a web or cloth or rug, scarf or sash. 2. minor ingredients in a medicinal mixture: [illegible] having made one drug the principal ingredient, on adding thereto another drug in less quantity, it is called adding the *kha-tshar*.

ཁ་འཚུབ *kha-tshub* snow-storm.

ཁ་ཚོ *kha-tsho* boasting: ཁ་ཚོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ *kha tsho çin-tu che-wa* a great swaggerer (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཚོད *kha-tshod* the weighing: ཁ་ཚོད་ལྟ་ཕྱིར་ཚིག་གི་ལན་སྨྲས་པ *kha-tshod, blta phyir tshig-gi lan smras-pa* (*A. 6*) considering one's expression with a view to reply to it. (ཚིག་གང་འདྲ་ལབ་ཡོང་ཚོད་ལྟ་བ *tshig gañ-hdra lab-yoñ tshod lta-wa.*)

ཁ་ཚོན = ཁ་བསྒྲིག *kha-tshon* = *kha-bsgrig*, ཁ་བཅམ *kha-bcham* or ཁ་མཐུན *kha-mthun* unanimous, of one voice or opinion. Generally used with གཅོད་པ, meaning 1. as in [illegible] (*A. 5*), all unanimously and firmly agreed upon; lit. ཁ་ཚོན *kha-tshon* colour; hence to be all of one colour in the face, *i.e.*, to be of the same opinion. 2. = ཐག་གཅོད་པ *thag gcod-pa* a final decision or resolution: [illegible] (*A. 15*) they all resolved to forsake their kingdoms; མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཁ་ཚོན་ཆོད་དཀའ *mthaḥ gcig tu kha-tshon chod dkaḥ* it is difficult to arrive at a final decision. 3. surface or width (*Jä.*).

ཁ་མཚུལ *kha-mtshul* मुख muzzle; mouth; the lower part of the human face.

ཁ་བཙངས་པ *kha btshañs-pa* = སྨོད་པ *smod-pa* to slander; to curse (*Mñon.*).

ཁ་བཙོག *kha-btshog* abuse: ཁ་བཙོག་ཆེན་པོ *kha-btshog chen-po* a great abuser, a reviler.

ཁ་འཛིན *kha-hdsin* कोकिल the cuckoo.

ཁ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ *kha-hdsin byed-pa* to receive in a friendly spirit; to be kind; to assist (*Jä.*); also to govern; [illegible]

sent or commissioned for governing (*Dsam. 25*).

ཁ་འཛིན་གསུམ *kha-ḥdsin gsum* are the following three: སུག་སྨེལ *sug-smel* त्रिपुट small cardamom, *Convolvulus turpetthum*; གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* saffron; and པི་པི་ལིང *pi-pi-liṅ* long pepper (*Sman. 450*).

ཁ་འཛུམ་པ *kha hdsum-pa* to shut the mouth.

ཁ་ཞན *kha-shan* of inferior quality or of low position: ཁ་ཞན་པའི་རྒྱུག་བཟང the misfortune of being of low birth (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤུར *kha-shur* water-hen (*Sch.*).

ཁ་ཞེ *kha-she* mouth and mind: ཁ་ཞེ་མི་མཆུངས་པ *kha-she mi mchuṅs-pa* hypocrisy; hypocrite; ཁ་ཞེ་མེད་པ *kha-she med-pa* unfeigned; sincere.

ཁ་ཞེང *kha-sheṅ* breadth, expanse, *e.g.*, of the heavens.

ཁ་ཞེན *kha-shen*=*kha-lub shan-pa* modest in speech; also not able to speak well.

ཁ་ཞེས *kha-shes* food, victuals (*Cs.*).

ཁ་ཟམ *kha zam*, ཁ་ཆེ་ཟམ *kha-che zam* a kind of chintz from Kāshmir; also a kind of cloth or silk stuff in variegated colours: བལ་ཟམ *bal zam* chintz from Nepal.

ཁ་ཟས *kha-zas* food, either in general or some particular article of food: ཁ་ཟས་ལ་བརྐམ་པར་གྱུར *kha-zas la brkam-par gyur* he longed for food; ཁ་ཟས་གཙང་མ *kha-zas gtshaṅ-ma* clean food, or clean in (taking food). In Sikk. *khabse* sweet cakes, etc.

ཁ་ཟུམ་པ *kha zum-pa* to close the mouth or any opening.

‡ ཁ་ཟུར *kha-zur* or ཁ་སུར *kha-sur* खर्जूर the date fruit.

ཁ་ཟེར་བ *kha zer-wa* मुखर loquacious.

ཁ་གཟར *kha-gzar* spoon or ladle.

ཁ་གཟི *kha-gzi* or ཁ་གཟེ *kha-gze* in *W.* rake in gardening; in Spiti a carrier's load; *kha ze-pa* a coolie (*Jä.*).

ཁ་བཟང *kha-bzaṅ*=ཚིག་གི་གཏང་རག *tshig-gi gtaṅ-rag* good speech; one who speaks pleasantly (*Mṅon.*).

ཁའི་ཉིན *khaḥi-ñin* पूर्वेद्युस् the day before yesterday.

ཁ་འོག *kha-ḥog* lit. face downward; downcast; ཁ་འོག་ཏུ་བཅུག་པ *kha ḥog-tu bcug-pa* or ཆུད་པ *chud-pa* to subjugate one, or to enforce obedience upon; ཁ་འོག་ཏུ་བལྟས་ཏེ་ཤི་བ *kha ḥog-tu bltas-te çi-wa* to die falling down head-long, *i.e.*, with the face downward.

ཁ་ཡ *kha ya* lit. being one's partner or match as to speaking, but in general partner, assistant; ཁ་ཡ་བྱེད་པ *kha-ya byed-pa* to assist: ཁ་ཡི་ཡ་ང་མི་ནུས I am not his match, not able to compete with him; with regard to things, I am not equal to the task (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཡིག *kha-yig* खाकार the letter ཁ, a label; a letter or writing on the cover of any parcel or letter; an inscription.

ཁ་ཡེལ *kha-yel* the spout (of a kettle or any other vessel): ཆུམ་པའི་ཁ་ཕྱིར་འཕྱང་བ་ཁ་ཡེལ་ལ་མཆུ་འཛོམས་པ drawing with his lips at the spout which hangs down outside the vessel (*A. 23*).

ཁ་ཡོག *kha-yog* a false charge (*Jä*): མ་ཉེ་པའི་ཁ་ཡོག་བྱུང *ma ñe-paḥi kha-yog byuṅ* (*C.*) he was unjustly accused (*Jä.*); མ་ཉེས་པར་སྒྲོད་ཁ་མཆུ་དང་མི་ཁ་བྱུང་བ་རྟོགས་ཚབ་ལ་དོན་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ཡོག་བྱུང unfounded accusations arise such as those coming by word of mouth and by implication, though one is guiltless.

ཁ་གཡེལ *kha-gyel* wide mouth: ལྷུན་པོ་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་དབྱིབས་སྣོད་ཁ་གཡེལ་བ་ལྟར the shape of Sumeru resembled that of a vessel placed with its wide mouth upwards (*i.e.*, like a pyramid on a point) (*Ya-sel. 35*).

ཁ་གཡོགས *kha-gyogs*=ཁ་ཁེབས *kha-khebs* cover of a vessel or basket (*G. kaḥ. 77*).

ཁ་ར *kha-ra* in *W.* for ཀ་ར *ka-ra*, sugar (*Jā.*); trough; manger (*Sch.*).

ཁ་རག *Kha-rag* n. of a place in Tibet. ཁ་རག་སྒོམ་ཆུང n. of a celebrated lama of the Kādampa School of Buddhism.

ཁ་རས *kha-ras* neck-cloth; a towel.

ཁ་རི *kha-ri* or ཁ་རུ *kha-ru*, v. ཁལ་རི *khal-ri*.

ཁ་རུ་ཚྭ *kha-ru tshwa*=ཚྭ་ནག་པོ black salt used medicinally (*Mṅon.*): ཀཙཙ, བིཊ, བིཊ་ལཝཎ a kind of salt (procured by boiling earth impregnated with saline particles); a particular kind of salt of fetid odour (used medicinally as a tonic aperient). It is black in colour and is prepared by fusing fossil salt with a small proportion of *emblic myrobalan*, the product being muriate of soda with small quantities of muriate of lime, sulphur and oxide of iron (*M. Wills.*). *Kha-ru tshwa-yis drod skyed sbos-pa daṅ sgeg daṅ bgyiṅ khrog bad rluṅ bjoms-par byed* flatulence, accompanied with belching, rumblings, phlegm, and wind, is overcome by the medicinal salt.

Syn. རུ་ཚ་ཀ *ru-tsa ka*; སྨིན་ཚྭ *smin-tshwa*; བི་ཏམ་ལོ *bi-tam lo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁ་རེ་སྐྱེངས=ཁ་སྐྱེངས་པ *kha skyeṅs-pa* or ངོ་ཚ་བ *ṅo tsha-wa* to be ashamed.

ཁ་རེག་པ *kha reg-pa* to touch anything by the lips; to put one's mouth to a thing in order to eat or drink it.

ཁ་རོ *kha-ro* taste in the mouth.

ཁ་རོག *kha-rog*=ཁ་བཙུམ *kha-btsum* silent, without reply: དེ་བས་རྣ་བ་མ་ཚ་ཁ་རོག་སྡོད therefore remain silent with untingling ear! ཁ་རོག་སྡོད་ཅིག *kha-rog sdod-cig* be silent; do not speak. ཁ་རོག་པ is also freq. ཁ་རོག་གི་འདུག་པ to remain silent.

ཁ་རོག་པ *kha rog-pa* ཕྱུགས a kind of drug, prob. sulphate of copper.

ཁ་རླངས *kha-rlaṅs* བཀའ vapour from the mouth.

ཁ་ལ་མེ་འབར *kha-la me-hbar* n. of the King of the Yi-dag or *Preta*.

ཁ་ལ་རེག་པ *kha-la reg-pa*=metaph. ཟས *zas* to eat; do eat (*K. g.* ཁ 28).

ཁ་ལ་སླ་ཏེ་དོན་ལ་དཀའ *kha-la sla-te don-la dkah* easily spoken but difficult in meaning.

ཁ་ལན *kha-lan* mouth requital; thanksgiving; reply, especially angry reply; also requital for food received (*Jā.*): དད་མས་ཁ་ལན་བསམ་ངན་འཁྲུག when disordered with evil thoughts, the food of faith is my reply (*Mil.*).

ཁ་ལས་བྱུང *kha-las byuṅ* sprung forth from the mouth.

ཁ་ལིན་པ *Kha-lin-pa* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཁ་ལེ *kha-le*, v. ཁྱ་ལེ *khya-le*.

ཁ་ལེབ *kha-leb* cover, lid.

ཁ་ལོ *kha-lo* 1. =ཁ་ཕྱོགས *kha-phyogs* towards the mouth. 2. prow of the ship (*Schr.*); according to others the helm གྲུ་ཁ. 3. acc. to *Cs.* and *Jā.* the glans-penis.

ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo sgyur-pa* or *sgyur-wa* ཡུགས, ཡནཏ; སཱར, སཱརཐི, ཡནཏ; ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་མཁན *kha-lo sgyur-mkhan* one who steers; also a governor, a driver, a charioteer. See especially in narrative of early life of the Buddha in Dulwa.

ཁ་ལོ་པ *kha lo-pa*=ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ *kha phyogs-pa* སཱརཐི, སཱར; ཁ་ཕྱོགས་སྒྱུར་མཁན *kha phyogs sgyur-mkhan* one who leads or guides; also a shadow.

ཁ་ལོག་པ *kha-log-pa* to reply; to contradict: ཕྱི་ལ་འགྲོ་ན་ཚུར་ཁ་ལོག་པ *phyi-la hgro-na tshur kha log-pa* walking out he returned hither.

ཁ་ཤ *kha-ça* the spotted deer (*Jä.*); elk (*Sch.*). In Sikk. the common deer of the Duars is called ཁ་ཤ. ཁ་ཤའི་ཇ་ཁུག *kha-ça-yi ja-khug* a tea bag made of deer-skin.

ཁ་ཤགས *kha-çags* jest; joke in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤས *kha-ças* (sounded "*kha-she*") some; colloq. in *C.*

ཁ་ཤུགས་ཅན *kha-çugs-can* or ཁ་ཤེད་ཅན *kha shed-can* eloquent; ཁ་ཤུགས་མེད་པ *kha-çugs med-pa* one who has nothing much to say, same as སྐད་ཆ་ལབ་རྒྱུ་མེད་པ *skad-cha lab-rgyu med-pa.*

ཁ་ཤོབ *kha-çob* in colloq. lies; obscene talk; idle talk.

ཁ་ཤོར *kha-çor* breach of promise: ཁ་ཤོར་སོང *kha-çor soñ* the mouth has run away, denoting inconsiderate talk (*Jä.*).

ཁ་ཤོལ་བ *khä-çol-wa* ཞལ་བསིལ rinsing the mouth; sipping water and ejecting it.

‡ཁ་ཤྱ *Kha-çya* n. of a mountainous country in the north-east of India (*Ta.*); the Khasya Hills in Assam.

ཁ་བཤགས *kha-bçags*=ཁ་རྩོད *kha-rtsod* using rough language; controversy; discussion, dispute; with *rgyag-pa* to dispute: འཛུབ་མོ་འཛུགས་ཀྱི་ཁ་བཤགས་རྒྱག་ཏུ་འགྲོ pointing his fingers he goes to dispute (*Rdsa. 17*).

ཁ་བཤད *kha-bçad* talk, gossip.

ཁ་སག *Kha-sag* མཐར་འཁོབ་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a wild country on the border of Tibet (*Ya-sel. 38*).

ཁ་སང *kha-sañ*, v. ཁ་རྩང *kha-rtsañ.*

ཁ་སངས *kha-sañs* explained as སེམས་ལ་ཡོང་ཡོང་བ་ཁ་ནས་དྲང་པོ་བཤད to speak one's mind; to tell honestly what has occurred in the mind.

ཁ་སུབ *kha-sub* a bribe: ཁ་སུབ་བྱིན་པ *kha-sub byin-pa* to offer a bribe.

ཁ་སི *Kha-si* n. of a wild hill tribe of India (of the Khasya Hills) (*Dsam.*).

ཁ་སིང *kha-siñ* 1. the day before yesterday. 2. also=several weeks ago; sometime back.

ཁ་སུར *kha-sur*, v. ཁ་ཟུར *kha-zur.*

ཁ་སོ *kha-so* 1. abbreviation of ཁ *kha*, mouth, and སོ *so*, teeth. 2. the edge, border of a thing: ཁ་སོ་ལ་འཕང་ངོ *kha-so la hphañ-ño* =ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལ་འཕང་ངོ flung to the border (*Pag. 187*): རྫིངས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལས་འཇའ་ལི་བྱས *rdsiñs-kyi kha-khyer las hjah li byas*=གྲུ་རྫིངས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ལ་ཤན་རྒྱབ *gru-rdsiñs-kyi mthah la çan-rgyab* lined the border of the ship with iron plates (*A. 18*).

ཁ་སྲལ་ཆུང་ངུ *kha-sral chuñ-ñu* འོན་པ deaf.

ཁ་སློབ *kha-slob*=ཁ་ཏོན *kha-ton* learning by heart; primer used by children in *W.*

ཁ་གསག *kha-gsag*, v ཁ་བསག *kha-bsag.*

ཁ་གསར *kha-gsar* new, fresh.

ཁ་གསལ *kha-gsal* or གསལ་ཁ *gsal-kha* a message; clear language; intelligible language: ཁ་མི་གསལ་བ *kha mi-gsal-wa* obscure; not in clear terms or language.

ཁ་གསོ *kha-gso* made full by adding something more to it: ཕུད་དང་བདུད་རྩིས་ཁ་གསོ filling with the best thing and nectar in oblation (*Rtsii.*).

ཁ་བསག *kha bsag*=ཁ་གསག *kha gsag* ཁ་མང talkative.

ཁ་བསྲེ་བ *kha bsre-wa* to associate with one another, viz., in drinking and smoking together.

ཁ་བསླང་དུ *kha-bslañ-du* turned upwards: ཁ་བསླང་བ *kha bslañ-pa* to lie with the face uppermost.

ཁ་བསླུས *kha-bslus* to tempt by false hopes and promises; to deceive by sweet words.

ཁ་ཧྲག *kha-hrag* forked mouth or point; the bifurcated mouth or end of anything

made of iron or wood: ནུབ་ན་ཤིང་གཅིག་རྩེ་མོ་ཁ་བྲག་དང་ *nub-na çiṅ-gcig rtse-mo kha-hrag daṅ* in the west a tree with forked top, &c.

ཁ་ལྷག *kha-lhag* remnant of a meal.

ཁྭ *khwa* a raven: ཁྭ་སྐད་ཤེས་པའི་རིག་པ *khwa-skad çes-paḥi rig-pa* वायसविद्या the science of drawing omens from the caw of a raven.

ཁྭ་སྐྲོད་ནུས་པ *khwa skrod nus-pa* = བྱ་ཁྭ་དེད་ཐུབ་པ *bya-khwa ded thub-pa* वायसविद्रावणसमर्थ able to scare a raven—used as attribute of Buddha; as long as a boy cannot drive away a magpie he is not considered ready (by his age) to get religious instructions.

ཁྭ་ཏ *khwa-ta* the Tibetan magpie: ཁྭ་ཏའི་ཤ་ཡིས་གདོན་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད། ཁྭ་ཏའི་སྒྲོ་ཡིས་སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་བྱེད། *khwa-taḥi ça-yis gdon-nad sel-war byed, khwa-taḥi sgro-yis sgrib-çiṅ byed* the flesh of the magpie removes diseases caused by evil spirits; the feather of the magpie prevents the patient seeing apparitions, ghosts, &c.; spotted magpie or ཁྭ་ཏ་ཁྲ་བ *khwata khra-wa* fuller name for the magpie.

ཁྭ་བ *khwa-wa* = དཔྱ་བ *dpya-wa* rent or tax in kind: ཆོས་བཞིན་དུ་ཁྭ་ཧམ་དཔྱ་འབུལ *chos bshin-du khwaham dpya-ḥbul* paid rent or tax according to religious law.

ཁག I: *khag* 1. means, resource; ཁག་མེད *khag-med* = ཐབས་མེད without means.

ཁག II: a task, charge, business, duty, responsibility; of importance: ཁག་ཁུར *khag-khur* = བགན་ཁུར *bgan-khur* to take charge of a thing or person, to be responsible for anything, to be surety for anyone; ཁག་འཁུར་བ *khag ḥkhur-wa* to assume charge of; ཁག་འགེལ་བ *khag ḥgel-wa* to place in charge; ཁག་ཐེག་པ *khag theg-pa* or ཁག་རྒྱག་པ *khag rgyag-pa* to guarantee; become responsible: དེར་འཚོ་བ་ཡོང་བ་ཁག་ཐེག *der ḥtsho-wa yoṅ-wa khag-theg* I warrant you will get something to eat there. ཁག་ཐེག *khag-theg* or ཁག་ཁྱག *khag-khyag* in *O.* acc. to *Jä.* = bail; ཁག་ཆེན *khag-chen* important.

ཁག III: that which is divided off; a class, part, division, section (of a book or place); བཅུ་ཁག *bcu-khag* the tenth part; tithe: ཁག་གཉིས་ལ་ཕོག་སོང *khag gñis-la phog-soṅ* I have hurt myself in two places. ཡུལ་ཁག *yul-khag* a province, district; རྒྱལ་ཁག *rgyal-khag* kingdom; དཔོན་ཁག *dpon-khag* principality; དགོན་ཁག *dgon-khag* monastic estate or authority. དེ་དཔོན་ཁག་སོ་སོ་ནས་མཚན་གཅིག་མཆོད་འབུལ་དགོས་པས the different divisional chiefs should make religious offerings (service) for one night (*Loṅ.* ༡ *17*); སྐྱབས་འགྲོ་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁག་ཁོ་མོ་ཅག་རྣམས *skyabs ḥgro sems skyed-kyi khag kho-mo cag-rnams* we who belong to the class in whom the inclination (for religion) and to seek refuge has arisen (*A. 19*).

ཁག་པོ *khag-po* difficult, hard; colloq. "*ká-le khag-po.*" ལས་ཀ་འདི་ཧ་ཅང་ཁག་པོ་འདུག this work is very hard; ལམ་ཁག་པོ་འདུག the way is difficult; ཁག་པོ་བྱུང་ difficulties arose; ཁག་པོ་ཆེ་བ *khag-po che-wa* to suffer from want. 2. acc. to *Jä.* bad, spoiled, rotten: མར་ཁག་པོ་སོང the butter has become rancid (*Jä.*).

ཁང་པ *khaṅ-pa* = ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khaṅ-khyim* गृहं, मन्दिर, कुल, शाला, कुटिका, भवन, आवसथ house, residence, home; a building; སྟེང་ཁང *steṅ-khaṅ*, འོག་ཁང *ḥog-khaṅ*, བར་ཁང *bar-khaṅ* upper story, lower story or ground floor, middle story; གཙུག་ཁང *gtsug-khaṅ* means also the principal or central room. A *khaṅ-pa* is the opposite to ཕུག་པ *phug-pa*, a cavern. བཟོ་ཁང *bzo-khaṅ* workshop; བང་ཁང *baṅ-khaṅ* store-house, store-room; སྒོ་ཁང *sgo-khaṅ* entrance, vestibule; སྐོར་ཁང *skor-khaṅ* or more properly སྐོར་ལམ *skor-lam*, passage running round a building or temple; ཤོག་ཁང *çog-khaṅ* paper house or a house where

paper is kept or manufactured. In *W.* the scooping form or mould used in the manufacture of paper is so called. ཚས་ཁང *tshas khań* flower bed (garden) (*Jä.*). In Buddhism ཁང *khań* signifies ནང་ *nań*, inside, *i.e.*, the heart: ཁང་སྨྱུགས་ཅིང་ཕྱིར་འཛག་པ *khań myags-çiń phyir ḥdsag-pa* अन्तःपूतिरवस्रुता inwardly being corrupt, the pus issues or drops from him; མྱ་ངན་གྱི་ཁང *mya-ńan-gyi khań* mourning house; also the body; ཁང་གླ *khań-gla* house rent; ཁང་ཆུང་ गोत्रक a small house; a house or room reserved for decrepit parents; ཁང་ཆུང་བ *khań chuń-pa* an occupant of such; ཡང་ཁང་ཆུང་བ *yań-khań chuń-pa* such a person of the second degree (if, during his life, his son enters into the same right) (*Jä.*); ཁང་ཆེན *khań chen* a large house; ཁང་ཆེན་པ *khań chen-pa* महल्लक: one taking his abode in a great house or mansion (*Budh.*); old, weak persons belonging to Gautama's family.

Syn. གནས་ཁང *gnas-khań*; གནས་གཞི *gnas-gshi*; འཇུག་པའི་གནས *ḥjug-paḥi gnas*; འདུག་ས *ḥdug-sa*; འདུག་གནས *ḥdug-gnas*; ཁྱིམ *khyim*; ཁབ *khab*; རྟེན་གཞི *rten-gshi*; རྟེན་གནས *rten-gnas*; བླ་གབ་ཅན *bla gab-can*; ཕིབས་ཧོག *phibs-ḥog* (*Mńon.*).

ཁང་གཉེར *khań-gñer* गृहपालक, गृहपाल the steward of a house; the house-keeper; the person in whose charge a house is kept.

ཁང་སྟེང *khań-steń* भवनोपरि the upper roof or terrace of a house.

ཁང་ཐོག *khań-thog* or ཁང་པའི་ཐོག *khań-paḥi thog* छाद, पटल the roof or cover of a house; the top flat of a house.

ཁང་པ་བཀྲ་བ *khań-pa bkra-wa* चित्रित गृह a painted house.

ཁང་པ་བཙན་པོ *khań-pa btsan-po* a consecrated house where theives or robbers cannot have access.

ཁང་པ་བརྩེགས་པ *khań-pa brtsegs-pa* हर्म्य a masonry building; also a storeyed house.

ཁང་པ་གཡོ *khań-pa gyo* छदनं the roof of a house: ཁང་པ་གཡོགས་པ to cover a house, to roof it; ཁང་པ་རལ་ཞིང་གྲུམ་པ *khań-pa ral-shiń grum-pa* or འདྲུམས་པ *ḥdrums-pa* खण्डफुल्ल a delapidated house; a ruined edifice.

ཁང་པའི་ནང *khań-paḥi nań* भवनोदर, कोष the inside of a house; a room; an apartment.

ཁང་བུ *Khań-bu* n. of a fabulous country; a little house, cottage.

ཁང་མིག *khań-mig* a room; a cell.

ཁང་རྩ *khań-rtsa* the foundation of a house.

ཁང་བརྩེགས *khań-brtsegs* कूटागार upper house or a storied room, v. ཁང་པ་བརྩེགས་པ *khań-pa brtsegs-pa*.

ཁང་ཞབས *khań-shabs* floor; flooring of a room.

ཁང་ཞིང *khań-shiń*=ཁང་པ་དང་ཞིང་ཁ *khań-pa dań shiń-kha* house and the cultivated fields attached to it.

ཁང་བཟང *khań-bzań* प्रासाद residence; mansion. In *Budh.* चैत्य (चैत्यक), कोष्ठ, कोष्ठागाराम monument.

ཁང་བཟོ་བ *khań-bzo-wa* मर्पाजीव mason; architect.

ཁངས་པ *khańs-pa*=རངས་པ *rańs-pa* 1. delay. 2. distance,

ཁད *khad*=1. ཐག *thag* or ཚར *tshar* near. 2. litter barrow. 3. =ལྟར *ltar* like, as ཁད་སྙམས *khad-sñams*, v. འཁོད་སྙམས *ḥkhod sñams*, equal, even; དེ་མ་ཁད *de-ma khad*=དེ་མ་ཐག *de-ma thag* not distantly; instantly; as soon as; without delay: དབུགས་ཆད་མ་ཁད་དུ *dbugs chad-ma khad-du* as soon as the breathing ceases; བུ་སྐྱེས་མ་ཁད་ཅིག *bu skyes-ma khad-cig*

a child born just now; འཕུར་ལ་ཁད་ *hphur-la khad* about to fly; འགྲོ་ལ་ཁད་ *hgro-la khad* about to go; ལྷུང་ལ་ཁད་ *lhuṅ-la khad* near to fall; སླེབས་ལ་ཁད་ *slebs-la khad* as soon as (he) arrived; འཆི་ལ་ཁད་ *hchi-la khad* when about to die: ནུབ་ལ་ཁད་པའི་ཚེ *nub-la khad-paḥi tshe* when the evening drew near; དབུགས་ཆད་ལ་ཁད་པའི་དུས *dbugs chad-la khad-paḥi dus* when the ceasing of the breath approaches; ཟིན་ལ་ཁད་ཡོད་པ་ལ *zin-la khad yod-pa la* as we were just about to seize him; ཁད་དུ *khad-du* as far as: རྟིང་མ་ཁད་དུ *rtiṅ-ma khad-du* as far as the heel (*Jä.*).

ཁད་ཀྱིས *khad-kyis* = དལ་བུས *dal-bus* or རིམ་གྱིས *rim-gyis* शनैः slowly, by degrees; ཁད་ཀྱིས་ཁད་ཀྱིས *khad-kyis khad-kyis* शनैः शनैः by degrees; in slow motion.

ཁད་པ *khad-pa* the same as འཁོད་པ *hkhod-pa* to stick fast; to be seized, stopped, impeded, v. འཁད་པ *hkhad-pa*.

ཁད་པར་གྱུར་པ *khad-par gyur-pa* to be stopped or hindered; ཁད་པར་བྱེད་པ *khad-par byed-pa* to stop, hinder.

ཁན *khan* खण्ड bit; small piece (*Cs.*).

‡ **ཁན་ད** *khan-da* खण्ड confection; a medicinal syrup; treacle or molasses partially dried; དེ་ལ་ཁཎྜ་བཙོས་པ *dela khaṇḍa bsos-pa* the candy made of it (*Jä.*).

ཁན་པ *khan-pa* also ཁེན་པ *khen-pa*, wormwood (*Schtr.*); to add (arith.) (*Vai. kar.*).

ཁན་མན *khan-man* modest in *Lh* (*Jä.*).

ཁབ I: *khab* = ཕོ་བྲང *pho-braṅ* पुरी, पुर resp. of ཁང་ཁྱིམ *khaṅ-khyim*, a great man's residence; a castle; court; residence of a prince; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *Rgyal-poḥi khab* राजगृह metropolis; the capital of Magadha in Buddha's time; the modern town of Rajgir in Behar: རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ་ཀྱི་མི་རྣམས *Rgyal-poḥi khab-kyi mi-rnams* the courtiers; the people of Rājagṛha. 2. wife, spouse; ཁབ་ཆེན་མ *khab chen-ma* the first wife (who is high in rank): དེ་ལ་ཁབ་བོས་པ་མ་རྙེད་ནས *de-la khab ḃos-pa ma rñed-nas* as there was not found a wife worthy of him; འདི་གཉིས་ངའི་ཁབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བ་རྨིས་སོ *hdi-gñis ṅaḥi khab-tu byuṅ-wa rmis-so* I dreamt that these two would become my wives (*Jä.*); ཁབ་ཏུ་བཞེས་པ *khab-tu bzhes-pa* to take for a wife (*Schtr.*); ཆུང་མར་ཁབ་པ *chuṅ-mar khab-pa* to marry; to take one for his wife.

ཁབ་བཙུན་མ *khab btsun-ma* a married lady; ཁབ་བདག་མ *khab bdag-ma* = ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *khyim bdag-mo* गृहपत्नी housewife; the lady of the house.

ཁབ II: सूची a needle: ཁབ་སྤུ *khab-spu* a bristle; a needle like hair ཁབ་ཕྲ *khab-phra* a small, fine needle; ཁབ་སྦོམ *khab-sbom* a large needle; ཁབ་མིག *khab-mig* the eye of a needle; ཁབ་མིག་ཏུ་སྐུད་པ་འཇུག་པ *khab-mig-tu skud-pa hjug-pa* to thread a needle; ཁབ་རྩེ *kha-rtse* सूचाग्र, पराग the point of a needle.

ཁབ་རལ *khab-ral* also རྩེ་མ་ཁབ་རལ *rtse-ma khab-ral* सूचीगृहं needle-case.

ཁབ་ལེ *khab-le* in. *W.* difficult (*Jä.*).

ཁབ་ལེན་རྡོ *khab-len-rdo* चुम्बक load-stone; the metal that attracts a needle: ཁབ་ལེན་རྡོ་ཡིས་མདེའུ་འབྱིན་ཀླད་རུས་རྩ་ནད་སེལ the load-stone draws out arrow-heads and removes diseases of the brains, bones and veins.

ཁབ་ལོང *khab-loṅ* अयस्कान्त the magnet; lit. the needle-lifter.

ཁབས *khabs* n. of a disease (*Jä.*).

ཁམ *kham* 1. colour. 2. a bit; a small piece of anything. 3. the point of a reed pen. 4. appetite (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་ཁམ། *kham-kham*, སེར་ཁམ་ཁམ *ser-kham kham* or pale yellow: མདོག་སེར་ཁམ་ཁམ་སྨུག་མའི་མདོག *mdog ser kham-kham smug-maḥi mdog* the colour was pale-yellow, *i.e.*, the colour of a dry bamboo.

ཁམ་ཁུམ། *kham-khum* uneven, explained, as པགས་འཁྱུར་རམ་གཉེར་མ་ལྟ་བུ "in ridges, like a puckered skin."

ཁམ་གང་ *kham-gaṅ* or ཁམ་གཅིག *kham-gcig* a bit; ཟས་ཁམ་གཅིག a mouthful of food: ཟ་རྒྱུ་ལྟ་བུ་རེ་འབད་དེ་ཁ་ལ་ཆུག་པའི་ཚད the measure of food in each piece that can be put in the mouth at once when eating; ཁམ་ཆུང་ *kham-chuṅ* a morsel.

ཁམ་སྟར་ *kham-star* abbreviation of ཁམ་བུ་དང་སྟར་ག *kham-bu-daṅ star-ga, i.e.*, peach and walnut.

ཁམ་ལྡོག *kham-ldog* faded colour, same as ཁམ་ལོག *kham-log*, want of appetite; nausea, aversion, dislike (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་པ *kham-pa* 1. fox coloured; sorrel; brownish; ཁམ་ནག *kham-nag* dark brown: རལ་པ་ཁམ་ནག *ral-pa kham-nag* dark brown looks or mane. 2. porcelain-clay; china clay. 3. *Tenacetum tomentosum*, a very aromatic plant growing on the high mountains of Tibet. 4. a native of *Khams* in Eastern Tibet.

ཁམ་ཕོར *kham-phor* शराव, शराव a cup or saucer made of (burnt) clay; a cup made of dough, used in sacrifice as lamps (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་འཕྲོ་མི་བཞག་པ *kham-ḥphro mi-bshag-pa* खल-वृत्तवेदक, निरवशेषक refers to Buddha having enjoined that a monk must not eat a fruit or cake, etc., leaving any of it. He should not take more than what he can or should eat.

ཁམ་བུ *kham-bu* apricot; peach; in *Sikk.* ཁམ་བུའི་རྩི་གུ *kham-buḥi rtsi-gu* the stone of an apricot (*Jä.*): མངའ་རིས་ཁམ་བུ *Mṅaḥ-ris kham-bu* dried apricot imported from Ngari: ཁམ་བུས་སྐྱ་མཁྲིས་སྐེམ་ཞིང་སྐྲ་སྐྱེད the peach dries the yellow humour of the body and promotes the growth of hair on the head (*Med.*); ཁམ་ཚིག *kham-tshig* the stone of an apricot or peach; བྱུ་རུ་ཁམ་ཚིག་ཙམ the cost of a coral of the size of the stone of a large apricot.

ཁམ་གཡག *kham-gyag* 1. lit. the *Bos grunniens* or *yak*-bull of ཁམས *Khams*, which is of a brown colour: སྤུ་ཁའི་མདོག་སེར་ཁམ་ཡོད་པ་ལ་ཁམ་གཡག་ཟེར *spu-khaḥi mdog ser-kham yod-pa la kham-gyag zer* the colour of the hair (of an animal) when pale yellow is called ཁམ་གཡག *kham-gyag*. 2. cherries, morels (*Jä.*).

ཁམ་རན་པ *kham ran-pa* परिमाणमात्रोपयत a horse's bit that fits well.

ཁམ་ས *kham-sa* clay for making pottery.

ཁམ་སང་ *kham-saṅ* = ཆབ་སང་ *chab-saṅ*, གཞོན་པ *goin-pa*, etc., resp. evacuation; purging; making water.

ཁམ་སེར *kham-ser* of a slightly pale-yellow; colour resembling the colour of dried bamboo, v. ཁམ་ཁམ *kham-kham*.

ཁམས I: *khams* = དངས་ག *daṅs-ga* appetite.

ཁམས II: धातु the health, condition, physical constitution of the body; also root; a constituent or essential part; that which constitutes the nature of a thing. Used colloq. as in *kusho, khye'-kyi khams ta-sam ?* "Sir, how are you ?" (*Snd. Hbk.*): ཁམས་ཞེས་པ་སྤྱིར་རང་བཞིན་ནམ་ངོ་བོ་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་དོན་ཅན་ཡིན་ཏེ་རླུང་གི་ཁམས་ཞེས་པའི་ཁམས་དེ་ནི་རླུང་རང་གི་ངོ་བོ་ཡིན། *khams shes-pa spyir raṅ-bshin nam ṅo-bo la ḥjug-paḥi don-can yin-te rluṅ-gi khams shes-paḥi khams de ni rluṅ raṅ-gi ṅo-bo yin.*

ཁམས། III: the six elements, earth, air, fire, water, the heavenly ether, and *nam-shes* or the physical substance of the mind. For the last two, arterial blood and seminal fluid are sometimes substituted. Also there are the eighteen elements acc. to the Buddhists, namely, the five organs of sense, together with *manas* (mind); the six faculties or senses dependent on these and also the six ideas produced by these six faculties. Any one of the five properties or qualities of the elements observed by the organs of sense, viz., sound, tangibility, colour, flavour and smell, is also so called.

ཁམས་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་མིག་སོགས་རྟེན་དབང་པོའི་ཁམས་དྲུག་དང་། མིག་གི་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་སོགས་བརྟེན་པ་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཁམས་དང་། གཟུགས་ཁམས་སོགས་དམིགས་པ་ཡུལ་གྱི་ཁམས་དྲུག་དང་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་དོ། *khams ḅco-brgyad-kyi mig sogs rten dwaṅ-poḥi khams drug daṅ mig-gi rnam-par çes-pa sogs brten-pa rnam-par çes-paḥi khams daṅ gzugs-khams sogs dmigs-pa yul-gi khams-drug daṅ ḅco-brgyad-do* may be rendered.

The eighteen ཁམས *khams* or *Dhātu* acc. to the Buddhists are:—

I.—The organs themselves: མིག *mig* eye; རྣ་བ *rna-wa* ear; སྣ་བ *sna-wa* nose; ལྕེ *lce* tongue; ལུས *lus* body; and ཡིད *yid* the mind.

II.—གཟུགས *gzugs* bodily form; སྒྲ *sgra* sound; དྲི *dri* smell; རོ *ro* taste; རེག *reg* touch; ཆོས *chos*, धर्म attributes.

III.—The རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ *rnam-par çes-pa* *Vijñāna* or consciousness produced by the organs of sense, &c. The *Vijñāna* of མིག *mig*, of རྣ་བ *rna-wa*, of སྣ་བ *sna-wa*, of ལྕེ *lce*, of ལུས *lus* and of ཡིད *yid*, *i.e.*, eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind.

ཁམས། IV: empire; realm; territory; domain: ཡུལ་ཁམས *yul-khams* political territory; empire, in a geographical sense (*Jä.*); རྒྱལ་ཁམས *rgyal-khams* kingdom: རྒྱལ་བའི་ཁམས *rgyal-waḥi khams* the province or sphere of the Buddhas, also of their spiritual influence: རྒྱལ་ཁམས་འགྲིམ་པ *rgyal-khams ḥgrim-pa* to roam over the kingdoms, the countries (*Jä.*): ཁམས་ཆེན empire; also the earth.

ཁམས། V: लोक world: ཁམས་གསུམ *khams-gsum* त्रैलोक्य, त्रिधातु the sensual world, viz:—(1) कामधातु or कामलोक (འདོད་པའི་ཁམས *ḥdod-paḥi khams*) the phenomenal world; (2) रूपधातु; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *gzugs-kyi khams* the world of astral forms; (3) अरूपधातु; གཟུགས་མེད་ཁམས *gzugs-med khams* the spiritual world, *i.e.*, the world of formless spirits.

ཁམས། VI: n. of the easternmost districts of Tibet, embracing some dozen semi-independent petty states, about half of which own allegiance to Lhasa, and the rest give joint allegiance to both China and Lhasa. ཁམས *Khams* and སྒང *Sgaṅ* are the two lower regions of Tibet; these constitute what is called བོད་ཆེན *Bod-chen* or Greater Tibet.

ཁམས་བརྟགས་པ *khams brtag-pa* or ཁམས་བརྟགས་བྱེད་པ *khams-brtag byed-pa* one who draws omens: ཐེག་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་ཁམས་བརྟགས་བྱེད་པ *theg-pa gsum-gyi khams-brtag byed-pa* (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཁམས་ཆེན་པོ *khams chen-po*=དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* mercury; quicksilver (*Mṅon.*).

ཁམས་དྭངས་པ *khams dwaṅs-pa*=ཁམས་བདེ་བ *khams bde-wa* good health. When glass is pure ཤེལ་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ *çel dri-ma med-pa* and clean it is called ཤེལ་ཁམས་དྭངས་པ *çel-khams dwaṅs-pa*. A clear cloudless sky ནམ་མཁའ་སྤྲིན་མེད་པ is said to be *Nam-khams dwaṅs-pa*; སེམས་སྒྲིབ་པ་མེད་པ *sems sgrib-pa med-pa* the mind when it is free from defilement or sin

ཁམས་བདེ་ *khams-ḅde* = ནད་མེད་པ་ *naḍ meḍ-pa* free from disease; health.

Syn. སྐུ་གཟུགས་བདེ་ *sku-gzugs ḅde*; ཉེར་འཚེ་མེད་ *ñer-ḥtshe meḍ*; ཉེ་ཤོག་དཀོན་ *ñe shog-dkon*; གནོང་མེད་ *gnoṅ-meḍ*; སྙུན་མེད་ *sñun-meḍ*; ནད་བུ་མེད་ *naḍ-bu-meḍ*; འབྱུང་བའི་སྙོམས་ *ḥbyuṅ-ḅaḥi sñoms*; བྲོ་མི་འཚལ་ *bro mi-ḥtshal* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁམས་བདེ་དྲི་སྨེད་ *khams-ḅde dri-smeḍ*, སྨྲ་བ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ་ *smra-wa daṅ rjes-su ḥbrel-wa* to inquire of one's health if he is well or happy (a complementary expression used on the occasion of meeting) (*Mṅon.*).

ཁམས་བདེ་བ་ *khams ḅde-wa* or གཟུགས་བདེ་བ་ *gzugs ḅde-wa* good health; healthy constitution; the happy state both of the body and the mind: རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱི་ཁམས་བདེ་ལགས་སམ་ *Rje-ḅtsun gyi khams-ḅde lags-sam* is your reverence well? ཁྱེད་ཁམས་བདེ་འམ་ *khyeḍ khams ḅde-ḥam* are you well? (*Jä.*)

ཁམས་ལྡོག་པ་ *khams ldog-pa* = ཁམས་ལོག་པ་ *khams log-pa* want of appetite; aversion, dislike; ཁམས་རྨྱ་ *khams-rmya* nausea; falling sick (*Cs.*).

ཁམས་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས་ *khams sna-tshogs mkhyen-paḥi stobs* नानाधातुज्ञानबल the power of knowing the constitution of all sorts of bodies.

ཁམས་མི་ཉག་ *Khams mi-ñag* n. of one of the petty principalities in *Khams*.

ཁམས་མི་འདྲ་བ་ *khams mi-ḥdra-wa*, འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས་མི་འདྲ་བ་ *ḥjig-rten gyi khams mi ḥdra-wa* different or dissimilar worlds.

ཁམས་ཚན་ *khams-tshan* this term is applied to the quarters in a monastery reserved for the accommodation of the monks of a particular section of people or of some special community or those coming from one particular locality.

ཁམས་སས་ *khams-sas* rest; health; comfort (*Sch.*); recreation; recovery; restoration of health.

ཁམས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ་ *khams-su gtogs-pa* धातुपतित included in the constitution.

ཁམས་སླང་ *khams-slaṅ* = ཁམས་ཀྱི་སླང་ *khams-kyi sla-ṅa* a cooking pan made in *Khams*.

ཁམས་སླེ་ *khams-sle* better kind of coarse serge of the pattern coming from Yarkand; blanket manufactured in *Khams*: སྨུག་སླེ་ཁམས་སླེ་བཅས་རྣམ་པ་རེ་ *smug sle khams sle ḅcas rnam-pa re* each piece of blanket coats, &c.

ཁམས་གསུམ་ *khams-gsum* त्रिलोक the three worlds—heaven, earth and the nether world.

ཁམས་གསུམ་འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་ *Khams-gsum ḥkhor-los sgyur-wa* श्रीकालचक्र a name of the Kālachakra system (*Mṅon.*).

ཁམས་གསུམ་ཟངས་ཁང་གླིང་ *khams-gsum zaṅs-khaṅ-gliṅ* n. of the temple in the grand monastery of Sam-ye (*Bsam-yas*) built by one of the queens of King *Khri sroṅ ldeṅ ḅtsan* (*Loṅ.* ན 8).

ཁམས་གསུམ་ལ་མ་ཆགས་པ་ *khams-gsums-la ma-chags-pa* त्रिधात्वनासक्त is not passionately fond of or attached to the three worlds.

ཁམས་གསོས་པར་ *khams gsos-par* to repair broken health.

ཁར་ *Khar* n. of a city in *W.* (*S. Lam*).

* ཁར་འཁྲོལ་ *khar-ḥkrol* कंस (*Schr.*; *Lebensh. 93*).

ཁར་རྐྱང་ *khar-rkyaṅ*, v. ཁ་རྐྱང་ *kha rkyaṅ*.

ཁར་གོང་ *khar-goṅ* steatite; soap stone; probably དཀར་གོང་ *dkar-goṅ* (*Sch.*).

ཁར་ཆེན་བཟའ་ *Khar chen-ḅzaḥ* the Princess of Khar-chen, one of the queens of King *Khri-sroṅ ldeu ḅtsan* (*Loṅ.* ན 8).

ཁར་ཏ་ཏ་ *Khar Ta-ta* n. of a city or seaport on the mouth of the Indus, Tata (*S. Lam.*).

ཁར་པ *Khar-pa* खर 1. n. of a demon of *Puranic* India who was killed by Krishna. 2. a compound of copper and zinc; bell metal.

ཁར་བ་མགར *khar-wa mgar* कंसकार a maker of bell-metal.

ཁར་རྩང *khar-rtsaṅ*=ཁར་སང *khar-saṅ* col. yesterday forenoon.

‡ ཁར་ཛུ་ར *khar-dsu-ra* खर्जूर; ཤིང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *śiṅ-gi ḥbras-bu* the date fruit.

‡ ཁར་ས་པ་ནི *khar-sa pa-ni* or ཁ་སར་པ་ན *kha-sar pa-na* खसर्पण he that moves in the sky; gliding through the air; a name of Avalokites'vara *Bodhisattva*; Vishṇu.

ཁར་གསེལ *khar-gsel* त्रिशूल the trident carried by mendicants of the སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ Tantrik School.

ཁལ *khal* 1. primarily a load or burden in general: ཁལ་འཁྱེར་བ *khal khyer-wa* to carry a burden; ཁལ་གྱི་སྟེང་ལ *khal-gyi steṅ-la* on the top of the baggage; ཁལ་སྒེལ་བ *khal sgel-wa.* to load; ཁལ་འབོགས་པ *khal ḥbogs-pa* to take off the burden, to unload; ལུག་ཁལ a sheep load; འཁུར་འཁལ a coolie load. 2. a set weight or measure, said to equal 30lb, used for dry goods, corn, salt, tea, &c. In Tibet 1 *khal*=2 *ḥbo*=20 *bre*; hence in Sikkim and *W.* ཁལ་གཅིག *"khe-chik"* has come to mean 20 or a score of anything; འདེགས་ཁལ *ḥdegs-khal* a weighing score; the weight of 20 points on the steel-yard called *rgya-ma.* 3. a caravan.

ཁལ་ཁ *Khal-kha* the native name of Mongolia Proper, the country of Jenghis-khan, the Tartar Conqueror ཁལ་ཁ་ཁུ་རལ་བླ་བྲང *Khal-kha khu-ral bla-braṅ*, lit. "the sacred enclosure of Khal-kha"; the name applied to Urga in Northern Mongolia, where the incarnation of the Taranath Lama resides. The latter is sometimes styled ཁལ་ཁ་རྗེ་བཙུན་དམ་པ *Khal-kha Rje-btsun dam-pa*, the venerable holy one of Khal-kha.

ཁལ་ཁོལ *khal-khol* stunned; insensible (*Jä.*).

ཁལ་ཅག *khal-cag* the best sort of wool for manufacturing shawls coming from the northern solitudes of Tibet.

ཁལ་རྗེས *khal-rjes*=དོས་རྒྱབ *dos-rgyab* or ཁལ་མ་རྟ *khal-ma rta*, གླང་སོགས་ཀྱི་རྗེས *glaṅ sogs-kyi rjes* those who conduct a caravan or follow the train of packed animals, such as pony, yaks, oxen, &c.; relay of packed animals: ཁམས་སོགས་ཐག་རིང་པའི་དོས་རྒྱ་འཁལ་རྗེས *khams sogs thag-riṅ-paḥi dos-rgya ḥkhal-rjes* the relay of beasts of burden when proceeding on a long journey to *Khams*, *&c.*

ཁལ་པ *khal-pa* 1. wether; castrated ram. 2. sow-thistle, *Sonchus.*

ཁལ་བན *khal-ban* jug or pitcher to hold wine for 20 persons or a quantity measuring 20 བྲེ *bre*: དམངས་མང་ཁལ་བན་རེ་ལང་རིགས jugs of ale each sufficient for 20 of the vulgar folk of whatever class.

ཁལ་མ *khal-ma* any draught animal or beast of burden: ཁལ་མ་རྣམས་སྤང་ལ་སྐྱེལ་བ to drive beasts of burden to the pasture; often contracted into *khal*: མི་ཁལ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་གླ the wages of both carriers and beasts of burden.

ཁལ་རི *khal-ri*=ཁལ་རུ *khal-ru* or ཁ་རི *kha-ri* or ཁ་རུ *kha-ru* a measure of about 20 bushels.

ཁས *khas* for ཁ་ཡིས *kha-yis* instr. of ཁ *kha*.

ཁས་ཁྱགས *khas-khyags*=ཁས་ཐེགས *khas-thegs* or ཁག་ཐེགས *khag-thegs* to be witness; to give evidence.

ཁས་ཆེ་ *khas-che* = ཁས་བླངས་ *khas-blańs* promise.

ཁས་ཆེ་བ་ *khas che-wa* प्रतिज्ञा to promise; undertake: ཁས་ཆེ་བའི་དགེ་སློང་ *khas che-wabi dge-sloń* प्रतिज्ञाभिक्षु a Buddhist monk who has taken the vows.

Syn. ཁས་ཆེ་ *khas-che*; ཕྱོགས་བཟུང་ *phyogs bzuń*; ངེས་པར་སྙན་བྱས་ *ńes-par ṣńan-byas*; ཡོང་དག་ཐོག་ *yoń-dag-thog*; བདག་གིར་བྱས་ *bdag-gir byas*; སོ་སོར་སྙན་ *so-sor ṣńan*; གྱར་དམ་ *gyar dam*; དམ་ཁས་བླངས་པར་བོས་པ་ *dam khas blańs-war bos-par*; དམ་བཅའ་ *dam-bcab*; ཁས་ལེན་ *khas-len* (*Mńon.*).

ཁས་བརྗོད་ *khas-brjod* = གླུ་དབྱངས་ *glu-dbyańs* song; singing (*Mńon.*).

ཁ་ཉན་དྭངས་ཆུང་ *kha-ńan dwańs-chuń* = མི་ཉམ་ཆུང་ *mi ńam chuń* a humble man.

ཁས་བླངས་ *khas-blańs* = ཁས་ལེན་ *khas-len* प्रतिज्ञा, प्रतिज्ञात, अङ्गीकृत, अभ्युपगम promise; consent, approval; knowledge; acceptance.

ཁས་ཞན་པ་ *khas shan-pa* ཞུམ་ཆུང་ humble.

ཁ་ལེན་སྒན་ཁུར་ *kha-len sgan-khur* responsibility.

ཁས་ལེན་པ་ *khas len-pa* or ཁ་ལང་བ་ *kha lań-wa* अभ्युपगच्छति 1. to promise; to stand bail or security. 2. to presume; to arrogate; to accept, adopt with the mouth; to acknowledge, admit (*Jä.*).

ཁི *khi* numerical figure 32.

‡ ཁི་བི་ཛ་ལ་ *Khi-bi dsa-la* खिविजल n. of a city in the neighbourhood of the fabulous S'ambhala.

ཁིབུ *khibu* (ཁྱིང་ *khyiń* or ཁི་ཆུང་ *khi-chuń*) a small cutting-knife.

ཁུ *khu* numerical figure 62; also for ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* (humour or juice or sap), as in ཁུ་ཁྲག་སོགས *khu khrag sogs* रक्तादि, humour, blood, &c.

ཁུ་གུ *khu-gu* uncle (*Cs.*).

ཁུ་ཁྲག *khu-khrag* शुक्रार्त्तव the mixture of the semen with the uterine blood by which process, according to Indian physiology, the foetus is formed (*Med.*).

ཁུ་ཏུ *khu-tu* a hut, cottage, constructed of branches of trees (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ཐུ་ཆི *Khu-thu-chi* the title of a Mongolian nobleman: སོག་པོའི་ཁུ་ཐུ་ཆིའི་ཆས་ཐོབ *Sog-pobi khu-thu-chibi chas thob* obtained the robe of a Mongolian Chief.

ཁུ་རྡུལ *khu-rdul* = ཁུ་རྣ *khu-rna* water-spray: ཆུ་དང་ཁུ་རྡུལ་ཐམས་ཅད་རང་སར་དེངས the water in all its particles issued fresh from the clouds (*A. 149*): ནམ་མཁའི་ཁམས་མི་དྭངས་པར་བྱེད་པ་སྨུག་པ་དང་རྡུལ་སོགས *nam-mkhabi khams mi-dańs-par byed-pa smug-pa dań rdul sogs* the firmament of the sky was obscured by mists and fogs. In medical works the seminal fluid of the male is called ཁུ *khu* and of females རྡུལ *rdul*.

ཁུ་ནུ *Khu-nu* the districts of Kunawar and Bissahar on the Upper Sutlej, bordering Tibet and inhabited in the northern part by Tibetans: ཁུ་ནུའི་རྒུན་འབྲུམ grapes from Kunawar.

ཁུ་རྣ *khu-rna*, v. ཁུ་རྡུལ *khu-rdul*.

ཁུ་པོ *Khu-po* n. of a place and also of a Lama of that place (*Deb.*).

ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* = ཞུ་བ *shu-wa*; रस, द्रव, धौतं, आसव, पुटक, रेतः, यूष, सूप 1. fluid, liquid: ལྷུང་བཟེད་བཀྲུས་པའི་ཁུ་བ *lhuń-bzed bkrus-pabi khu-wa* the liquid (water) which has washed a mendicant's bowl; ཁྲུས་ཁུ *khrus-khu* dish wash; swill (*Jä.*); འབྲས་ཁུ *bbras-khu* rice-soup (*Cs.*); rice-water (*Schtr.*); ཤིང་ཁུ *çiń-khu* the sap of trees; རྩ་ཁུ *rtsa-khu* the sap of plants (*Cs.*); ཤ་ཁུ *ça-khu* broth; gravy; མར་ཁུ *mar-khu* melted butter. 2. semen virile.

Syn. ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*; ཐིག་ལེ *thig-le*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*; དབང་པོར་འགྲོ *dwaṅ-por ḥgro*; བྱང་སེམས་དཀར་པོ *byaṅ-sems dkar-po*; དྭངས་མ *dwaṅs-ma*; ཁམས་དཀར་པོ *khams dkar-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བ་ཀུན་ལྡན *khu-wa kun-ldan*=སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar çiṅ* the Sâl tree, the dried sap of which is used as incense.

Syn. ཤ་ལའི་ཤིང་ *sha-laḥi çiṅ*, ས་རྩི་ཤིང་ *sra-rtsi çiṅ*, སྤོས་དཀར་ཤིང་ *spos-dkar çiṅ*, མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤོས *mchod-sbyin spos* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བ་ལྡན *khu-wa ldan*, v. ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu*.

ཁུ་བ་བྱེད *khu-wa byed*=རྐང་མར marrow; to make a soup of; also to make an infusion or decoction of: སྐྱང་ནུ་ལ་སོགས་ཀྱི ཁུ་བ་བྱེད་པ། (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བ་འབྱིན་པ *khu-wa ḥbyin-pa*, ཐིག་ལའི་ཐིག་ལེ་འདོར་བ to emit semen.

ཁུ་བ་སེར་པོ *khu-wa ser-po*=སྐྱེར་བ *skyer-wa* n. of a plant from which a kind of yellow dye is made in Tibet (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *khu-waḥi bdag-ñid*=སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa* पुरुष meton. for a male person.

ཁུ་བའི་འཕོ *khu-waḥi ḥpho* शुक्रच्युति the discharge of the semen.

ཁུ་བའི་དབང་པོ *khu-waḥi dwaṅ-po* शुक्राणु, पारद-रस a kind of mercurial medicine.

ཁུ་བའི་སློབ་མ *khu-waḥi slob-ma* शुक्र-शिष्य=ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma-yin* असुर the class of demi-gods on Mount Sumeru who fight with the *Lha* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བེ *Khu-be* n. of a place to the west of Lhasa.

ཁུ་བོ *khu-wo* पितृव्य uncle on the father's side, *i.e.*, ཕ་སྤུན *pha-spun*, father's brother, uncle; ཁུ་དབོན *khu-dwon* also ཁུ་ཚན *khu-tshan*, uncle and nephew: ཨ་ཁུ་འམ་ཁུ་བོ་ཞེས་པ་ཕ་ཡི་སྤུན father's brother is called *A-khu* or *Khu-wo*.

ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug* कोकिल, परभृत cuckoo.

Syn. དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ *dpyid-kyi pho-ña*; ནགས་ན་དགའ་བ *nags na dgaḥ-wa*; འདབ་མའི་ཐིག་པ *ḥdab-maḥi thig-pa*; ན་ཚོད་གནས *na-tshod gnas*; མིག་མཛེས *mig-mdses*; འདོད་པའི་ཏཱ་ལ *ḥdod-paḥi tâla*; གཞན་གྱིས་གསོས *gshan-gyis gsos*; ངག་སྙན *ṅag-sñan*; དབང་སྙན *dwaṅ-sñan*; གཞན་ལ་སེམས *gshan-la sems*; འདོད་པའི་ཕོ་ཉ *ḥdod-paḥi pho-ña*; སྐད་ལ་ལྷ་པའི་དབྱངས *skad-la lha-paḥi dbyaṅs*; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་སྒྲ *sbraṅ-rtsiḥi sgra* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་གྲགས་ཟླ *khu-byug grags-zla*=ཟླ་བ་བཞི་པ *zla-wa bshi-pa* the fourth month of the Tibetan year corresponding with the month of May (*Rtsii.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་མིག I: *khu-byug-mig* eyes like those of the cuckoo; red eyes.

ཁུ་བྱུག་མིག II:=ཤིང་གི་ལྤགས *çiṅ-ki lpags* कोकिलाक्ष n. of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་བྱུག་རྩ *khu-byug-rtsa* n. of a medicinal herb.

ཁུ་མག *khu-mag* purse, money-bag; colloq. for ཁུག་མ *khug-ma* (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ཚུར *khu-tshur* मुष्टि-बन्धि the clenched hands; fist.

ཁུ་ཚུར་གྱིས་འཚོ *khu-tshur gyis ḥtsho*=གསེར་བཟོ་བ *gser bzo-wa* a goldsmith; one who makes his livelihood by the use of his fist, *i.e.*, hand-craft (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུ་ཚུར་འཆིང་བ *khu-tshur ḥchiṅ-pa* to clench the fist; also to hold with the fist (*Mṅon.*).

*ཁུ་ཚུར་བཅིང *khu-tshur bciṅs* मुष्टिबद्ध fist; closed hand (*Schr.; Kâlac. T. 131*).

ཁུ་ཚུར་སྣུན་པ *khu-tshur snun-pa*=ཁུ་ཚུར་རྒྱབ་པ *khu-tshur rgyab-pa* to strike with the fist or the half-closed fist (*Sch.*).

ཁུ་འོད་བཟའ *Khu-ḥod bzaḥ* n. of the mother of Bromston, the founder of the Lamaic hierarchy of Tibet.

ཁུ་ཡུ *khu-yu* hornless; having no horns; also a corruption of the word *khu-hyug* in colloq. Tibetan.

ཁུ་ར *khu-ra*, སྣུམ་ཁུར *snum-khur* cakes or pastry fried in oil or butter (*K. du. 327*).

ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* 1. the short soft hair of the yak, also pashm wool in general. 2. In *Lh.* venereal disease; syphilis (*Jä.*).

ཁུ་ལེ *Khu-le* 1. n. of a place in Tibet: ཁུ་ལེ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Khu-le rnam-rgyal* the Lama Namgyal of Khu-le; ཁུ་ལེའི་ཧ་བོ་གངས་རི Habo Gang-ri, a part of Khule. 2. In the Dzang-lun the word is used to denote the pan in an ordinary pair of scales on which the weights are placed.

ཁུག *khug* or ཁུགས *khugs* 1. a corner or nook; a creek, bay, gulf, inlet; ཆུ་ཁུག *chu-khug* crook in a river: ཁུག་ཏུ *khug-tu*, in the inner recess of a cavity. 2. imp. of འགུག་པ *hgug-pa* आकर्ष, drawn or attracted by; གྱེན་དུ་ཁུག *gyen-du khug* called upward, *i.e.*, to good luck or fortune; ཁུག་ཐུབ *khug-thub* earned, acquired.

ཁུག་ཁྱོག *khug-khyog* solitude; solitary place; a place with few men.

ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta*, ཁུག་ཏ *khug-ta* or ཨ་ལི་ཁུག་ཏ *ali-khug-ta* दिवौकस्, चातक, सारङ्ग the swallow, *Cuculus melanoleucus*, a kind of swallow (*Cs.*): ཁུག་རྟའི་གློ་བས་གློ་ནད་གཅོད the lungs of ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta* suppress pulmonary diseases (*Med.*).

Syn. ཆར་སྟོད *char-stod*; ཆུང་ངུང *chuń-ńuń*; སྤྲིན་ལ་སློང *sprin-la sloń*; སྤྲིན་འདེགས *sprin-hdegs*; བཟང་མོ *bzań-mo*; ཐུབ་པའི་བུ *thub-pahi-bu*; སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs*; ཆར་དགའ *char-dgah* (*Mńon.*).

ཁུག་སྣ *khug-sna* or ཁུག་རྣ *khug-rna*, निहार, महिका fog, mist, haze (during a calm, especially in spring time): mentioned also as ཡད་ཐག་ཕྱིག་རྣ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་གཅིག "one of the eight varieties of causal concatenation."

ཁུག་པ I: *khug-pa* turning like a zig-zag; also bending like a thread that is trimmed; ལམ་ཁུག་པ *lam khug-pa* the twist of a road; སྐུད་ཁུག་པ *skud khug-pa* entwining of a thread; དུས་ཁུག་པ *dus khug-pa* returning to mundane existence at the expiration of each term of life.

ཁུག་པ II: to find, get, earn, draw: ནོར་ཁུགས་པ་འང་སྲིད *nor khugs-pa hań srid* it is even possible that cash may be replenished; གཉིད་ཁུགས་པ *gńid khugs-pa* to get asleep: སྲང་གསུམ་ཁུགས *srań gsum khugs* it drew, *i.e.*, weighed three ounces (*Jä.*): ཁུག་པ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *khug-pa bco-brgyad* "the eighteen turns," *i.e.*, returns to life in the present *kalpa*.

* ཁུག་པ་ལྷས་རྩི *Khug-pa lhas-rtsi* = རྟ་ནག་འགོས་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *Rta-nag Hgos Lo-tsā-wa* (*Schr.*).

ཁུག་མ *khug-ma* पोटली also ताकली pouch little bag; small sack; རྒྱ་ཁུག *rgya-khug* Chinese bags made of leather; སྐེ་ཁུག *ske-khug* neck-bag; a bag with charmed objects or important letters hanging at the neck; a courier bag; གློ་ཁུག *glo-khug* bag carried at one's side; དངུལ་ཁུག *dńul-khug* pouch for silver, a purse; བུལ་ཁུག *bul-khug* a pouch containing soda; མེ་ལྕགས་ཁུག་མ *me-lcags khug-ma* tinder-pouch with flint; ནུ་ཁུག *nu-khug* sucking bag for babies; རྩམ་ཁུག *rtsam-khug* a bag of barley flour; ཚྭ་ཁུག *tswa-khug* a salt bag; ཞིབ་ཁུག *shib-khug* little bag for flour; གཡང་ཁུག *gyań-khug* pouch containing auspicious articles to draw good luck.

ཁུགས་པ *Khugs-pa* n. of a dynasty originated at a place called *Khugs-pa*: རྒྱལ་རབས་ཁུགས་པ་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཡང་ཏིག་ལས་གསང་བའི་དགེ is the n. of a historical work containing accounts of the succession, dynasty, etc., of kings narrated by Khugs-pa Thugs-rje chenpo (*Yig. 9*).

ཁུང *khuṅ* I: hole, pit, hollow, cavity, originally used, only of dark holes and cavities: ཁུང་ཉལ *khuṅ-ñal* बिलेशय that sleeps in a lair or hole; a snake; སྣ་ཁུང *sna-khuṅ* nostril; ཆབ་ཁུང *chab-khuṅ* a sink; མཆན་ཁུང *mchan-khuṅ* armpit: armhole; གཏེར་ཁུང *gter-khuṅ* a sink; a gutter; མདའ་ཁུང *mdaḥ-khuṅ* loop-hole: a hole made by an arrow; བྱི་ཁུང *by-ikhuṅ* mouse-hole; བྲག་ཁུང *brag-khuṅ* a cleft in a rock; བསོ་ཁུང *bso-khuṅ* peep-hole; འི་ཁུང *ḥi-khuṅ* or མིག་ཁུང *mig-khuṅ*, ཏེ་ཁུང *te-khuṅ* are used of any hole in walls, clothes, &c., caused by natural or artificial causes.

ཁུང་ II: = རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa* root: དེའི་ཁུང་ནས་བོད་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཅན་དང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ *debi khuṅ nahan Bod-kyi sems-can dan Saṅs-rgyas-kyi bstan-pa* from that root the living beings of Tibet and the religion of Buddha spread out, &c. (*A. 128*).

ཁུང་དྲོགས *khuṅ-drogs* soot of an oven or chimney (*Sch.*).

ཁུང་པ *khuṅ-pa* or ཁུང་པོ *khuṅ-po* a large hole.

ཁུང་བུ *khuṅ-bu* = ཁུང *khuṅ* a small hole (*Cs.*); སྤུའི་ཁུང་བུ *spu-hi khuṅ-bu* the passage of perspiration; hair-hole or cavity.

ཁུང་བུ་ཅན *khuṅ-bu can* full of cavities or holes.

ཁུང་ཙེ *Khuṅ-tsi* or ཁུང་ཕུའུ་ཙེ *Khuṅ phuḥu tsi* Confucius, the first law-giver of China and founder of Confucianism.

ཁུངས *khuṅs* origin, source: ཁུངས་སྐྱེལ *khuṅs-skyel* the act of making over the charge of any office or store in a faithful manner without anything missing, making use in full of that bought over as a loan, &c.: ཆོས་ཁུངས་དག་པ *chos khuṅ dag-pas* pure and uninterpolated religious work; also pure religion: རྒྱུད་པ་ཁུངས་དག་པ *rgyud-pa khuṅs dag-pa* of pure origin or lineage. The word ཁུངས་དག་པ *khuṅs dag-pa* is also applied to articles of the best make and quality from well-known centres of trade: འདིར་ཡོད་རྨོངས་མི་རྣམས་ནས་ཁུངས་སྐྱེལ་ཐུབ་པའི་གསོལ་ཞུ་འབུལ *hdir yod rmoṅs-mi-rnams nas khuṅs-skyel thub-pahi gsol-shu hbul* the benighted people of that place petitioned stating the real state (of affairs). ཁུངས་ཐུབ *khuṅs-thub* pure and real, original; ཁུངས་མེད *khuṅs-med* or ཁུངས་ངན་པ *khuṅs-ṅan-pa* having no good origin, *i.e.*, mean, inferior: གཏམ་ཁུངས *gtam-khuṅs* historical or traditional source; record; document: གཏམ་ཁུངས་ཟ་འཇིན *gtam khuṅ z-oanyin* the source of that speech is divine. བསྒོམ་པ་ལ་ནམ་དྲིས་ན་རྣམ་རྟོག་ས་བོན་དང་བཅས་པ་སྤོང་ནུས་པའི་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་གནད་ཡིན་ནོ If asked what is the nature of meditation, it is the secret source of being able to abandon imaginative thoughts (*rnam-rtog*) together with their seed (*Lam. ṭi., 45*).

ཁུངས་མ *khuṅs-ma* = དངོས་ནས་ཡོད་པ *dṅos-nas yod-pa* original and really existing or སྤུས་དག་པོ *spus dag-po*, of excellent quality, same as ཁུངས་གཙང་མ་འགའ་ཞིག་གི་ཁུངས་མ་ནས་འབྱུང་བའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན some of pure descent had reasons arising from genuine grounds.

ཁུངས་བཙུན *khuṅs-btsun* well-founded; genuine; of undefiled origin: བོན་གཞུང་གང་ཞིག་ཁུངས་བཙུན་ལས་བཤད་པ as described in whatever Bon texts that have a genuine origin.

ཁུད *khud* coat-lap or any makeshift cloth; wrapper: གོས་ཀྱི་ཁུད་དུ་དྲིལ་ཏེ་ཁུར *gos-kyi khud-du dril te khur* carried wrapped in the flap of his coat; ཁུད་དུ *khud-du* aside, apart; secretly; ཁུད་དུ་འཇོག་པ *khud-du hjog-pa* to put; lay aside: ཁུད་དུ་བྱས་པ *khud-du byas-pa* to have shown one's authority over a thing which belongs to many.

ཁུད་པ ***khud-pa*** pocket, pouch (*Sch.*): རྫས ***rdsas*** or སྐྱེལ་རྫོངས ***skyel-rdsoṅs*** यौतुक anything sent; a dowry; an article presented.

ཁུད་མ ***khud-ma*** side; edge (*Cs.*).

ཁུད་ཟེ ***khud-ze*** for ཁུད་ལ་གཟད ***khud-la gzad*** hold forth the lap of your coat!

ཁུན་ཏི ***khun-ti*** or ཁྱེན་ཏི ***khyen-ti*** is stated to be used in *Pur.* for he or she (*Jä.*).

ཁུན་པ ***khun-pa*** कूजन the uttering of any inarticulate sound; cooing; moaning; the rattling of wheels; rumbling of the bowels; to grunt (*Jä.*); to groan (*Sch.*).

ཁུམ་བུ ***Khum-bu*** n. of a place in the confines of Tibet and Nepal (*S. kar. 77*).

ཁུམ(ས) ***khum(s)*** crooked (*Jä.*).

ཁུམས་ལག ***khums-lag*** = སྐྱེས་ལག ***skyes-lag***, དོན་འགྱུར་ཡིན ***don ḥsgyur-yin*** diminished; changed: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་དད་པ་ཁུམས་ལག་ན if your faith be diminished (*A. 86*).

ཁུར ***khur*** or ཁུར་པོ ***khur-po*** भार burden; load for men: ཕ་རེང་བའི་ཁུར་ཐོགས་པ the father's burden having fallen on the son (*Pag. 23*): ཁུར་ཁྱེད་ལས་འཚོ་བ་ཞིག one that lives by carrying loads (*Ja.*): ཁུར་ཤིང ***khur-çiṅ*** wooden pole over the neck from the ends of which loads are carried; a milkmaid's yoke-pole is called ཁུར་འཛིན ***khur-ḥdsin***: ཁུར་ཁུར་པོ ***khur-khur-po*** he who carries the bodily existence is ***Puṅ-gala***; a corporeal being; ཁུར་གྱིས་ཐུབ་པ ***khur-gyis dub-pa*** भारक्लिष्ट one worn out by carrying loads; ཁུར་གྱིས་ནོན་པ ***khur-gyis non-pa*** one drooping under a burden or load, also pressed down by responsibilities and sufferings: སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་པོའི་ཁུར་གྱིས་ནོན་པར་གྱུར were pressed down by the weight of many miseries; ཁུར་གླ ***khur-gla*** भारवेतन the wage for carrying a load: ཁུར་རྔན ***khur-ṛṅan***. id.

ཁུར་ལྕི་བ ***khur ḷci-wa*** heavy load or responsibility: རྒས་ཏེ་འཆི་བ་དང་ཁུར་ལྕི་བས་ངལ being old, heavy burdens and death wore them out (*Lam-rim. 74*).

ཁུར་བརྔན་པ ***khur-bṛṅan-pa*** = གྱར་བ ***gyar-wa*** भारव (from भृ) to borrow; to take loan of.

ཁུར་ཐག ***khur-thag*** = ཁུར་ཡོངས་འདྲེན་ཐག ***khur-yoṅs ḥdṛen-thag*** or འཕྱང་ཐག ***ḥphyaṅ-thag*** the rope used in suspending loads from the ends of a yoke-like pole; rope to carry loads.

ཁུར་འདེགས་བྱེད ***khur ḥdegs-byed*** giving over a charge or responsibility or load.

ཁུར་འདྲེན་པ ***khur ḥdṛen-pa*** भारिक one who carries or draws a load; one who takes charge of.

ཁུར་པ ***khur-pa*** and ཁུར་མི ***khur-mi*** a load-carrier; a coolie.

ཁུར་འཕྲོག་པ ***khur ḥphrog-pa*** भारहार the depriving of one's charge; the robbing of one's load.

ཁུར་བ ***khur-wa***, v. ཁུར་ཚོས ***khur-tshos***.

ཁུར་བོར་བ ***khur-bor-wa*** अपहृतभार he who has laid down the burden, charge or responsibility. In Buddhism ཁུར་བོར་བ ***khur-bor-wa*** or ཁུར་པོ་བོར་བ ***khur-po bor-wa***, one who has laid down the five aggregates (***skandha***), *i.e.*, he who will not have again to take corporeal existence; one of the perfections of a ***S'rāvaka***.

ཁུར་བླངས་པ ***khur ḅlaṅ-pa*** to take over charge: འབྲེལ་བཤད་ཀྱི་ཁུར་བླངས་པས ***ḅbrel ḅçad kyi khur ḅlaṅs-pas*** having undertaken the task of expounding (*Situ. 2*).

ཁུར་མང(ས) ***khur-maṅ(s)*** or ཁུར་མང་བ ***khur-maṅ-pa***, ཁུར་ཚོད ***khur-tshod*** चिरचिर, वातुचक्र dandelion, or the (བ་གླང་ལྕེ ***ba-glaṅ ḷce***) ox-tongue (as it is called in Tibet), used as a pot-herb and medicinal plant, a kind of

edible herb: ཁུར་མང་ཚད་སྨུག་ཚད་པ་བད་ཀན dandelion is useful in fever and brown phlegm.

Syn. ཁུར་ཚད *khur-tshad*; བ་གླང་ལྕེ *ba-glaṅ lce* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos* or མཁུར་ཚོས *mkhur-tshos* गल; कपोल the cheek, the ruddy part of the face below the eyes.

Syn. ཁུར་བ *khur-wa.*

ཁུར་བཟོད་པ *khur-bzod-pa* भारवह one who is able to carry a load, who has patience to carry a burden or responsibility.

ཁུར་ལ་མི་འཇིགས *khur-la mi-ḥjigs*=ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* the earth (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུར་ལེན *khur-len* the charge of: རྫོང་སྡོད་མི་འདི་ཟླ་ཚེས་ནང་འདི་ཚེས་རྫོང་གི་ཁུར་ལེན་བྱེད་པ the resident officer in the Jong about this date of the month and year took over charge of the Jong (district).

ཁུར་བསམ་ཆེ་བ *khur-bsam che-wa* one having a sense of responsibility: ཁྱད་ནོར་ལས་ཀྱི་ཁུར་བསམ་ཆེ་བ་དགོས་པའི་བཀོད general instruction for the necessity of a sense of responsibilities in an office.

ཁུལ *khul* 1. jurisdiction; province; domain; district: གཞིས་རྩེ་ཁུལ *Gshis-rtse-khul* within the jurisdiction or province of Shi-ga-tse: ལྷ་སའི་ཁུལ *Lha-saḥi khul* all the places belonging to or within the town jurisdiction of Lhasa: དེའི་ཁུལ་ལ་བདུག *deḥi khul la bdug* is subject to him (*Jä.*). 2. also manner, state, or circumstance: མང་མ་ཤེས་ན་ཤེས་ཁུལ་གྱིས if you do not know, act the manner of knowing: མེད་ན་ཡོད་པའི་ཁུལ་བྱས if (you) have (it not), act as if you had: གཉིས་ཕར་ཚོང་ཚོང་ཕྱག་ཁུག་ཁུལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད I have been doing a little business in buying and reselling from one party to another. 3. a ravine (in *Kunawar*). 4. the soft down of furs (*Soh.*). 5. ཁུལ་མལ *khul-mal* small basket for wool. 6. very soft wool of Tibetan goat which grows next to skin, and also called ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* or བལ་འཇམ *bal-ḥjam*: ཁུལ་སྐྱེ་མོ *khul sgye-mo* made of the softest goat-hair or yak-hair: ཁུལ་ཕྱིང *khul-phyiṅ* felt made of the softest wool of goat or yak.

Syn. མངལ་ཞབས *mṅal-shabs*; མངལ་བོག *mṅal-bog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁུལ་མ *khul-ma* the bottom or the side of a thing (*Cs.*).

ཁུལ་རྩེ *khul-rtse*=ཧ་ཅང *ha-caṅ* or ཤིན་ཏུ *çin-tu* to a great measure, lit. from the bottom to the top; hence entirely, greatly (*Yig. 14*).

ཁུལ་རྩིད *khul-rtsid* an abbreviation of the words ཁུ་ལུ *khu-lu* and རྩིད *rtsid*.

ཁེ *khe* numeral ninety-two (92).

ཁེ་ཁྱེ *khe-khye* or ཁེ་མ *khe-ma* 1. profit, gain; ཁེ་སྤོགས *khe-spogs* ditto; ཁེ་ཚོང་བྱེད་པ *khe tshoṅ byed-pa* to trade; to traffic; to bargain; ཉམས་འཕྲིན་ཁེ་ཁྱེ gain; advantage obtained by experience. 2. tetter; herpes; ringworm (eruption on the skin) (*Soh.*).

ཁེ་གད *Khe-gad* n. of a place, the birth-place of ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་འཁོར་ལོ་གྲགས་པ *Lo-tsa-wa Ḫkhor-lo grags-pa* (*Loṅ.* 8 *30*).

ཁེ་གན་རྩེ *Khe gan-rtse* n. of a monastery in China erected by the Chinese Minister Ka-thi-shee (*Yig.*).

ཁེ་སྒྲུབ་པ *khe sgrub-pa* to make profit, to gain: ཁེ་བརྒྱབ་པ *khe brgyab-pa* to make a good bargain (*Soh.*).

ཁེ་ཅན *khe-can* with profit; profitable.

ཁེ་ཉེན *khe-ñen* profit and loss; risk; also good and evil, *i.e.*, ཡག *yag* and ཉེས *ñes*.

ཁེ་པ *khe-pa* in Amdo = ཚོང་པ *tshoṅ-pa* tradesman; dealer; one who makes profit

by selling or in business; ཚོང་འདུས་ཁེ་པ *tshoṅ-ḥdus khe-pa* trader; middleman.

ཁེ་བྲག་མདོ *Khe-brag-ṃdo* n. of a place in Kong-po where the eighth incarnate *Karmapa* Lama was born.

ཁེ་མེད *khe-meḍ* unprofitable.

ཁེ་རུ་འགྲོ་བ *khe-ru ḥgro-wa* to fall in price.

ཁེ་ལེ་མོན *Khe-le mon* n. of a place in Mongolia (*Yig.*).

ཁེ་སླེབས་ཆེན་པོ *khe-ṣlebṣ chen-po* very profitable yielding good income.

ཁེ་གསུམ *Khe-g̣sum* n. of a place in Tibet (*S. kar.*).

ཁེགས *khegṣ*, v. ཁ *kha*.

ཁེགས་པ I: *khegṣ-pa* to obstruct; close: མངལ་སྒོ་ངེས་པར་ཁེགས་པར་འགྱུར་རོ (the medicine) will certainly obstruct the passage of the womb.

ཁེགས་པ II: = མུན་པའི་སྤྱི *mun-pa ṣpyi* a general name for darkness, gloom or obscurity (*Mṅon.*).

ཁེངས་གཏམ *kheṅṣ-g̣tam* boastful words or language.

Syn. དྲེགས་ཚིག *ḍregṣ-tsig*; ང་རོ *ṅa-ro* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ *kheṅṣ-ḷdan ma* = བུ་མོ་དར་མ *bu-mo dar-ma* a youthful maiden (*Mṅon.*).

ཁེངས་པ *kheṅṣ-pa* अहंकार, मद 1. pride, haughtiness, arrogance. 2. pf. of འཁེངས་པ *ḥkheṅṣ-pa* to fill; become replete with. 3. गर्वित puffed up, haughty, arrogant: ཁེངས་པ་ཅན *kheṅṣ-pa-can* गर्वित् one who boasts; braggadacio.

Syn. རེངས་པ *reṅṣ-pa*; དྲེགས་པ *ḍregṣ-pa*; ང་རྒྱལ *ṅa-ṛgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁེན་འདྲ *khen-ḥḍra* a kind of cotton cloth.

ཁེན་པ *khen-pa* 1. wormwood (*Schtr.*). 2. to lean; to repose on (erroneously for འཁན་པ *ḥkhan-pa*) (*Sch.*).

ཁེབས *khebṣ* छदन, कुण्डा a cover, lid, coverlet: कुण्डा an enclosure round the sacrificial ground; ཁེབས་ཀྱི་དྲ་བ *khebṣ-kyi ḍra-wa* जाल a net (generally of iron) to cover anything; པང་ཁེབས *paṅ-khebṣ* a cover for the lap; apron; napkin; སྒ་ཁེབས *ṣga-khebṣ* a cover for the saddle; ཅོག་རྩེ་ཁེབས *cog-ṛtse khebṣ* a table cloth; ཆར་ཁེབས *char-khebṣ* a rain cloak: ཐོད་ཁེབས *thoḍ-khebṣ* a cap; hood; གདུང་ཁེབས *g̣duṅ-khebṣ* a certain beam or board above the capital of a pillar; གདོང་ཁེབས *g̣doṅ-khebṣ*, veil; cloth to cover the face; མདུན་ཁེབས *ṃdun-khebṣ* in *W* apron.

ཁེབས་འགབ་པ *khebṣ-ḥgab-pa* to place a covering (over a thing); to cover.

ཁེབས་སང་བ *khebṣ saṅ-wa* to take the covering off.

ཁེབས་པ *khebṣ-pa* = གཡོགས་པ *g̣yogṣ-pa* covered, veiled; ཁེབས་མ *khebṣ-ma* covering (*Cs.*).

ཁེམ *khem*, v. ཁྱེམ *khyem*.

ཁེར་རྐྱང *kher-ṛkyaṅ* alone; solitary: མི་ཁེར་རྐྱང་གཅིག་འདུག there was only one man, a solitary man.

ཁེར་རྒྱག་པ *kher ṛgyag-pa* to defraud; to usurp (*Sch.*).

ཁེལ་སྒོ *Khel-ṣgo* n. of a district, also that of a mountain: ཁེལ་སྒོ་རི་ལ་གདོག་རྒྱུ་ཁྱོད *Khel-ṣgo ri-la g̣dog ṛgyu-khyoḍ*.

ཁེལ་བ *khel-wa* 1. to load upon; = འཁེལ་བ *ḥkhel-wa* (*Jä.*). 2. rely upon; depend on; བློ་ཁྱེལ་བ *ḅlo khyel-wa*, བློ་ཆེས་བ *ḅlo cheṣ-wa* to have confidence in; བརྟན་ཁེལ་བ *ḅṛtan khel-wa* to be sure; to be certain; to be certain of anything; absolutely certain: དེ་རིང་ཡོང་བརྟན་ཁེལ་ཡིན *de-riṅ yoṅ ḅṛtan-khel-yin* (his) coming to-day is absolutely certain.

ཁེས་ཉིན *kheṣ-ñin* the day before yesterday (*Sch.*).

ཁེས་པ *kheṣ-pa* 1. to hit (the right thing): གནད་ལ་ཁེས་པ *gnaḍ-la kheṣ-pa* to strike the vital parts; to hit mortally. 2. one who makes profit or bargain by selling; a petty dealer, trader.

ཁོ *kho* I: numeral 122.

ཁོ *kho* II: the usual word for the pers. pron., 3rd pers., meaning he, she, or it. Although not an honorific term, it occurs in many authors in referring to both common personages and respected persons, especially in Milarapa and even in much earlier works where *kho* often refers to kings and lamas. However ཁོང་ *khoṅ* is the proper honorific term of the 3rd pers. pron. In certain districts and in some popular writings མོ *mo* is used instead of *kho* for "she," but it is considered a vulgar and illiterate usage. The plural takes ཅག or ཚོ, *e. g.*, ཁོ་ཅག *kho-cag*, they, them; also ཁོ་ཚོ *kho-tsho*, commoner in *W.* In *C.* ཁོ་རང་ *kho-rang* is the popular form for "he" or "she," &c.

ཁོ་ཏི *kho-ti* tea-kettle, prob. Chinese (*Jä.*).

ཁོ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *kho-thag gcoḍ-pa* to acquiesce in; hope for; be resigned to: ཕྲུག་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་འཕྲོགས་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཐོས་པས་འཕྲེང་ཅན་གྱིས་ཁོ་ཐག་བཅད (*Pag. 45*) hearing the account of her son having usurped the kingdom, *Hphreṅ-can* acquiesced in it. The word སེམས *sems* often precedes this phrase.

ཁོ་མཐིང་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Kho-mthiṅ lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Lhobrag, South Tibet.

ཁོ་ན *kho-na* 1. only, solely, exclusively. 2. just, exactly, the very: སྡིག་པ་ཁོ་ན *sdigpa kho-na* sin only; དགེ་བ་ཁོ་ན *dge-wa kho-na* piety alone: སྐད་ཅིག་ཁོ་ན *skaḍ-cig kho-na* only for a moment; འདོད་ཁོ་ནས་བྲལ་བ *ḥdoḍ kho-naṣ brel-wa* to be separated even from desire: སེམས་ཅན་ཁོ་ནའི་དོན་དུ་འདོད་ཅིང as he intended only the welfare of beings: རང་གིས་བྱས་པའི་ཉེས་ཁོ་ནར་འགྱུར (*Pag. 134*) it will be the fault only of one's own doing: རྒྱལ་པོས་འདོད་པ་ཁོ་ན་ཡིན that is just what has been wished for by the king (*Jä.*): སྔ་མ་ཁོ་ན་བཞིན་དུ just as before: འདི་ཁོ་ན་ཡིན་པར་ངེས the very same (man): སྲིན་བུ་ཁོ་ན་འདྲ་བ just like a worm: ཚུལ་དེ་ཁོ་ནས by the very same process: དེ་ཁོ་ན *de-kho-na* ཉིད the state of being that; true state; real state; truth; reality; opposed to what is illusory or fallacious; essential nature; the real nature of the human soul as being one and the same with the supreme spirit pervading the universe; (in philosophy) truth, reality, a true principle.

Syn. ཤ་སྟག *ça-stag*; འབབ་ཤིག *ḥbab-shig* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོ་པ *kho-pa*=ཁོ་ཅག *kho-cag* or ཁོང་ཚོ *khoṅ tsho* they.

ཁོ་པོ *Kho-po* a tribal name in Tibet: ཉག་ལེ་ལ་ཁོ་པོ་དང་ཁོ་འབྲ་གཉིས *Ñag-le la kho-po daṅ kho ḍbra gñiṣ*, the ཉག་ལེ *Ñag-le* tribe is divided into two—ཁོ་པོ *Kho-po* and ཁོ་འབྲ *Kho-ḍbra.*

ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo* བདག I; myself; ཁོ་བོ་ཅག *kho-wo cag*=ངེད་ཚོ we: འདི་ལ་ཁོ་བོས་ངོ་མཚར་གྱུར *ḥdi-la kho-woṣ ño-mtshar gyur* this produced admiration in me: ལུགས་འདིར་ཁོ་བོའི་སྤྲོ་བ་འཕེལ for this system my enthusiasm increased. In མི་ཁོ་བོའི་ལུགས་ཀྱིས the term *kho-wo* would seem to mean "himself"—the soul of man himself.

ཁོ་བོམ *Kho-bom* the early Tibetan name for Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. In East Tibet Khatmandu is still called Yam-bu.

ཁོ་མ *kho-ma*=ཁོམ *khom* knapsack; wallet (*Jä.*).

ཁོ་མོ *kho-mo* I; we (feminine).

ཁོ་གྱུ *kho-gyu* the thrashing process, which is done by driving a number of oxen fastened together round a pole that stands in the middle of the thrashing floor.

ཁོ་ར I: *kho-ra* is evidently a corruption of ཁོ་རང *kho-rañ*, མི་ཁོ་ར་རང་གི *mi kho-ra rañ-gi* of the man himself (*Ñag.*).

ཁོ་ར II: (*Cs.*) also འཁོར་ས *khor-sa* circumference; circumjacent space.

ཁོ་ར་ཁོར་ཡུག *kho-ra khor-yug* 1. space; also fence; any surrounding wall (*Jä.*); also a ditch filled with water or moat round a city or a fort. 2. ཀུན་ནས *kun-naṡ* सवर्वतः from everywhere, from all directions; ཁོ་ར་ཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ *kho-ra khor yug-tu* in a circle; in circumference (frequently in measuring) also roundabout, all round, *e.g.*, to encompass: ཁོར་ཡུག་ཀུན་ཏུ in the whole circuit, roundabout (*Jä.*): ཁོར་ཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ་དཔག་ཚད་ཕྱེད་པ extending over half a *yojana* or two miles all round.

ཁོ་རེ *kho-re* 1. in *Khamṡ* an expression of displeasure or anger towards a man: ཨ་རོགས *ā-rogṡ* Oh friend! is the opposite of ཁོ་རེ *kho-re*. 2 one of the early kings of Tibet, son of King *Lde-cug mgon*.

ཁོ་ལ་ཆེ་བ *kho-la che-wa* 1. a large space (*Sch.*). 2. dough made of རྩམ་པ *rtsam-pa* (barley flour) and beer.

ཁོ་ལག *kho-lag*=སྐུ་ལུས *sku-luṡ* limbs, the entire body: ཁོ་ལག་ཡངས་པ *kho-lag yañṡ-pa* fully developed body or prominent limbs; ཁོ་ལག་ཡངས་ཤིང་ཆེ་བ་དང་དཔལ་དང་གཟི་བརྗིད་འབར་བ་དང his person being well-developed, was large and glowed with grace and brightness; ཆེ་བ་ཁོ་ལག་ཆེ་བ་ཞེར anything that is large all over is called *kho-lag che-wa*. Also a generally well-developed shape is called *kho-lag che-wa*.

ཁོ་ལག་རྡོགས *kho-lag rdogṡ*=ལང་ཚོ་དར་བ *lañ tsho dar-wa* youthfulness; full youth (*Mñon.*).

ཁོག *khog*, freq. for ཁོང་པ *khoñ-pa* 1. the interior, inside. 2. for ཁོགས *khogṡ* or འཁོགས *ḥkhogṡ*. 3. also for འགེགས་པ *ḥgegṡ-pa*; ཤ་ཁོག *ça-khog* the carcass of an animal for meat: ཁོག་འདུད་ཁོག་པ་ཕྱེད་དང་ལྐུ་གཟུགས་སོགས *khog ḥdsuḍ khog-pa phyeḍ dañ lku-gzugṡ sogṡ* (*Jig.*) the entire body and one half of the carcass and the parts of the animal (slain).

ཁོག་གཅོང *khog-gcoñ* chronic disease in the stomach or internal parts of the body.

ཁོག་ཆུད *khog-chuḍ* for ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད *khoñ-du-chuḍ*.

ཁོག་པ *khog-pa* 1. inside; the stomach: ཁོག་པ་ལ་ཞུ་བ the digestion of food in the stomach. 2 the trunk of the body, containing the heart, lungs, liver, &c.: རུས་སྦལ་གྱི་ཁོག *ruṡ ṡbal gyi khog* the interior of the body of a tortoise.

ཁོག་མ *khog-ma* also རྫ་ཁོག *rdsa-khog* pot; earthen vessel generally used in Tibet for cooking rice, meat, broth, &c.; རྡོ་ཁོག *rdo-khog* a stone vessel or pot used in *Khamṡ* for cooking purposes; ཁོག་ཆེན *khog-chen* large earthen or stone vessels for cooking the food of a large number.

ཁོག་ཡངས *khog-yañṡ* or ཁོག་པ་ཆེ་བ *khog-pa che-wa* capacious or large interior (*Ya-sel.* 48): ཁོག་སྙིང *khog-çiñ* the core of a tree; heart-wood.

ཁོག་རྔུབས *khog-[illegible]* [illegible]; a sigh.

ཁོགས་པ *kh[illegible]* imp. of འགོགས *ḥgg-opa*, [illegible] stop

that goat from eating the flowers. 2. to cough (*Jä.*).

ཁོང་ I: *khoṅ* an honorific equivalent of ཁོ་ *kho*, he, she: ཁོང་གི་ཐུགས་ལ་ *khoṅ-gi thugs-la* in his thoughts; ཁོང་གི་སྐུ་མདུན་དུ་ *khoṅ-gi sku-mdun-du* in his presence; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཁོང་རང་ཡིན་དགོངས་ནས་ *rgyal-po khoṅ-raṅ yin dgoṅs-nas* the king supposing that he himself was meant. Plural ཁོང་ཚོ་ *khoṅ-tsho* they, them.

ཁོང་པ་ *khoṅ-pa* the interior of anything; the inside; also as adv. in the forms *khoṅ-du*, *khoṅ-na*, inside, within; also postp. *khoṅ-na*, into, within; *khoṅ-nas* out of. Certain phrases occur: ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པ་ to be anxious, to bear in mind, be impressed; ཁོང་ནས་སྐྱོ་བ་ to repeat from memory; ཁོང་དུ་སྡུད་པ་ to collect in the mind; to impress on the memory; to learn (by heart); ཁོང་དུ་མ་ཆུད་པ་ not to appreciate (*Ḥbum. 239* to *249*); ཁོང་དུ་མ་ཆུད་པ་མེད་པ་ not that it was not understood or appreciated (*Ḥbum. 239* to *249*): ཁོང་ནས་སྙིང་ཕུང་བ་ལྟར་ *khoṅ-nas sñiṅ phuṅ-wa ltar* as if their hearts had burst out; ཁོང་ནས་གདང་བ་ *khoṅ-nas gdaṅ-wa* སྐྱོབ་ to be angry or indignant; ཁོང་ནས་ཕྱུང་ *khoṅ-nas phyuṅ*= ནང་ནས་ཕྱུང་ *naṅ-nas phyuṅ* was taken out; ཁོང་པའི་དྲོད་ལ་ཕན་ *khoṅ-paḥi drod-la phan* it helps the internal heat, *i.e.*, digestion.

ཁོང་འཁྲུག་ *khoṅ-ḥkhrug* uneasiness; sorrow; anxiety.

ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ *khoṅ-khro* (*koṅ-ṭho*) or ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ་ *khoṅ khro-wa* ཞེ་སྡང་ the state of becoming angry; passion; also inward wrath, malice; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཅན་ *khoṅ-khro-can* ཁྲུག་ bitter; angry; malicious: ལེགས་བྱས་ཀུན་ཀྱང་ཁོང་ཁྲོ་གཅིག་གིས་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད་ even all the good that was done, by one angry outburst may be destroyed; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་སྤོང་བ་ *khoṅ-khro spoṅ-wa* to put away or subdue anger; ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཟ་བ་ *khoṅ-khro za-wa* to conceive anger, take dislike; to be indignant; ཁོང་ཁྲོའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་མེད་པ་ *khoṅ-khroḥi rnam ḥgyur med-pa* free from the state of passion or anger (*Pag. 180.*).

ཁོང་གང་ *khoṅ-gaṅ* full inside; solid.

Syn. ཚོད་ཡོད་ *tshod-yod*; ཁོག་ཆོད་ *khog-chod* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོང་སྙིང་ *khoṅ-sñiṅ* 1. the secret heart; the intention or design. 2. pith; core; ཤིང་གི་ཁོང་སྙིང་ the pith or inner wood of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

+ ཁོང་སྙོམས་ *khoṅ-sñom*= ཡིད་སྙོམས་པ་ *yid-sñom-pa* of even temper.

ཁོང་མར་ *khoṅ-mar* butter used in making cake-like offerings to the gods.

ཁོང་སྨན་སེར་པོ་ *khoṅ-sman ser-po* the yellow medicine from the intestines, *i.e.*, bile or gall (*Sman. 66*).

ཁོང་ཚིལ་ *khoṅ-tsil* suet.

ཁོང་འཛིན་ *ḥkhoṅ-ḥdsin*= ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ *khoṅ-khro* anger; vindictiveness (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོང་གསེང་ *khoṅ-seṅ* secret holes in rocks.

ཁོང་གསེབ་ *khoṅ-gseb* the hollow (of a tree); the inner recess: སྔོན་དྲང་སྲོང་གོ་ཏ་མའི་ཆུང་མ་ཞོལ་མེད་མ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ཤིན་ཏུ་བཟང་ཞིང་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ་ཞིག་ཤིང་གི་ཁོང་གསེབ་ཏུ་སྦས་ in ancient times the wife of Gautama the sage, Shol-med-ma by name, being very pretty and fascinating, was concealed in the hollow of a tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཁོངས་ *khoṅs* the middle; the innermost; ཁོངས་སུ་ or ཁོངས་ན་ in the midst: *khoṅs-su btshud-pa* to go into the midst; to understand; *byed-sgo che phra som-lus med-paḥi khoṅs bgros yoṅ-wa* the more and less important works, not leaving out the simpler ones, should be well studied. *Ḥgro-wa rigs drug rtsis paḥi skabs-su klu-ni dud-ḥgroḥi khoṅs-su ḥdus* when reckoning the six kinds of animated beings, include the *Nāga* among the beasts; གསེར་གླིང་དང་ཟངས་གླིང་སོགས་འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་གི་ཁོངས་སུ་གཏོགས་ Ser-ling, Zang-ling,

etc., are included in the continent of Dzam-ling: དེ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཁོངས་སུ་གཏོགས་སོ (this) is contained, *i.e.*, included in, that (*Jä.*): བསིལ་རི་ཁ་སྙོམས་པའི་ཁོངས་སྐྱིབས་ན *bsil-ri kha sñoms-pahi khoṅs-skyibs na* in the protected cleft of the cool mountain where the snow is levelled (*Ya-sel. 35*).

ཁོངས་པ *khoṅs-pa* कर्कश 1. highly injurious; violent; cruel; rough. 2. adv. crooked: ཁོངས་ཆ་འདུག *khoṅs cha-hdug* it is bent, curved, warped.

ཁོངས་རིལ *khoṅs-ril* crippled. (*Jä.*).

ཁོད *khod*=ངོས *ṅos* 1. the external appearance; outward look; surface: སྙོམས་པས་ཁོད་ *sa khod-sñoms-pa* land of even surface; plains: སོ་ངོས་སྙོམས་པ even and regular teeth: ལས་ཀ་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *las-ka la khod-sñoms-po gyis* in doing a work (business) be of even temper: ཞལ་བ་དང་ཚོན་བཏང་རྒྱུ་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *shal-wa daṅ tshon btaṅ-rgyu-la khod-sñoms-po gyis* in plastering and in painting make the surface even: མི་མང་པོའི་བཟའ་བཏུང་ལ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ་གྱིས *mi maṅ-pohi bzah btuṅ-la khod sñoms-po gyis* in giving food and drink to many people make the distribution uniform: སྲབ་འཐུག་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པོ *srab hthug khod-sñoms-po* fine and thick levelled into one. 2. v. འཁོད་པ *hkhod-pa* and འགོད་པ *hgod-pa.*

ཁྱད་ཁོད་གྲངས an average number (*Ya-sel. 35*).

ཁོན I: *khon* वैरता sbst. anger; grudge; resentment; enmity: ཁོན་འཛིན་པ *khon hdsin-pa* or ཁོན་དུ་འཛིན་པ *khon-du hdsin-pa* बध्नाति to feel rancour, hatred; ཁོན་བཟོད་པ *khon bzod-pa* forbear, endure, forgive; ཁོན་གུག་སྟེ་སྡད་པ *khon gug-te sdad-pa* lit. to sit waiting out of vindictiveness to take revenge upon; ཁོན་འབར *khon-hbar* in *W.* sting; the burning of anger or hatred in the soul (*Jä.*); ཁོན་པ་ལས་ཁོན་པར་གྱུར་ཅིང་ getting more and more spiteful.

ཁོན II: a technical term in Tibet and Chinese astrology applying to one of the eight mystical signs or *parkha* of divination; ཁོན་པ one whose lot is cast in this division.

ཁོབ *khob* fat; heavy; clumsy (*Sch.*).

ཁོབ་ཁྲོབ *khob-khrob* the sound caused by the tapping of one thing upon another.

ཁོམ *khom* wallet; leather trunk; felt or hide bag: གཟིགས་ཁོམས *gzigs-khoms* a great man's trunk: ཁོམ་འབོག *khom-hbog* a bag usually made of leather for carrying apparel and other articles on a journey.

ཁོམ་པ *khom-pa* 1. to have leisure, time to do a thing. 2. to be enabled to do a thing by the absence of external impediments (*Schtr.*): ཁོམ་པ་མིན *khom-pa min* I have no time; I cannot do it now; སྡོད་མི་ཁོམ *stod mi khom* no leisure to stay; ང་ཁོམ *ṅa khom* I am versed in; མི་ཁོམ *mi khom* not practised; མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད *mi khom-pa brgyad* अष्टाक्षणा: the eight obstacles to happiness caused by the rebirth in places or situations unfavourable to one's conversion to Buddhism. Such re-births are:—སེམས་ཅན་དམྱལ་བ *sems-can dmyal-wa* नरकजाति as hell beings; དུད་འགྲོ *dud-hgro* तिर्यञ्च as beasts, reptiles, flies, etc.; ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dwags* प्रेत ghosts; ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ *lha tshe-riṅ-po* दीर्घायुर्देव the gods who enjoy very long life; མཐའ་འཁོབ་མི *mthah hkhob-mi* प्रत्यन्तजनपद the border (wild) people; དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ *dwaṅ-po ma-tshaṅ-wa* इन्द्रियवैकल्य those who are defective in the faculties of the mind or of the body; ལོག་པར་ལྟ་བ *log-par lta-wa* मिथ्यादृष्टि following false or heretical doctrines or theories; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་རྣམས་མ་བྱུང་བ *de-bshin gçeg-pa rnams ma byuṅ-wa* तथागतानामनुत्पादस्त the

place where the Tathâgata has not (yet) made his appearance.

ཁོར་མོ་ཡུག *khor-mo yug* incessantly; continually (*Sch.*), v. ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug*.

ཁོར་ཁོར་སྤྱོད་པ *khor-wor spyod-pa* continual and uninterrupted suffering (in the hell): དམྱལ་བར་སྐྱེས་ན་ཚ་གྲང་གི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ལ་ཁོར་ཁོར་སྤྱོད་པས་ཆོས་བྱེད་དུ་མི་ཁོམ when born in hell, being subjected to torments in the miseries of heat and cold, the performance of religion is impracticable.

ཁོར་ཟུག *khor-sug* on obsolete form of ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug*, also ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-hkhor* परिवलय.

ཁོར་ཡུག *khor-yug* 1. ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-hkor*; ཀུན་ནས *kun-nas* समन्ततः चक्रवाल the horizon; the outmost limit; the outer line or circumference; ཉིན་མཚན་ཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ at all times, day and night. 2. ཉིན་མཚན་ཁོར་ཡུག་གཉིད་མེད་དུ་བཅུག kept them without sleep at all times, day and night (*Yig*): ཁོར་ཡུག་ཆེན་པོ *khor-yug chen-po* महाचक्रवाल acc. to the Buddhists, the outer wall of the world; the greater horizon from the top of Sumeru.

ཁོར་ས *khor-sa*=ཁོ་ར *kho-ra*.

ཁོལ *khol* or ཁོལ་བུ *khol-bu* abridgment; epitome; ཁོལ་དུ་ཕྱུང་བ *khol-du phyuñ-wa* abridged (*Cs.*).

ཁོལ་མཆུ *khol-mchu* the mouth of a bellows.

ཁོལ་དུ *khol-du*=ཟུར་དུ *sur-du* in a corner; marginally.

ཁོལ་པ *khol-pa* boiled (*Cs.*); boiling; bubbling (*Sch.*).

ཁོལ་པོ *khol-po*=གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po* दास a servant; ཁོལ་བྲན *khol-bran* a slave; ཁོལ་པོར་རྗེས་སུ་བཟུང་བ *khol-por rjes-su bzuñ-wa* to take; to hire for a servant: འཇིག་རྟེན་སྲིད་པའི་ཁོལ *hjig-rten srid-paḥi khol* the world is a servant of the evolving principle. ཁོལ་མོ *khol-mo* a maid-servant; a female slave; ཁོལ་པོ་སྒོག་སྐྱབས་ཀྱི་ཁུར་པོ་ཅན *khol-po sgog-skyabi khur-po-can* name of kind of vegetable medicine applied to wounds and sores, &c. (*Sman. 350*).

ཁོལ་བུ *khol-bu* a bit; a small piece.

ཁོལ་མ *khol-ma*=སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuñ* गवाक्ष 1. a window; a hole in the wall or roof of a house to serve the purpose of a window or sky-light; acc. to *Sch.* an outlet for the smoke in a roof. 2. anything boiled: ཇ་དང་ཆུ་སོགས་བསྐོལ་བའི་ཁོལ་མ *ja dañ chu sogs bskol-paḥi khol-ma* tea or water that has been boiled: དམྱལ་བའི་ཁྲོ་ཆུ་ཁོལ་མ *dmyal-waḥi khro-chu khol-ma* the boiling or molten matter of hell: བོ་ཐུག་ཁོལ་མ *bo-thug khol-ma* boiling gruel.

ཁོལ་མོ: *khol-mo* 1. གཡོག་མོ *gyog-mo* दासी maid servant. 2. a coarse sort of blanket usually given to slaves in *C.* (*Schtr.*). 3. mowed corn; a swath (*Jä.*). 4. among the herdsmen called *Dog-pa*, a bellows made of an entire goat skin.

ཁོས་རྒྱུད *khos-rgyud*, mis-spelt for ཁོལ་རྒྱུད, a slave family or mean extraction: མག་པ་ལོ་གསུམ་ཁོལ་རྒྱུད་མིན་ཀྱང་སྐུལ་རྒྱུད་ཡིན *mag-pa lo-gsum khos rgyud min-kyañ skul-rgyud yin* though the son-in-law (elect) is not a slave (by birth) yet he should be made to serve (the bride's parents) for three years.

ཁོས *khos* imp. of གས་པ *gas-pa* to split: དགྲ་བོའི་མགོ་ཁོས་ཤིག *dgra-boḥi mgo khos çig* split the head of the enemy.

ཁྱ་ཡི་ཙེ *khya-yi-tse* the running handwriting of the Chinese.

ཁྱ་ལེ *khya-le* or ཁ་ལེ *kha-le* as much as fills the hollow of the hand; handful, *e.g.*, of water (*Cs.*).

ཁྱག་པ I: *khyag-pa*, seldom ཁྱགས་པ *khyags-pa* 1. frozen. 2. the frost; ice; ཁྱག་ཐོག་ཁར *khyag thog-khar* on the ice; འཁྱག་པའི་བོད་ཡུལ *ḥkhyag-paḥi Boḍ-yul*, Tibet, the country of frost; ཁྱག་ལ་སྦྱར་སོང *khyag-la sbyar soñ*, it has stuck fast by freezing: ཁྱག་ཤུ་ཀོ་ཀོ *khyag-shu ko-ko* acc. to *Jä.* in Tsang, mud caused by a thaw; snow-water; ཁྱག་སྲན་ཅན *khyag sran-can* hardened by frost; ཁྱག་རུམ *khyag-rum* or ཁྱག་རོམ *khyag-rom* ice; pieces of ice; floating blocks of ice.

ཁྱག་པ II: to undertake; to be surety for: འདི་ཁྱོད་ཁུར་ཁྱག་གམ་མི་ཁྱག *ḥdi khyod-khur khyag-gam mi khyag* can you undertake to do this or not: བུ་ལོན་ལོགས་ལ་ཁ་ ཁྱག་ བྱེད་པ to stand as security for a loan, etc.

ཁྱད *khyaḍ* 1. difference, distinction: གང་བཏང་ན་ཁྱད་མེད *gañ btañ-na khyeḍ-meḍ* it is no matter which you give me; ང་དང་ཕྲད་པ་དང་ཁྱད་མེད *ña dañ phraḍ-pa dañ khyaḍ-meḍ* it is quite the same as if they came to myself; སེམས་ལ་ཁྱད་བྱུང *sems-la khyeḍ-byuñ* a difference of opinion arose (*Jä.*). 2. something excellent; superior; ཁྱད་ཆེ་འཕགས་པ greatly exalted; བཟོ་ཁྱད *ḅzo-khyaḍ* an excellent work of art; བསྒྲུབས་པའི་ཁྱད་ཡོང *ḅsgrubs-paḥi khyaḍ-yoñ* there will be some advantage in accomplishing it; ཁྱད་ནོར *khyaḍ-nor* the principal or chief wealth; ཁྱད་དོན *khyaḍ-don* the principal sense or reason; advantage. 3. is added to an adj. to express the notion derivable from any quality: སྟོམ་པ thick; སྟོམ་ཁྱད thickness; ཡངས་པ wide; ཡངས་ཁྱད width; གོམས་པ accustomed; གོམས་ཁྱད a habit or custom.

ཁྱད་ཁྱུད *khyaḍ-khyuḍ*, said to be གྲངས་ཀྱི་མིང་, n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཁྱད་ཆོས *khyaḍ-chos* superior or excellent doctrine; a good religious discourse, hence those who possess special qualification for miracles are called གཞན་ལས་ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ "in sublimity superior to others."

ཁྱད་དུ *khyaḍ-du* = ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyaḍ-par-du* or བྱེ་བྲག་ཏུ *bye-brag-tu* especially, particularly; also superior and excellent; ཁྱད་དུ་གསད་པ *khyaḍ-du gsaḍ-pa* to contradict; also to do the contrary (out of pride or vanity); to despise: ང་རྒྱལ་དབང་གིས་དམའ་ལ་ཁྱད་དུ་གསད *ña-rgyal ḍwañ-gis ḍmaḥ-la khyaḍ-du gsaḍ* from pride he speaks ironically to the lowly.

ཁྱད་པར *khyaḍ-par* = *khyaḍ-du* 1. difference, distinction: ང་དང་ཁྱོད་གཉིས་ཁྱད་པར་ཆེ *ña dañ khyoḍ ḍñis khyaḍ-par che* between you and I there is a great difference; དེ་དང་ཁྱད་པར་མ་མཆིས་པའི་རྟེན *de dañ khyaḍ-par ma ṃchis-paḥi rten* an image not differing from this; མིང་གི་ཁྱད་པར་ཡིན *miñ-gi khyaḍ-par yin* it is (only) a difference of name. 2. sort, kind: འབྲས་བུའི་ཁྱད་པར་ཀུན *ḅbras-buḥi khyaḍ-par kun* all sorts of fruit; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར་ཞིག *ri-ḍwags-kyi khyaḍ-par shig* a particular kind of game; ཡུལ་གྱི་ཁྱད་པར *yul-gyi khyeḍ-par* a particular place or province.

ཁྱད་པར་བཀོད་པ *khyaḍ-par ḅkoḍ-pa*, རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *rgyal-poḥi pho-brañ* an edifice of special design; palace of superb make.

ཁྱད་པར་གྱི་འཆིང་བ *khyaḍ-par-gyi ḥchiñ-wa* विषय that which binds particularly, *i.e.*, worldliness.

ཁྱད་པར་ཅན *khyaḍ-par-can* special; specially good; superior, excellent, capital: ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་གྱི་མཛད་པ་གཉིས *khyaḍ-par can-gyi ṃdsaḍ-pa ḍñis* the two special achievements or exploits (*Yig.*): བླ་མ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ཅིག *ḅla-ma khyaḍ-par-can cig* an excellent spiritual teacher.

ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyaḍ-par-du*, adv. particularly, chiefly, especially: ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ *khyaḍ-par-du ḥphags-pa* particularly eminent, noble; ཁྱད་པར་དུ་གསོད་པར་བྱེད *khyaḍ-par-du soḍ-par byeḍ* he scorns, despises, ridicules, vilifies.

ཁྱད་པར་གནས *khyad-par gnas* = བྱང་ཆུབ་ཤིང་ the *Bodhi* or *Pipal* tree (*Mńon.*).

ཁྱད་པར་ལོ་མ *Khyad-par lo-ma* excellent leaf; विशालपत्र n. of an individual (*A. K.*).

ཁྱད་མཚར་ཅན *khyad tshar-can* = ངོ་མཚར་ཅན *ño mtshar-can* wonderful; curious; strange.

ཁྱད་གཞི *khyad-gshi* the superior basis. A superior basis is alone possessed of *khyad-chos*, *i.e.*, virtues which cannot be found elsewhere. The god Brahmâ is called ཁྱད་གཞི་ཚངས་པ *Khyad-gshi tshańs-pa*, the god of excellent basis, for Brahmâ is possessed of superior moral merits, resplendence, and longevity.

ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa* = རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa* व्यापित, व्याप, व्याप्त 1. to fill, penetrate; also to embrace, estimate, comprise: འབྲུམ་པ་མང་པོས་ཁྱབ་པ *hbrum-pa mań-pos khyab-pa* full of, or quite covered with, pustules; མཁྲིས་པས་ཁྱབ་པ *mkhris-pas khyab-pa* filled, impregnated with bile; གྲངས་མེད་པའི་བསྐལ་པ་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་དུ་མ་ལས་བློས་ཁྱབ་པའི་ཡུལ་ unnumbered immeasurable *kalpas* ago; beyond what the mind is able to estimate. In grammar: capable of being joined to any word, inclusive of all; ཁྱབ་ཆེ་བ *khyab-che-wa* comprehensive; everywhere and nowhere; to be met everywhere; used also in the way of censure (*Jä.*). སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་མཁའ་ཁྱབ་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས the wisdom of Buddha encompasses the bounds of heaven; ཤེས་བྱའི་ཁྱབ་ཚད་ནི་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་དང་མཉམ་པའི་ཁྱབ་པ the domain of knowledge is commensurate with the very extremity of the heavens. 2. ཁྱབ་སོང་བ *khyab soń-wa* all-sufficing; all-covering.

ཁྱབ་ཆ *khab-cha* = བྱ་བ *bya-wa* duty, general business (of a man); work: *lugs suń-gi khyab-cha lhos med-du ynois* am executing without relaxation the general duties of both parts of life (*i.e.*, the spiritual and temporal) (*Yig. 44.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག *Khyab-hjug* विष्णु the All-pervading One, *i.e.*, Vishnu. His several names are:—དགའ་བའི་དབང་པོ་གོ་བིནྡ *Dgah-wahi dwań-po* गोविन्द the Lord of Pleasures, Govinda; ཐིག་ལེ་དྲུག་པ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཏོག *Thig-le drug-pa hgro-wahi tog*; ཐ་གུའི་ལྟོ་ཅན་སྲེད་མེད་བུ *Tha-guhi lto-can sred med-bu*; གཡོ་མེད་གླང་རྡེའི་སྐྲ་ཅན་གསོད *Gyo-med glań-rdei skra-can gsod* the immovable *Gopâla*—the killer of Kes'i; མི་ཡི་ཐེག་པ་དཔའ་བོ་བརྒྱུད *Mi-yi theg-pa dpah-bo brgyud*, ཉེ་དབང་དཔལ་གྱི་བེའུ་མཚན *Ñe-dwań dpal-gyi behus mtshan* श्रीवत्सलाञ्छन the sign S'rîvatsa on the breast of Vishnu; པདྨའི་ལྟོ་བ་བོག་དབང་སྐྱེས *Padmahi lto-wa bog dwań skyes*; དཔལ་གྱི་ལག་པ་གྱུང་དྲུང་ཅན *Dpal-gyi lag-pa gyuń druń can*; དབྱིག་གི་ལྟོ་བ་ནབས་སོ་སྐྱེས *Dbyig-gi lto-wa nabs-so skyes*; སྦྱོར་བ་བརྒྱ་པ་དཔལ་གྱི་བདག *Sbyor-wa brgya-pa dpal-gyi bdag*; འཇུག་པ་བཅུ་པ་མིའུ་ཐུང *Hjug-pa bcu-pa mihu thuń* वामन the dwarf; he of the ten incarnations; གོམ་གསུམ་གནན་དང་སྟོབས་ལྡན་བསླུ *Gom gsum gnan dań stobs-ldan bslu*; མཁའ་ལྡིང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་འཁོར་ལོ་ཕྱག *Mkhah ldiń rgyal-mtshan hkhor-lo phyag*; ཟླ་བའི་ཞིང་པོ་པད་དཀར་མིག *Zla-wahi shiń-po pad-dkar mig* पुण्डरीकाक्ष the lotus-eyed; Vishnu; མ་བདག་དང་ནི་རྔ་བ་ཅན *Ma bdsag dań ni rńa gshu-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཟུགས་ཅན་ཁྱུ་མཚོག་ལྟོ *Sna-tshogs gzugs can khyu-mtshog lto*. དགའ་བ་བརྒྱ་པ་མཐོན་པོའི་ལྷ *Dgah-wa brgya-pa mthon-pohi lha*; སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་དགྲ་བོ་གོས་སེར་ཅན *Sbyin-skyes dgra-bo gos-ser-can*; མེ་ཏོག་ལྟོ་བ་མཁར་བའི་དགྲ *Me-tog lto-wa mkhar-wahi dgra*; མི་ཡི་སེང་གེ་ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གོ नरसिंह, विष्णु Vishnu or Nrisimha.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་རྐང་པ *Khyab-hjug rkań-pa* = river Ganges.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་སྐྱེས་ *khyab-hjug skyes*=ཙན་དན་སྦྲུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *tsan-dan sbrul-gyi sñiṅ-po* वासुदेवचन्दन the fragrant sandal wood tree. Snakes generally coil round its branches; images made of it fetch very high prices.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དགའ་མ *Khyab-hjug dgah-ma*=ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ཆུང་མ *khyab-hjug chuṅ-ma* विष्णुरमा Vishṇu's lover or wife.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ཆུང་མ *khyab-hjug chuṅ-ma* विष्णुप्रिया *Viṣṇu's* wife. Her different names are:—པདྨ་ཅན *Padma-can*, पद्मावती; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ཡུམ *Hphrog-byed yum*, དཔལ་མོ *Dpal-mo*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དགའ་མ *Khyab-hjug dgah-ma*.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་དྲེགས་པའི་གདོང *khyab-hjug dregs-pahi gdoṅ*=སྨན་ཆེན *sman-chen* aconite (*Sman.* 97).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གནས *Khyab-hjug gnas* विष्णुपद a place of pilgrimage in Gaya, the temple where there is a footprint of Vishṇu.

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གནོན་པ *khyab-hjug gnon-pa*=སྤང་རྒྱན *spaṅ-rgyan* lit. the ornament of grass or སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ston-gyi me-tog*, an autumnal flower (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་བཞོན་པ *Khyab-hjug bshon-pa* the golden eagle on which Vishṇu rides: ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གི་བཞོན་པ་ཁྱུང་གི་མིང་ the different names of Garuda, the conveyor of Vishṇu—སྐྱ་རེངས་ནུ་བོ *Skya-reṅs nu-bo* the younger brother of the dawn; འོད་སྲུངས་སྐྱེས *Hod sruṅs skyes* काश्यप; མཁའ་འགྲོང་དབང་ཕྱུག *Mkhah hgroṅ dwaṅ phyug*, ཀླུ་མཐར་བྱེད *Klu-mthar byed* नागान्तक; གསེར་གྱི་འདབ་ཅན *Gser-gyi hdab can* རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཆུ *Rdo-rjehi mchu*, འདབ་ཆགས་སེང་གེ *Hdab-chags seṅ-ge* སྦྲུལ་འགྲོ་ཟ *Sbrul hgro-za*, ནེ་དབང་ཤིང་རྟ *Ne-dbaṅ çiṅ-rta*, རྣམ་དུལ་སྐྱེས *Rnam dul-skyes*, སྐར་མིག་བུ *Skar mig-bu*, དུག་འཇོམས་ལྡན *Dug-hjoms ldan*, འདུལ་སྐྱེས *hdul-skyes*, འདབ་ཆགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hdab-chags rgyal-po*, མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *Mkhah-ldiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གཟེར *Khyab-hjug gzer* or ཁྱབ་འཇུག་ནད *khyab-hjug nad*, also ར་ཧུ་ལེ་ནེ *Ra-hu le ne*, epilepsy, which is supposed to be sent or caused by the planets or the Hindu deity Vishṇu.

ཁྱབ་གདལ *khyab-gdal* spread out slowly and uniformly in all directions; to absorb all, as does *Çunyatā*; voidity: ཁྱབ་ནི་ནམ་མཁའ་ཉི་འོད་ཀྱིས་ཁྱབ་པ་ཤཱུ་ནྱ་ཏཱ་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་གདལ་ཞེས་པ་མ་ལུས་ཅང་ཆོས་རྣམས་ཕར་གདལ་བ་ཤཱུ་ནྱ་ཏཱ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཁྱབ་པའི་སྟོང་ཉིད་དང་ཆོས་ཉིད་ལ་ཡང་ཁྱབ་གདལ་གྱི་སྒྲ་འཇུག་པ་ཡོད་ཤེས (*Ṅag.*).

ཁྱབ་བདག *khyab-bdag* विभु the all-pervading lord.

ཁྱབ་འདོད *khyab-hdod* wishing everything.

ཁྱབ་བརྡལ *kkyab-brdal*=ཁྱབ་གདལ *khyab-gdal* all absorbing; all-encompassing: སྣང་བ་དཀར་པོའི་ཁྱབ་བརྡལ་དུ་སྤེལ *snaṅ-wa dkar-pohi khyab-brdal du-spel* widely diffused like the sunlight.

ཁྱབ་པར་འགྲོ་བ *khyab-par hgro-wa* to move, covering everything in the way.

ཁྱབ་པར་འཛིན་པ *khyab-par hdsin-pa* to envelope.

ཁྱབ་བྱེད *khyab-byed*=རུ་རྟ *ru-rta* 1. n. of a vegetable drug. 2. met. the eye. 3. met. the sun.

ཁྱམས *khyams* 1. yard, courtyard; gallery (*Cs.*);=སྲང་ག *sraṅ-ga* the hall of a house; impluvium; (*khyams* is termed *sgo-ra* in a poor house). 2. open; uncovered place in the upper stories of a house where people sit for airing or to enjoy light, air and sun. ཡུལ་འཁོར་འདི་ན་སྐྱེ་བུ་ཇི་སྙེད་ཡོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཁོར་གྱི་ཁྱམས་སུ་བསྡུས་ཤིག *yul-hhor hdi-na skyes-bu ji-sñed yod-pa thams-cad hkhor-gi khyams su bdus-çig* bring to the courtyard all the people as many as there are in this country to be my followers (*K. d.* 210 to 214).

ཁྱམས་སྟོད *khyams-stod* upper courtyard; ཁྱམས་སྨད *khyams-smad* the lower courtyard.

ཁྱམས་པ *khyams-pa*, ཁྱར་བ *khyar-wa* or ཁྱལ་པ *ḳhyal-pa*, v. འཁྱམས་པ *ḥkhyams-pa*, &c.

ཁྱམས་ར *khyams-ra* open space before a house or on the roof of a house used for airing, walking, or sitting; also play-ground.

ཁྱི *khyi*, in Tsang pronounced as *kyi* or *kik*, कुक्कुरः, श्वन्, श्वानः, शिकारप hound, dog; ཁྱི་མོ *khyi-mo* a bitch; ཁྱི་སྣ་ག་ཡོང the dog will bite; ཁྱི་བོས་ནས་མ་བརྡུང *khyi bos-nas ma-brduṅ* "after calling a dog, do not beat him" is a Tibetan common saying to explain that it is not proper to beat or insult an invited person even if he be a bad person. Acc. to *Sch.* ཁྱི་རྐང་གཉིས *khyi-rkaṅ gñis* a bastard dog, a cur; prob. an inferior breed is meant. ཁྱི་ཡི་ལྕེ་ཡིས་རྨ་རྣམས་འདྲུབས་པར་བྱེད *khyi-yi lce-yis rma rnams ḥdrubs-par byed* the tongue of the dog causes wounds to heal; ཁྱི་ཡི་རླིག་པས་བུ་རོ་འབྱིན *khyi-yi rlig-pas bu ro ḥbyin* the testes of a dog draw out the dead child (from the womb); ཁྱི་ཡི་ཀླད་པས་འགྲིབ་མིག་ལ་ཕན *khyi-yi klad-pas ḥgrib mig-la phan* the brains of a dog are useful for the cataract of the eye; ཁྱི་ཡི་ཁྲག་གི་མཛེ་ནད་སེལ dog's blood removes leprosy: ཁྱི་ཡི་ཤ་ཡིས་ཆུ་ནད་སྐེམ་པར་བྱེད a dog's flesh dries up water, *i.e.*, heals dropsy; ཁྱི་ཡི་སྤུ་གཞོབ་ཐོག་སྐྲངས་གནོན *khyi-yi spu gshob thog skraṅs gnon* the burnt hair of a dog absorbs swollen ulcers; ཁྱི་ཡི་དྲུན་གྱིས་གདོན་འཇོམ་སྐྲངས་པ་ཞི *khyi-yi drun-gyis gdon ḥjom skraṅs-pa shi* the excrement of the dog subdues evil spirits in one's body and soothes swellings; ཁྱི་ཐུག་ཆུ་ཡིས་ཁ་ཡི་རུལ་རྡོལ་གཅོད *khyi-thug chu-yis kha-yi rul-rdol gcod* the urine of a dog is a cure for ulcers in the gums (*Sman.*); ཁྱི་ཡི་སྤྱོད་པ *khyi-yi spyod-pa* the habits of the dog described by *Masurakṣa* are as follows: མང་དུ་ཟད་པ *maṅ-du zad-pa* voraciousness, ཅུང་ཟད་ཆོག *cuṅ-zad chog* contentment with a small quantity, ལེགས་པར་གཉིད་ལོག *legs-par gñid-log* always sleeping, མྱུར་བར་སད *myur-war sad* easily wakeful, དཔལ་ལ *dpal-la* intrepidity, སྙིང་ཉེ *sñiṅ-ñe* faithfulness, བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa* firmness. ཁྱི་ཉལ་རྒྱུག་ལྐོང *khyi-ñal rgyug-lkoṅ* is a common saying, to cause a sleeping dog to get up by poking him with a stick, *i.e.*, to rouse to action one who is silent.

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཇུག་མ *rdo-rjeḥi mjug-ma*; གསོ་བྱེད *gso-byed*; འདོད་དབང *ḥdod-dwaṅ*; སེང་གེའི་རིགས *seṅ-geḥi rigs*; སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆ་ཅན *skye-waḥi cha-can*; རྫི་གསང་བ *rdsi gsaṅ-wa*; གྲོང་གི་གཅན་གཟན *groṅ-gi gcan-gzan*; ཤ་ཁྱི *ça-khyi* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱི་ཀླུང *Khyi-kluṅ* n. of a place and valley in Tibet.

ཁྱི་དཀར་དུང་གི་ཐག་པ་ཅན *khyi dkar duṅ-gi thag-pa-can* n. of a vegetable possessing medicinal properties for healing wounds and sores (*Sman. 350*).

ཁྱི་སྐད *khyi-skad* the barking of a dog.

ཁྱི་ཁང *khyi-khaṅ* dog kennel.

ཁྱི་གུ I: *khyi-gu* in *W.*, bud (of leaves and branches, not of blossoms); the eye (of a plant).

ཁྱི་གུ II: a puppy; a dog.

ཁྱི་ཁྱོ *Kyi-kyo* n. of a place, also of a fabulous country to the east of Asia, prob. Kamschatka (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཁྱི་སྟོན་ཇོ་ཡེ *Khyi-ston jo-ye* n. of a Buddhist teacher of Tibet.

ཁྱི་དམ *khyi-dam* lit. dog's seal; a mark burnt in; stigma.

ཁྱི་དུག *khyi-dug* the poison of hydrophobia (*Sch.*).

ཁྱི་མདུད་པ *khyi mdud-pa* pairing of dogs.

ཁྱི་པལ་ཇོར *kyi-pal jor* in *W.*, *Blitum virgatum*.

ཁྱི་ཕུལ *khyi-pul* a dog kennel; dog-house (*Jä.*)

ཁྱི་སྤྱང *khyi-spyaṅ* (*khib-jung*) a jackal.

ཁྱི་བྲུ *khyi-bru* a vicious, biting dog (*Sch.*).

ཁྱི་ར་པ *khyi-ra-pa*=རྔོན་པ *rṅon-pa*, व्याध, व्यापद, शबर 1. a huntsman; one who kills wild animals by chasing them with dogs, &c. 2. ཀི་ར་ཏ *Kirâta* किरात a tribe in Nepal who live by hunting.

ཁྱི་སྦྲང *khyi-sbraṅ* a flea; lit. dog's fly.

* ཁྱི་མོ *khyi-mo* bitch or female dog: བུད་མེད་དེ་ཁྱི་མོ་དམར་མོ་ཞིག་ཏུ་སོང་ནས "the woman having transmigrated into a red bitch" (*Mil.*).

ཁྱི་སྨྱོང *khyi-myoṅ* a rabid dog; also canine madness; hydrophobia.

ཁྱི་ཚང *khyi-tshaṅ* a dog-house.

ཁྱི་འཚེད *khyi-ḥtshed* भर्जक the baker or seller of parched rice, millet, &c.

+ཁྱིའུ་ཀ *khyiḥu-ka* the remainder of anything cut or chopped off.

ཁྱིའུའི་ཁྱིའུ *khyiḥuḥi-khyiḥu*, ཁྱི་ཕྲུག *khyi-phrug* or ཁྱི་གུ *y-khigu*, puppy; pup: ཁྱིའུའི་ཁྱིའུ་དབྱུང་བའི་ཚུལ་དུ *khyi-ḥu-ḥi-khyiḥu dbyuṅ-wahi tshul-du* श्वनिप्रत्याभिनिर्हारयोगेन in the manner of a puppy being brought forth.

ཁྱི་ར *khyi-ra* chasing, hunting, especially of a single huntsman, not of a party; in *W. khyi-ra la ca-çe*, to go hunting: ཁྱི་ར་ལ་ཆགས་ཅན *khyi-ra la chags-can* one who is fond of hunting; sportsman.

ཁྱི་ལ་ཝ་རི *khyi-la wa-ri*=སེང་ལྡན *seṅ ldan* खदिर the tree *Acacia catechu;* also *Terra japonica.*

ཁྱི་ཤིག *khyi-çig* क्षमारद् कीट a flea.

ཁྱི་ཤིང *khyi-çiṅ* a tree-drug which cures diseases of the lungs and the eye. It also expectorative (*Med.*).

ཁྱི་སོ་རྒྱབ་པ *khyiso-rgyab-pa* the bite of a dog: ཁྱི་སོ་ཏབ་ཤེ *khyiso tab-çe* the dog will bite—Ladak dialect.

ཁྱིག *khyig*, v. འཁྱིག་པ *ḥkhyig-pa*.

ཁྱིད *khyid* breadth of the hand with the thumb extended to form a span.

ཁྱིམ *khyim* 1. resp. ཁབ *khab* गृह, आगार a home, residence, dwelling-place: ཁྱིམ་ན *khyim-na* at home; ཁྱིམ་དུ *khyim-du* at home, in the house; ཁྱིམ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-bdag rin-po-che* गृहपतिरत्न the ideal householder (of the Buddhists). 2. राशि the signs of zodiac; ཁྱིམ་བཅུ་གཉིས *khyim-bcu-gñis* द्वादशराशि the twelve signs of the zodiac; राशिचक्र or ཁྱིམ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *khyim-gyi ḥkhor-lo* the zodiac; मेष, ལུག *lug* the ram; वृष, གླང *glaṅ* the bull; मिथुन, འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa* (husband and wife in union) the twins; कर्कट, ཀར་ཀ་ཊ *kar-ka-ta* the crab; सिंह, སེང་གེ *seṅ-ge* the lion; कन्या, བུ་མོ *bu-mo* the virgin; तुला, སྲང *sraṅ* the balance; वृश्चिक, སྡིག་པ *sdig-pa* the scorpion; धनुः གཞུ *gshu* (or bow) the archer; मकर, ཆུ་སྲིན *chu-srin* the sea-monster (capricorn); कुम्भ, བུམ་པ *bum-pa* water-pot; water-bearer; and मीन, ཉ *ña* fish. Besides these there are mentioned twenty-four minor signs of the zodiac such as वामन, མིའུ་ཐུང *miḥu thuṅ* the dwarf; जयकुम्भ, ཉེ་བའི་བུམ་པ *ñe-wahi bum-pa*, འབྲིན་གར *ḥbrin-gar*, &c., which raise the list of the signs to thirty-six (*K. g.* ད *129*). Acc. to *Jä.* there is moreover a division into twenty-seven lower mansions much in use, v. རྒྱུ་སྐར *rgyu-skar*. 3. double hours; the time of two hours; the time of the passing of a sign of the zodiac through the meridian (*Jä.*).

4 halo or circle round the sun or moon (*Cs.*). 5. symbolic numeral 21 (*Jä.*).

ཁྱིམ་སྐྱེས *khyim-skyes* गृहज domesticated; indigenous.

ཁྱིམ་སྐྱོང་བ *khyim skyong-wa* to have a household; to gain a livelihood (*Jä.*); to stick to home and look after it.

ཁྱིམ་འཁོལ *khyim-khol*=སྐྱེས་པ་སྦྲུས་ཕྱུང་བ *skyes-pa bbrus-phyung-wa* an eunuch; also गृहदास a domestic slave; one belonging or related to a family.

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *khyim-gyi kun-dgah ra-wa*=སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* a grove or garden attached to a house (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གཏོར་ཟ *khyim-gyi gtor-za* ཆུའི་བྱ་གག *chuhi bya-gag* a grey species of duck (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་དག་ར *khyim-gyi dag-ra*, དངས་ར *dangs-ra* प्रांगण yard, courtyard. The དག་ར *dag-ra* of a temple or tomb is called འཁོར་ས *bkhor-sa* or ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-bkhor*.

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ནོར་བུ *khyim-gyi nor-bu* (lit. the gem of the house) = སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-med* or མཚན་མོའི་སྣང་བྱེད *mtshan-mohi snang byed* and འབར་བའི་རལ་པ *bbar-wahi ral-pa* a lamp, light (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གྱབས *khyim-gyi gyabs* वरंड verandah or portico.

ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ས་ཚིགས *khyim-gyi sa tsigs* household; house-keeping; farming.

ཁྱིམ་ཉ *khyim-ña* a whale; a fish of the size of a house; a mythological fish (*Sch.*).

ཁྱིམ་ཉེ་བའི་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-ñe-wahi rin-po-che* गृहपतिरत्न the perfect ideal of a lay subject of a king and second only to the ཁྱིམ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *khyim-bdag rin-po che*.

ཁྱིམ་ཐབ *khyim-thab* or ཁྱིམ་ཐབས *khyim-thabs* husband; frequently also wife; ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ལ་སློང་བ *khyim thab-la slong-wa* to give in marriage; to give away a woman for a wife; ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་མོ *khyim thab-mo* wife; housewife (*Cs.*); ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ལ་གུས་པ पतिव्रता a devoted wife: ཁྱོད་དང་ང་ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་བྱར let you and me be married.

Syn. ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug*; བཟའ་ཚོ *bzah-tsho*; བཟའ་ཚང་ *bzah-tshang* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་དང་ཁྱིམ་ན *khyim dang khyim-na* house to house; each in his house.

ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཉལ *khyim-du ñal*=བྱ་མཆིལ་པ *bya-mchil-pa* the swallow (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-bdag* गृहपति a householder; a master of the house; husband; owner of a house; a citizen. Very freq. in the older writings ཁྱིམ་བདག་གི་རིགས་ཤིང་ཤཱ་ལ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྟ་བུ། गृहपतिमहाशालकुल the house-holder class is like a great *Sāla* tree.

ཁྱིམ་བདག་དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན *khyim-bdag drag-çul can* a rough uncultured householder.

ཁྱིམ་བདག་དཔལ་སྦྱིན *khyim-bdag dpal-sbyin*, ཤེས་བ་ཉི་འཚོ་ཟད་བདག་གི་དུས་སུ་བྱུང་བའི་ཁྱིམ་བདག་ཤེས་རིང་གཅིག n. of a householder who was devoted to Buddha (*K. ko.* ཙ *335*).

ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *khyim-bdag-mo* गृहपत्नी a house-wife; also a female householder.

Syn. བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མ *brtul zhugs-ma*; ཁྱིམ་འཛིན་མ *khyim bdsin-ma*; ཁབ་འཛིན་མ *khab-bdsin-ma*; རིགས་སྐྱོང་མ *rigs skyong-ma*; རིགས་ཀྱི་མ *rigs-kyi-ma*; ཁྱིམ་བདག་མ *khyim-bdag-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་ལྡན *khyim-ldan*, v. རྩངས་པ *rtsangs-pa* a lizard (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་ནས་འབྱུང་བ *khyim-nas byung-wa*=ཐེག་ཆེན་བྱང་ཆུབ་ལྗོན་ཤིང་གི་ལོ་མ *theg-chen byang-chub ljon-çing-gi lo-ma* a leaf of the Bodhi-tree (*K. d.* ན *327*).

ཁྱིམ་གནས *khyim-gnas*, བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས་བཞི་ཡི་གཅིག་ལ་ཁྱིམ་གནས *bram-zehi rigs-bzhi-yi gcig la-khyim gnas* गृहस्थाश्रम acc. to Brāhmanical religion, the worldly life, a house-holder's life (*Ya-sel.*, *55*).

ཁྱིམ་པ་ *khyim-pa* layman; married man: ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་སྦྱིན་པ་ *khyim-paḥi phyogṣ-su ṣbyin-pa* to give away to a layman: ཕྱིས་ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཚུལ་ཅན་གྱི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ *phyiṣ khyim-paḥi tshul can-gyi ṛnal-ḥbyor-pa* a devout man or *yogi* who lives outwardly in the manner of a layman.

ཁྱིམ་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཅན་ *khyim-paḥi ṣpyoḍ-pa can* he who betakes to the life of *yogi*; གཞོན་ནུ་གདུང་དྲུག་ *gshon-nu gduñ-drug* an epithet of Kumāra Shaḍānana (*Mñon.*): ཁྱིམ་པའི་ལུགས་སུ་མ་ལྡུར་ཅིག do not revert to the life of a layman (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་པ་རྟག་པའི་དཔྱད་ *khyim-pa ṛtag-paḥi ḍpyaḍ* वास्तुविद्या the science of discerning the fit place for the residence (of a householder).

ཁྱིམ་པར་གནས་པ་ *khyim-par gnaṣ-pa* वास्तु, गृहस्थ one that abides in his house; one living in his house; a worldly man; he who lives as a layman.

ཁྱིམ་ཕུབ་ *khyim-phub* living in divided families (*K. d.* ཆ *75*).

ཁྱིམ་བྱ་ *khyim-bya* (*khyim-cha*) कुक्कुट, कुक्कुभ domestic fowl; cock; hen; poultry.

Syn. ཟངས་ཀྱི་གཙུག་ཕུད་ *zañṣ-kyi gtsug-phuḍ*; མྱ་ངན་མེད་ *mya-ñan-meḍ*; ཟུང་གི་རྒྱ་སྒྲོགས་ *zuñ-gi ragṣ ṣgrogṣ*; ཐོ་རངས་སྐད་ *tho-rañṣ ṣkaḍ*; མཚན་མོ་སྐད་ *mtshan-mo ṣkaḍ*; བདེ་ལེགས་ཅན་ *ḅde-legṣ chn*; ཡོངས་སླུམ་མིག་ *yoñṣ-slum mig*; དགའ་བྱེད་ *dgaḅ-byeḍ*; འཕེལ་བྱེད་ *ḅphel-byeḍ*; ནོར་བུའི་མགྲིན་ཅན་ *nor-buḅi mgrin-can*; འོད་ཀྱི་སྡེ་ *ḅoḍ-kyi ṣde*; སྔ་བར་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་ *ṣña-war ṣgra-ṣgrogṣ*; ཟངས་ཟི་ཅན་ *zañṣ-zi-can*; པགས་པའི་གཙུག་ཕུད་ *pagṣ-paḅi gtsug phuḍ*; མཚན་མོ་རིག་ *mtshan-mo rig*; རྐང་པའི་མཚན་ཆ་ཅན་ *ṛkañ-paḅi mtshan-cha can* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱིམ་བྱ་མཚལ་ལུ་ *khyim-bya mtshal-lu* a very large species of fowl which is also called རྟེ་བོ་མཚལ་ལུ. The bile of this bird is believed to be a cure for poison.

ཁྱིམ་བྱའི་སྤྱོད་པ་ *khyim-byaḅi ṣpyoḍ-pa* the four habits of the cock acc. to *Masurakṣi* are the following:—ཐོ་རངས་སྐད་དང་ *tho-rañṣ ḷdañ dañ* crowing before dawn; འཐབ་པ་དང་ལྡན་ *ḅthab-pa dañ-ḷdan* always fighting; གཉེན་ལ་ཁ་ཟས་སྙོམས་པར་བྱེད་ *gñen-la kha-zaṣ ṣñomṣ-par byeḍ* dividing food equally with his friend; མོ་ལ་རབ་གནོན་ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད་ *mola rab-gnon ñe-war ṣpyoḍ* always keeping the hen under control and chucking her.

ཁྱིམ་ཚང་ *khyim-tshañ* a family; a household.

ཁྱིམ་མཐེས་ *khyim-mtheṣ* a neighbour; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་དུས་པ་འབྲེལ་ *khyim-mtsheṣ duṣ-pa ḅtañ-ḅbrel* nearness of residence; neighbourhood so near that the smoke from the fire-place of one house mixes up with that of another; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་པ་ *khyim-mtsheṣ-pa* a male neighbour; ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་མ་ *khyim-mtsheṣ-ma* a female neighbour.

ཁྱིམ་ཞག་ *khyim-shag* a zodiacal day.

ཁྱིམ་ཟླ་ *khyim-zḷa* a zodiacal month.

ཁྱིམ་ལ་བོང་བ་ *khyim-la ḅoñ-wa*, གཏོང་བ་ *gtoñ-wa* to get married, to be given in marriage on the female part (*Jä.*).

ཁྱིམ་ལ་ཞེན་པ་ *khyim-la shen-pa* a lover of home; one attached to his home; homesick.

ཁྱིམ་སུན་འབྱིན་པ་ *khyim-sun ḅbyin-pa* कुला-दूषक vituperating or blaming the secular state or a domestic abode.

ཁྱིམ་སོ་ *khyim-so* गृहवासकुपित homesick.

ཁྱིམ་སོ་སོར་བགོ་བ་ *khyim so-sor ḅgo-wa* कुल-भेदकारक one who creates dissensions in a family.

ཁྱིམ་གསར་མ་ *khyim-gsar-ma*=བག་མ་ *bag-ma* or ལག་འཛིན་མ་ *'lag-ḅdsin-ma*, also ལྷན་ཅིག་སྤྱོད་མ་ *lhan-cig ṣpyoḍ-ma* a bride; wife (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱུ་ *kyu* flock; herd: ལུག་གི་ཁྱུ་ *lug-gi khyu* a flock of sheep; རྟའི་ཁྱུ་ *ṛtaḅi khyu* a herd of horses; གནག་གི་ཁྱུ་ *gnag-gi khyu* a herd of cattle; བྱའི་ཁྱུ་ *byaḅi khyu* or ཚོགས་ *tshogṣ* a

flock of birds. ཁྱུ་གསག་པ *khyu gsags-pa* to collect or gather in flocks (*Sch.*); ཁྱུ་སྐྱོང་བ *khyu skyoṅs-wa* to keep; tend a flock or herd; company; band; gang; troop: མི་ཁྱུ *mi-khyu* a company of men (*Cs.*); བུ་མོ་ཁྱུ *bu-mo-khyu* a bevy of girls; དམག་ཁྱུ *dmag-khyu* a troop of soldiers. ཁྱུ་ནས་འབུད་པ *khyu-nas ḥbud-pa* to exclude from the flock or company; ཁྱུ་སྣ་འདྲེན་པ *khyu sna ḥdren-pa* to go before; to take the lead of a troop or of a flock; *Bya ser-po khyu-re ḥgrogs maṅ-po* yellow birds; many companions in each flock (*A. 34*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-mchog* ཀྱཱཎ, ཝཱསཝ, ཝཱཪ, ཝཱཤཝ, ཝིཥྞུ 1. chief; king; the bull; Vishnu. 2. ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་པ *zla-wa gsum-pa* the third month of the Tibetan year generally corresponding with April.

Syn. དཔྱིད་ཐ་ཆུང *dpyid-tha chuṅ* ཝཻཤཱཁ, ཝཻཤ; ནག་པ *nag-pa*; སྦྲང་ཟླ *sbraṅ-zla*; སྨྱོས་བྱེད *smyos-byed*; དྲི་ཞིམ་ལྡན *dri-shim ldan*; ཡིད་སྲབས *yid-srabs*; འདོད་འདུས *ḥdod-ḥdus*; མིང་བཟུགས *miṅ-bzugs*; འབྲུག་ཟླ *ḥbrug-zla*; ཟླ་བ་གསུམ་པ *zla-wa gsum-pa*, the third month of the Tib. year (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འགྲོད་པ *khyu-mchog ḥgrod-pa*=བྱ་མཆིལ་པ *bya-mchil pa* ཀཱཝཀ a kind of swallow (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་རྒྱལ་མཚན *khyu-mchog rgyal-mtshan* =དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ *dwaṅ-phyug chen-po* ཝཱཥབ n. of Mahâdeva (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ཅན *khyu-mchog can*=ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ *zla-wa brgyad-pa* or སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ston-zla ḥbriṅ-po* the eighth month of the Tibetan year corresponding with November (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྱུ་མཆོག་མཚན་པ *khyu-mcog mtshan-pa* 1. ཝཱཥཱཀ one with the marks or signs of a bull or one who carries the bull ensign. 2. n. of a drug called ཝཱཥཀ (the plant *Jastica genderussa*), which is used for purifying the blood.

ཁྱུ་ལྟོ་བ *khyu lto-wa* ཝཱཥོདར with a belly resembling that of a bull.

ཁྱུ་འདུས་པ *khyu ḥdus-pa* ཝཱཪ collected in a herd or flock; also heap, multitude; an aggregate.

ཁྱུ་ལྡན *khyu-ldan*, v. ཚ་བ་ལེན *tsha-wa len* ཕིཝཱ, the tamarisk (*Mñon.*).

ཁྱུ་བྱུག *khyu-byug* erroneously used for ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug*, n. of a large bird of sweet note, which, according to the Tibetans, migrates in summer to cooler regions and in cold weather returns to the warmer zones. In *Jä.* ཁྱུ་བྱུག་ཀུ probably signifies the note of the black Indian cuckoo.

ཁྱུག *khyug*, v. འཁྱུག་པ *ḥkhyug-pa.*

ཁྱུག་ཁྱུག *khyug-khyug* གློག་གི་འོད་ཁྱུག་ཁྱུག་བྱེད *glog-gi ḥod khyug-khyug byed* a zig-zag flash of lightning.

ཁྱུག་ཙམ *khyug tsam*=ཏིག་ཙམ *tig-tsam* or སྲིབ་ཙམ *srib-tsam* a little; a little while.

ཁྱུང I: *khyuṅ* herd, multitude.

ཁྱུང II: (*Sch.* also *khyuṅ-mo*) the *garuda* bird, mythical chief of the feathered race; the golden eagle: ཁྱུང་སྐྱུག *khyuṅ-skyug* a kind of gem said to have been brought from the Sumeru mountain by Garuda and vomited by him: ཁྱུང་སྐྱུག་དུག་སོགས་ནད་ཀུན་འཇོམས་པའི་མཆོག *khyuṅ-skyug dug sogs nad kun ḥjoms-paḥi mchog*, the *khyuṅ-skyug* (the eagle's vomit) is the chief remedy against the effects of poisonous drugs: ཁྱུང་གི་སེན་མོས་ཀླུ་ནད་འཇོམས *khyuṅ-gi sen-mos klu nad ḥjoms* the toe of an eagle is used as an antidote for leprosy. ཁྱུང་ཕྲུག་སྐྱུག་པའི་བདུད་རྩི་ཆག་པའི་ཁ་ཆུ *khyuṅ phrug skyug-paḥi bdud rtsi-chag paḥi kha-chu* the watery substance vomited by locusts; a mystical expression (*Miñ. 4*).

ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས I: *khyuṅ sṅon-skyes* 1. अरुणाग्रज the first-born of heaven; the one that was born before *garuḍa*; an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. 2. = སྐྱ་རེངས་ *skya-reṅs* dawn. 3. ཁྱུང་གཤོག་ཅན *khyuṅ çog-can* the early morning which advances with the wings of an eagle; a name of Vajrapāṇi *Bodhisattva*.

ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས II: ཉི་མའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *ñi-maḥi kha lo-pa* the charioteer of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱུང་ཐུར་ཅན *khyuṅ-thur can*=གོ་ཆ *go-cha* or གོ་ཁྲབ *go-khrab* coat of mail (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱུང་སྡེར *khyuṅ-sder* claws of an eagle (*Med.*; *Cs.*); (Garuda-claw) the n. of a medicinal root: ཁྱུང་སྡེར་དཀར་མོ *khyuṅ-sder dkar-mo* the white species of this vegetable drug, so called cn account of its resemblance to the claw of an eagle: ཁྱུང་སྡེར་སྨུག་པོ *khyuṅ-sder smug-po* the dark brown species of the root, in appearance like the claws of an eagle. Both these roots are used to neutralize snake poison, &c.

ཁྱུང་པོ *khyuṅ-po* many collected or assembled together.

ཁྱུང་དཔྱད *khyuṅ-dpyad* a small round basket of reed (*Cs.*).

ཁྱུང་རྩེ་དགོན *Khyuṅ-rtse dgonpa* monastery in the valley of Panam in Tsang.

ཁྱུང་རིལ *khyuṅ-ril* is said to be a large cylindrical basket, the same as *kun-dum* in *Ld.*, v. སྐོན་པ *skon-pa*.

ཁྱུད་པ *khyud-pa* परिपूजन to worship, adore.

ཁྱུད་མོ *khyud-mo* 1. རྟ་ཆས *rta-chas* the equipments of a horse. 2. rim of vessel (*Sch.*).

ཁྱུར་པོ *khyur-po*=རིལ་པོ *ril-po* or སྒང་པོ *sgaṅ-po* entire; full.

ཁྱུར་མིད་པ *khyur mid-pa* to swallow; to eat the food without chewing, in the manner of birds, snakes and fish: ཁྱུར་མིད་དུ་སོང་སྟེ *khyur mid-du soṅ-ste* suffering himself to be swallowed.

ཁྱུས *khyus* wall side (in Tsang) ? (*Jā.*).

ཁྱེ་པ *khye-pa* प्रसार wide.

ཁྱེ་བོ *khye-bo*, བུ་ཚ *bu-tsha* children.

ཁྱེ་མ *khye-ma* n. of a disease (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྱེད I· *khyed* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 150*).

ཁྱེད II: pers. pron. thou, you; is the ordinary resp. form of ཁྱོད: ཁྱེད་ཅག *khyed-cag*, plur. of ཁྱེད *khyed*, is generally used in addressing lamas, but seldom in addressing superiors, such as parents, uncles, and brothers; is used to those senior in age, and sometimes contemptuously. ཁྱེད་རང *khyed-raṅ* is common colloquially for *khyed*; ཁྱེད་ཅག ཁྱེད་རྣམས, ཁྱེད་ཚོ you or you all: དགེ་ཚུལ ཁྱེད་གཉིས *dge-tshul khyed gñis* you two novice monks; ཁྱེད་ཚོའི་བློ་མཐའ་ ལྟར་འོང it will be as you (all) think.

ཁྱེན་ཏེ *khyen-te* in Purang he; she (*Jä.*).

+ ཁྱེབས *khyebs*=ཁེབས *khebs* cover.

ཁྱེམ *khyem*=ཁེམ *khem* a shovel: ཁྱེམ་དང་ འཐེན་པ to shovel away; to cast out with a shovel; ཁྱེམ་གྱི་འདབ་མ *khyem-gyi ḥdab-ma* the blade of a shovel (*Jä.*): ཁྱེམ་གྱི་ཡུ་བ *khyem-gyi-yu-wa* the handle of a shovel (*Cs.*); གྲུ་ཁྱེམ *gru-khyem*, ཆུ་ཁྱེམ *chu-khyem* oar; in *W.* ལྕགས་ཁྱེམ *lcags khyem* iron spade; ཤིང་ཁྱེམ

me-khyem fire-shovel; ཝ་ཁྱེམ *wa-khyem* a scoop; ཁྱེམ་བུ *khyem-bu* a spoon (*Cs.*).

ཁྱེའུ *khyeḥu* बालक, also माणवक, शिशु 1. a boy; an infant child. 2. a youth, esp. in *Dzang-lun.*

ཁྱེའུ་ཁ *khyeḥu kha*=ཤིང་ལོ་གསར་དུ་ཁ་འབུས་པ *çiṅ-lo gsar-du kha ḥbus-pa* the tender shoots of leaves (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱེའུ་མཐོན་པ *khyeḥu mthon-pa*, ཁྱེའུ་བྱེ་བ *khyeḥu bye-wa* the delivery of a child; child-birth. In *Kahgyur* and *Tangyur* ཁྱེའུ་མཚས་པ *khyeḥu mtsas-pa*=བུ་སྐྱེས་པ *bu skyes-pa* the birth of a male child.

ཁྱེར་རྐྱང *khyer-rkyaṅ* one who is specially authorised or responsible to make payment or receive deposits in money or in kind in a Jong or district: ཡོང་སྒོས་ཆེ་ཕྲའི་རིགས་རྫོང་སྡོད་ཁྱེར་རྐྱང་ནས་བསྡུ་བ *yoṅ-sgos che phraḥi rigs Rdsoṅ-sdod khyer-rkyaṅ nas bsdu-wa* all proceeds (collections) large or small should be collected by the officer resident in the Jong (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྱེལ་བཞུགས་པ *khyel bshugs-pa* n. of a posture in *yoga*; a mode of sitting: འདུག་སྟངས་ཀྱི་མིང་ *ḥdug-staṅs kyi miṅ* or རྩོག་ཙོག་པུར་འདུག་པ *rtsog-tsog pur ḥdug-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྱོ *khyo* or ཁྱོ་བོ *khyo-bo* a husband; ཁྱོ་བྱེད་པ *khyo byed-pa* to act as a husband; also to take a wife: *khyod-ṅaḥi khyo mi byed-na* if you do not marry me (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོ་ག *khyo-ga* husband; also emphatically man, as སྐྱེས་བུ་ང་ཧོར་པ་ཁྱོ་ག་ཡིན *skyes-bu ṅa Hor-pa khyo-ga yin*, I, a Tartar, am a man (as distinguished from effeminate people).

ཁྱོ་ག་པོ *khyo-ga-po* a hero.

ཁྱོ་འདམ་མ *khyo ḥdam-ma*=བག་མ *bag-ma* a bride.

ཁྱོ་ཕོ *khyo-pho* husband: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཁྱོ་ཕོ་དེ་ཆེ་ཞིག་ལྟ་བུ *khyod-kyi khyo-pho de che-shig lta-bu* what like is your husband (*Sñiṅ.*).

ཁྱོ་མེད་པ *khyo-med-pa*, अधवा, विधवा a widow.

ཁྱོ་རེ *khyo-re* to stand erect, upright (*Yig. 51*).

ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug* दम्पती husband and wife; a married couple; same as བཟའ་ཚོ *bzaḥ-tsho* or བཟའ་མི *bzaḥ-mi* (*Liç.* ཁ *4*).

ཁྱོ་ཤུག་གནས *khyo-sug gnas* वासर the place where a married couple pass their honeymoon.

ཁྱོག་ཐོང *khyog-thoṅ* (abbr. of ཁྱོ་ག *khyo-ga* and ཐོང *thoṅ*) in *W.* a young man; a youth (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོག་པོ *khyog-po* crooked; curved; bent (*Cs.*); also cunning (*Jä.*).

ཁྱོགས *khyogs*, ཕེབས་བྱམས *phebs-byams* डुलि, दोला 1. a *sedan* chair, palankeen; also a scaffold (*Cs.*). 2. litter, bier (*Jä.*).

* ཁྱོགས *khyogs* दोलक a swing (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 146*).

ཁྱོགས་པ *khyogs-pa*=ཐེག་པ *theg-pa* a vehicle or conveyance.

ཁྱོང *khyoṅ*=སྐྱོང *skyoṅ*, or ཁོང་བ *khoṅ-wa*, in colloq. ཉིན་ཁྱོང *ñin-khyoṅ*, one day's entertainment.

ཁྱོད *khyod* pers. pron., 2nd pers., thou, you—is the ordinary form of address to inferiors or to equals: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི *khyod-kyi* your, thine: ཁྱོད་ཅག་གི *khyod cag-gi* your, of you all: ཁྱོད་ཚོ *khyod-tsho* or ཁྱོད་རྣམས *khyod-rnams* you, ye: ཁྱོད་རང *khyod-raṅ* thou, you, yourself—very common in the colloq. of *C.* in place of the simple *khyod*.

ཁྱོད་ཤུགས *khyod-çugs* मिथुन a pair; pairing, v. ཁྱོ་ཤུག *khyo-çug*.

ཁྱོན *khyon*, आयत, ग्रह, योग the measure or dimensions, area, extent, size; width; circumference; height: this term can be applied to things material or immaterial; ཤེས་བྱའི་ཁྱོན་ཀུན *çes-byahi khyon-kun* the whole extent of learning or knowledge; ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱོན་ཀུན the extent of the void space or sky.

ཁྱོན་སྒྲིལ *khyon-sgril* altogether; all taken together: སྡོང་རས་ཁྱོན་སྒྲིལ་གོས་སྣམས *sdoñ-ras khyoñ-sgril gos snams* cotton cloth for wicks all together (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྱོན་ཆེ་བ *khyoñ-che-wa* विस्तीर्ण, आयत broad; very widely spread.

ཁྱོན་སྡོམ *khyon-sdom* all together; sum total; contents; acc. to *Cs.* narrow extent.

ཁྱོན་ནས *khyon-nas* thoroughly; ཁྱོན་ནས་མི་སྡིག་ཅན an out-and-out sinner; ཁྱོན་ནས་མེད་པ not at all (*Jä.*).

ཀྱོམ་ཁྱོམ *kyom-khyom* oblique; awry; irregularly shaped.

ཁྱོར་བ I: to move totteringly; to stumble; be dizzy: defined in a native author as ཤེད་མེད་པ་ལྟོགས་པ་ལྟོགས་ནས་འགྲོ་བ་ལྟ་བུ་འགྲོ་བ "moving as if one went with a hungry belly and without strength"; རང་བཞིན་ལམ་ནས་ནས་འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་ལོག་པ་ཁྱོར to walk as an old or drunken person; ཚད་པས་ན་ནས་ཁ་ཁྱོར *tshad-pas na-nas kha khyor* speaking irregularly as in a feverish delirium; ཤིང་གི་སྣོད་ཁྱོར་བ *çin-gi snod khyor-wa* bobbing as a wooden vessel.

ཁྱོར་བ II: as much as fills the hollow of the hand; ཁྱོར་བ་གང *khyor-wo gañ* a handful (of anything); ཁྱོར་བ་དོ *khyor-wa do* two handsful.

ཁྱོལ་བ *khyol-wa*, v. འཁྱོལ་བ *hkhyol-wa*, to be brought or carried or ཁྱོས་མ *khyos-ma*.

ཁྲ I: *khra* (*tha*) वञ्चक 1. a cheat. 2. a kind of hawk or falcon; sparrow-hawk used for hunting: ཁྲའི་སྒོ་ངས་ས་བོན་འཛག་པ་བསྲུང *khra-yi sgo-ñas sa-bon hdsag-pa bsruñ* the egg of the hawk is curative of the disease of involuntary discharge of the semen; ཁྲའི་མཇུག་སྒྲོ་མོ་ནད་སེལ the feathers from a hawk's tail remove female diseases; ཁྲ་ཡི་བྲུན་གྱིས་སྐྲངས་པ་རྣག་ཏུ་འགུགས *khra-yi brun-gyis skrañs-pa rnag-tu hgugs* the excrement of the hawk prevents accumulation of pus in a boil; ཁྲ་མིག་གཟའ་ནད་འབྱུང་བའི་གདོན་ཀུན་ཐུབ a hawk's eye overcomes all demons that produce apoplexy.

Syn. འདབ་ཆགས་དང་མ *hdab-chags dañ-ma*; རི་བོང་ཟ *ri-boñ-za*; བྱ་ཁྲ *bya-khra*; གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* (*Mnoñ.*).

ཁྲ II: n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 160*).

ཁྲ III: वञ्चक 1. a lie, falsehood; also a liar. 2. n. of a *Nāga* Rāja (snake king).

ཁྲ IV: or ཁྲ་མ *khra-ma* (*tha-ma*) a letter; སྐྱེས་ཁྲ *skyes-khra* a letter with a present.

ཁྲ་ཁྲ *khra-khra* (*tha-tha*) = ཁྲ་བོ *khra-wo* party-colour (*Ñag. 10*).

ཁྲ་ཁྲོ་ཅན *khra khro-can* (*tha-tho-can*) defined as ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཆེ་བ་ལས་མི་སྡང་ཆེ་བ a passionate or wrathful individual.

ཁྲ་རྒྱུ *khra-rgyu* variegated colour: སྣུམ་ལག་རྩེད་ལྷས་ལ་དཀར་པོ་ཁྲ་རྒྱུ་དགོས་ཤིང *snum lag rtsed lhas la dkur-po khra rgyu dgos çin*.

ཁྲ་བརྒྱན *khra-brgyan* variegating an ornament (amulet or bracelet, &c.) with precious stones.

ཁྲ་སྒྲིགས *khra-sgrigs* (*tha-dig*) ཁྲ་རིམ་བཞིན་སྒྲིགས་པ *khra-rim bshin sgrigs-pa* arranging in variegated colours with rows of turquoise, corals, pearls, &c.

ཁྲ་སྣ་ཀེ་རུ *Khra-sna-ke-ru* n. of a place near ཧོན *Hon* in Tibet.

ཁྲ་པ *khra-pa* a falconer.

ཁྲ་བོ *khra-ḅo* (*ṭhā-o*) ཅིཏྲ, ཤབལ, ཀརྦུར, ཅིཏྲཀ, ཀལྨཥ 1. many coloured, with one predominating colour as in chintz; party-coloured, as in the case of cattle and wild animals, such as a tiger or leopard, and in birds. In དཀར་ཁྲ *ḍkar-khra*, the white (*ḍkar*) is supposed to predominate. In དམར་ཁྲ *ḍmar-khra*, red predominates. In the common saying སྟག་གི་ཁྲ་བོ་ཕྱི་ལ་ཡོད, མི་ཡི་ཁྲ་བོ་ནང་ལ་ཡོད *ṣtag-gi khra-ḅo phyi-la yoḍ, mi-yi khra-ḅo nañ-la yoḍ*, the tiger is party-coloured externally, but man is so internally—the meaning, of course, is that it is difficult to know a man even by the traits of his mind. 2. Acc. to *Jä.* a distinction is to be drawn between *khra-wo* and *khra-wa*, the first signifying only two-coloured or piebald, and the second party or many-coloured. We have not found this distinction ourselves. The significations of the various compounds of ཁྲ *khra* have all a reference to the peculiar effect produced on the eye by the blending of two or more colours together, especially when seen from a distance;* so ཁྲ་ཅེམ་མེ *khra cem-me* is said of a rainbow, tinted meteor, etc.; ཁྲ་ལམ་མེ *khra lam-me* or ཁྲ་ལྷམ་མེ *khra lham-me* of a similar phenomenon; ཁྲ་ཆེམ་ཆེམ *khra chem-chem* of a flight of birds: ཁྲ་ཆམ་སེ་ཁྲ་ཆེམ་མེ *khra cham-se khra chem-me* or ཁྲ་ཆེམ་སེ *khra chem-se* in *C.* = ཆེམ་ཁྲ་སྤྲིང་ངེ *chem khra ṣpriñ-ñe* in *Ld.* Such compounds have also assumed the character of an adverb, as in ཁྲ་མེ་རེ *khra-me-re*, together; altogether.

ཁྲ་མ *khra-ma* 1. a register, index. 2. a judicial decree. 3. a kind of grain, འབྲུ *ḅbru* ཙཎཀ. 4. acc. to *Vai. ṣñ.* = མགྱོགས་ནག *ṃgyogṣ-naṣ* a kind of barley grain, growing and ripening rapidly within 60 days, v. གྱོ་ཁྲམ *gyo-khram.*

ཁྲ་མ་གཉིས་སྒྲོམ *khra-magñiṣ ṣgrom* in jewellery or lacquer work when there is a variegating with two colours.

ཁྲ་མར *khra-mar* a kind of biscuit made in twisted cross ribs and painted red. These are given only to Government officials at state dinners in Tibet.

ཁྲ་རྩེ *khra-ṛtse* a kind of biscuit or pastry made in the shape of a grating.

ཁྲ་སུར *khra-sur* a species of eagle (*Sch.*).

ཁྲ་ཟླ *khra-ẓla* (*ṭha-da*) = ཟླ་བ་གཉིས་པ *ẓla-wa gñiṣ-pa* or དཔྱིད་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ḍpyiḍ-ẓla ḅbriñ-po* the second Tibetan month corresponding with March (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཁྲ་རིང *khra-riñ* a striped long scarf. This is also called བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཁྲ་རིང *ḅkra-çiṣ khra-riñ*, the auspicious long striped scarf which is generally attached to flag poles:—*ḷhag-par pho-brañ ṛtse-naṣ khra-riñ dañ dar-phan duñ dañ rol-mo sogṣ ṣbro*, moreover they exhibited from the top of the palace long scarves and pendant silk and played on trumpets and cymbals, &c.

ཁྲ་ཤིག་ཤིག *khra çig-çig* in dazzling array (*J. Zañ.*).

ཁྲ་སེམས་ཤེས *khra-semṣ çeṣ* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

ཁྲག *khrag* (*ṭhag*) སྐུ་མཚལ *ṣku-ṃtshal*, resp. རུཏྷིར, ཤོཎིཏ, ལོཧིཏ, རཀྟ, ཀྵཏཛ blood: བང་ཁྲག *pañ-khrag* blood of child-bed. ཤང་ཁྲག *shañ-khrag* or vulgarly ཙང་ཁྲག *dsañ-khrag* signifies blood of the menses; གཞུང་ཁྲག *gshuñ-khrag* healthy and nourishing blood (*Cs.*); ནད་ཁྲག *naḍ-khrag* bad or diseased blood. In Sikkim *khrag* is pronounced *khyak.* ཁྲག་གཅོད *khrag-gcoḍ* n. of a medicinal herb which stops bleeding (*Med.*):

ཁྲག་གཅོད་པ to stop bleeding; ཁྲག་ཆད་པ cessation of bleeding: སྙིང་ཁྲག་གཡོ་བ་རེད in *W.* I feel my blood throbbing, *e.g.*, from ascending a steep hill. ཁྲག་འཛག་པ flowing of the blood, generally applied to menstruation; ཁྲག་ཆགས་པ clotted blood; gore (*Cs.*).

Syn. རྨ་སྐྱེས *ṛma-ṣkyeṣ*; ཤར་འགྱུར་བྱེད *çar ḥgyur-byeḍ*; ཤ་ཡི་ས་བོན *ça-yi sa-bon*; མཚན་བརྙན་སྐྱེས *ṃtshan-ḅṣnun ṣkyeṣ*; ཁྱབ་གནས *khyab-gnaṣ*; མི་ལྷུང *mi-lhuñ*; ལུས་སྐྱེས *luṣ-ṣkyeṣ*; རྨ་ལས་འབབ་པ *ṛma-laṣ ḥbab-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་སྐེམ *kkrag-ṣkem*, སྤང་རྩི *spañ-ṛtsi* n. of a vegetable medicine very useful in stopping bleeding (*Ṣman. 86*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khrag-khrig* (*ṭhag-ṭhig*) नियुत also प्रयुत 1. one hundred thousand million, or an indefinitely large number (*Cs.*); this number has twelve figures; ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཆེན་པོ *khrag-khrig chen-po* महानियुत this has thirteen figures, cf. དཀྲིགས་པ *ḍkrigṣ-pa*. 2. in vulgar language ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khrag-khrig* is expressed as ཁྲ་གི་ཁྲི་གི *khra-gi khri-gi* and means moving and oscillating about: དེ་ནས་རྫིངས་ཆེན་པོ་ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཙམ་ཡང་མེད་པར *de-naṣ ṛdziñṣ chen-po khrag-khrig tsam yañ med-par* then (in) a large ship which did not even roll.

ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་སྣང་བ *khrag-khrig ṣnañ-wa* = སྨིག་རྒྱུ *ṣmig-ṛgyu* a mirage; an optical illusion (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲུག *khrag khrug* (*ṭhag-ṭhug*) all in disorder; promiscuous state; like a troop of fighting men, or like the loose leaves of a book when out of order (*Zam.*).

ཁྲག་འཁྲུགས *khrag-ḥkhrugṣ* agitation; flutter; orgasm of the blood (*Sch.*).

ཁྲག་ཁྲོག *khrag-khrog* (*ṭhag-ṭhog*), v. ཁྲག་ཁྲུག *khrag-khrug*.

ཁྲག་གེ་ཁྲུག་གེ *khrag-ge khrug-ge* (*ṭhag-ge ṭhug-ge*) when two men do not agree with each oher, there is said to be *ṭhag-ge ṭhug-ge* among them—a falling-out, disagreement.

ཁྲག་རྒྱུན *khrag-ṛgyun* शोणितस्रव the running of the blood in the veins; circulation.

ཁྲག་ཆགས་རྟ *khrag chagṣ-ṛta* a blood bred horse, *i.e.*, a real horse, opposed to a metaphysical one (*Mil.*).

ཁྲག་འཐུང *khrag-ḥthuñ* 1. a class of terrifying deities of the Bon and *Tantrik* Schools. 2. སྐྱུ་རུ་ར *ṣkyu-ru-ra* धात्रकी; *Myrobalaum emblica* (*Ṣman. 304*).

ཁྲག་འཐུང་འབུ *khrag ḥthuñ-ḥbu* the worm that drinks blood.

ཁྲག་འཐུང་སྲིན་བུ *khrag-ḥthuñ ṣrin-bu* a leech (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་ལྡང *khrag-ldañ* व्याघ्र tiger; ཤིང་དམར་རམ་སྒེར་ཤིང *çiñ-ḍmar ram ṣger çiñ* n. of a red tree; the red pine called སྒེར; a species of mahogony (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་ལྡན་མ *khrag-ldan ma* described as བུད་མེད་ཟླ་མཚན་དང་ལྡན་པ a woman at her monthly period (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་པོར་སྐྱེ་བ *khrag-por ṣkye-wa* a botanical term applied to the leaves of plants (*Vai. ṣñ.*).

ཁྲག་འབབ *khrag-ḥbab* = ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏ *chu-ḅo si-ta* a name of the river Sita (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲག་རོ *khrag-ro* clotted blood.

ཁྲག་ལིང *khrag-liñ* a clot of blood.

ཁྲག་ཤས་ཆེ་བ *khrag-çaṣ che-wa* plethoric (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྲག་ཤོར *khrag-çor* hemorrhage; bloody-flux (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

ཁྲག་བཤལ *khrag-ḅçal* flooding after childbirth; profuse menstruation: ཟླ་མོ་ནད་མེད་པའི་ཁྲག་ནང་གི་རྒྱ་གཅེར, ཁྲག་བཤལ་གཅོད it stops the flooding and internal spasms in the blood discharge of a healthy woman: རག *rag* = ཁྲག *khrag*.

ཁྲང་ *khraṅ* (*thang*), v. འཁྲང་ *ṅkhraṅ.*

ཁྲད་པ *krad-pa* (*the-pa*) stretched out: ཁྲད་པོར་སྡོད་པ *khrad-por sdod-pa* to sit with the legs stretched out (*Jä.*).

ཁྲབ *khrab* (*thab*) ཕལཀ། shield; buckler; coat of mail. The coat of mail used in Tibet and Bhutan is generally made of iron rings or thin disks resembling the scales of a fish netted together. Two kinds of *khrab* are known in Tibet; one is called ལྕགས་རིང་ཁྲབ, which is made of iron rings or scales; ཡང་ཐུལ་ཁྲབ, that made of thin plates or iron foils. There are accounts of coats of mail made of silver and gold for the use of kings. The common quilted cloth armour used in Mongolia and China is called སྙིང་ལམ་ཁྲབ. In Mongolia it is called *dasa.*

ཁྲབ་ཁྲབ *khrab-khrab* (*thab-thab*) a weeper; one that sheds tears on every occasion (*Sch.*).

ཁྲབ་མཁན *khrab-mkhan* one who makes or wears armour.

ཁྲབ་ཅན *khrab-can* scaled; scaly; wearing a coat of mail.

ཁྲབ་བྱང་གུ *khrab-byaṅ gu* scales or iron foils used in a coat of mail (*Btsii.*).

ཁྲབ་བྱིན་ལུས་ཁེབ *khab-byin lus kheb* a coat of mail for covering the whole body (*Btsii.*).

ཁྲམ *khram* (*tham*), ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* a false word; མཁའ་ཚེ a cunning man.

ཁྲམ་ཁ *khram-kha* (*tham-kha*) 1. ལྷ་འདྲེ་བྱེ་བྲག་གི་ཁྲོ་བའི་ཁ་དོག་ཁྲ་ཁྲ *lha-hdre bye-brag-gi khro-wahi kha-dog khra-khra* (*tha-tha*) spotted and party-coloured appearance of the wrathful demi-gods the Lhan-de (*Nag.*). 2. chart used in witchcraft or necromancy: ལྷ་འདྲེའི་རྩིས་ཀྱི་མིང *lha hdrohi rtsis-kyi miṅ*, ཁྲམ་ཁ་ལ་བབས *khram-kha la babs* is explained: ཤི་བ་གདོན་པ་སྤུར་རྒྱུ་རྟགས་ཁྲམ་ཁ་ཤང་ལ་བབས་པ་དེ་ལ་གདོན་པ་རྒྱུད་པའི་རྟགས the sign or mark of one's ruin having been incident on the chart (of fate). 3.. cross marks or lines cut into a piece of wood so as to cross one another as an ornament: ཁྲམ་ཁའི་ཤིང *khram-khahi-çiṅ* a club-like implement, carved with lines, representing the attributes of a god and containing squares with mystic figures in them which serve as a means to make attempts of witchcraft to injure a person ineffectual; ནག་ཁྲམ *ñag-khram* a notch (*Jä.*).

ཁྲམ་ཁྲུམ *khram-khrum* fragments; baked fragments: ས་སྐམ་པ་ཁར་འཕྱར་ནས་མེ་ལ་བསྲེགས་པ་དེ་ཁྲམ་ཁྲུམ་བརྡུངས་ཏེ་འབོལ (raw) brick containing prints or engravings thereon when burnt are said to be baked fragments.

ཁྲམ་ལྡན *khram-ldan* སྟག a tiger.

ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* (*tham-pa*) = སྒྱུ་མ སྒྲུ་འཕྲུལ, མཐའ, གཡོ་ཅན, གཡོ 1. a liar; a swindler; artful person: སྒྱུ་མ་བྱེད་པའི་ཁྲམ་པ *byed-pahi* for seducing or deceiving: ཁྲམ་སེམས་ཅན *khram sems-can* lying; mendacious (*Cs.*). 2. lively, brisk, quick, like boys, kids, &c. (the contrary of གླེན་པ *glen-pa*, slow, indolent, apathetic): *khram-pa che* in *W.* a wish of god-speed addressed to one going on a journey, such as Good success! May all go well! 3. modest; attentive to the wishes of others (*Jä*). ཁྲམ་པ་གཙོད *good* lit. means to get out of mishaps caused by the evil machinations of enemies; to make the evil-charms of enemies ineffectual.

ཁྲམ་བྱེད *khram-byed*, v. གཡོ་ཅན *gyo-can* or ཕྲ་མ་བྱེད *phra-ma byed*; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* double-tongued or double-dealer (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲམ་ཤིང་ *khram-çiṅ* or ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁྲམ་ཤིང་ *khrims-kyi khram-çiṅ* a board on which the body

of a culprit is stretched to flog him on the back (*Ñag.*).

ཁྲལ **khral** (*thal*) कारिक, कर 1. tax; tribute; duty; forced service. 2. punishment; chastisement for sins; visitations: ཁྲལ་བཀལ་བ *khral bkal-wa* to levy taxes: དངུལ་ཁྲལ *dṅul-khral* tax to be paid in money: འབྲུ་ཁྲལ *hbru-khral* tribute paid in corn: ཏིལ་དམར་ཁྲལ *til-dmar khral* tax to be paid in red sesamum.

Syn. དཔྱ *dpya*; སྡུད་པ *sdud-pa*; གྱར་ཁྲལ *gyar-khral*; ཅོ་གམ *ço-gam*; ཁྲལ་རིགས *khral-rigs* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲལ་རྒྱུག་པ *khral rgyug-pa* to perform forced service (*Rtsii.*).

ཁྲལ་འཇལ་བ *khral-hjal-wa* or ཁྲལ་སྐོར་བ *khral skor-wa* to pay taxes or customs duty.

Syn. ཁྲལ་འབུལ་བ *khral hbul-wa*; དཔྱ་འཇལ་བ *dpya hjal-wa*; ཁྲལ་སྤྲོད་པ *khral sprod-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲལ་སྡུ་བ *khral sdu-wa* to collect taxes; pf. ཁྲལ་བསྡུས *khral-bsdus*, pf. ཁྲལ་བསྡུས་ཚར *khral-bsdus tshar*, fut. ཁྲལ་བསྡུ་བར་བྱ *khral-bsdu war-bya*.

ཁྲལ་གསར *khral-gsar* levying of a new tax: ཞིང་མི་དེ་བའི་ཁྲལ་གསར་བཀལ་ནས་རྒྱ་མི་ཤེར་ལ་སྡུག་པོ་གཏང་ by levying fresh taxes to oppress the tenants.

ཁྲལ་ཁྲུག *khral-khrug* (གྲངས) n. of a very large number (*Ya-sel.*).

ཁྲལ་ཁྲུལ *khral-khrul* is defined as སྣོད་ཆས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཆག་ཤིང་ཆ་ལག་ཡང་ཟེར applied to any broken things, such as furniture or utensils.

ཁྲི I: **khri** (*thi*), ཁྲི་ཁྲག *khri-khrag*, ཁྲི་གྲངས *khri-graṅs* for number: अयुत ten thousand; a myriad: ཁྲི་བྱེ་བ *khri bye-wa* कोटि, प्रयुत ten millions.

ཁྲི II: खट्ट, पीठ seat, chair, throne, couch; also frame, sawing jack, trestle; སྒ་ཁྲི an European chair; ཁྲིའུ *khriḥu* पीठिका 1. a bedstead or stool; a small chair or table; ཁྲི་ལ་བསྐོ་བ *khri-la bsko-wa* to raise to the throne; to place on the chair; ཁྲི་ལ་འཁོད་པ *khri-la ḥkhod-pa* to preside; to occupy the chair; སེང་གེ་ཁྲི *señ-ge khri* throne; a chair borne (in relief) by a carved lion for rulers and incarnate lamas; གསེར་ཁྲི *gser-khri* golden seat or chair; seat for royalty; སྔས་ཁྲི *sṅas-khri* a contrivance to serve the purpose of a pillow; ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos-khri* a professoral chair; pulpit; reading desk; table for books; school table; ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri* resp. གཟིམས་ཁྲི *gzims-khri* bedstead. 2. མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་བང་རིམ the upper pedestal of a chaitya or Buddhist votive tomb.

Syn. ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri*; རྒྱུན་ཁྲི *rgyun-khri*; འདུག་ཁྲི *ḥdug-khri*.

ཁྲི་རྐང་ཅན *khri rkaṅ can* खट्वाङ्ग a seat furnished with legs; a bedstead.

ཁྲི་ཁ *khri-kha* = ཁྲིའི་ཁ *khriḥi kha* or ཁྲིའི་སྟེང་ *khriḥi steṅ* on the chair: ཁྲི་ཁར *khri kha-na*, on the chair or seat (*A. 57*).

ཁྲི་ཆེན *khri-chen* a great chair; a title of the abbot of Galdan monastery.

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་ངག་དབང་མཆོག་ལྡན *Khri-chen Ñag-dwaṅ mchog-ldan* དྲིན་ཅན་ངག་དབང་མཆོག་ལྡན *Drin-can ñag-dwaṅ mchog-ldan* (*Schr. 17 A*).

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་ངག་དབང་སྙན་གྲགས *Khri-chen ñag-dwaṅ sñan-grags* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

* ཁྲི་ཆེན་བློ་བཟང་བསྟན་པའི་ཉི་མ *Khri-chen Blo-bzaṅ bstan-paḥi ñi-ma* = བློ་བཟང་ཉི་མའི་ཞབས *blo-bzaṅ ñi-maḥi shabs* (*Schr.*).

ཁྲི་སྙན *khri-sñan* n. of a Buddhist physician of Lhasa; སྐུ་བ་ཅེན་པོ་དུང་ཐོར་ཅན་གྱི་སྲས the son of the celebrated physician named *Duṅ-gi thor-can* (*Yu thog-pa*) (*Gyu. 33*).

ཁྲི་སྙན་ས་ལེ *khri sñan sa-le* skin of the black antelope; कृष्णाजिन a devotee sitting

on it remembers the vows as well the duties of a *Bodhisattva* ; ཁྲི་ལྤགས་ནེ་ཧྲིག་ད་ལྤགས་ དྲ་བཏིང་ spreading a skin of black antelope for a seat (*A. 11.*).

ཁྲི་སྟན་ཆེན་པོ *khri stan chen-po* महासन a large couch or bed ; ཁྲི་སྟན་མཐོན་པོ *khri-stan mthon-po* उच्चासन a high couch or bed (forbidden to the devout).

ཁྲི་གདུགས *khri-çdugs* the sun.

* ཁྲི་ལྡན་སེང་གེའི་མཛོད *khri-ldan señ-gehi mdsod* चासनसिंहकोष (*Schr.*; *Tä. 2, 44*).

ཁྲི་ཕྱེད་དང་གཉིས *khri-phyed dañ gñis* two thousand and half ; ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* twenty thousand.

ཁྲི་འཕང *khri-ḥphañ* the height of a chair; a high chair (*Cs.*); also the official rank.

ཁྲི་བཙོན=བཙོན་ཁང་ *btson-khañ* a prison; jail (*Mñon.*); also ཁྲི་མུན *khri-mun* a prison; dungeon.

ཁྲི་འུར *khri-ḥur* ཟ་ཧྲིག་ཧྲི་མིང་ n. of a bird (*Ya-sel. 7*).

ཁྲི་ལེ་བ *khri le-wa* fear, in *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཁྲི་ཤིང་ I: *khri-çiñ* or ཁྲིའུ *khriḥu* a chair.

ཁྲི་ཤིང་ II: (*thi-s'ing*) वल्लि a creeping plant; a creeper.

ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེ་བཙན *Khri-sroñ ḷde-btsan* the celeberated King of Tibet who formally introduced Buddhist monarchism into Tibet, erected the great monastery of Sam-ye, and caused numerous Buddhist sacred books to be translated into Tibetan.

ཁྲིའི་རྐང་པ་ཅོས་པ *khriḥi rkañ-pa chos-pa* पादक-यष्टिक a bed furnished with legs or supports; fig. to discipline the mind so that religion may take hold of it.

ཁྲིའི་རྐང་རྟེན *khriḥi rkañ-rten* प्रतिपादक the legs of a chair.

ཁྲིག་ཁྲིག *khrig-khrig* (*thig-thig*) 1. proper, suitable; not less nor more : ཁྲིག་ཁྲིག་བསྒྲིགས་སོང *khrig-khrig bsgrigs-soñ* it has suited well; it fits exactly. 2. quivering, as of the body with cold, or chattering of the teeth. 3. v. ཁྲིབ་ཁྲིབ *khrib-khrib*.

ཁྲིགས *khrigs* (*thig*) གྲལ་ཁྲིགས་པ *gral khrigs-pa* 1. arranged in proper order or row without deviation from the right course or line: ཁྲིགས་ཆགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *khrigs chags-su bkod-pa* seated or arranged in proper order where men, women, the old and the young, the great and the low, all are put in their respective order; 2. also in reference to a priest conducting a religious service, his demeanour when he does not look this side or that side but is intent on his duties and ceremonial observances; he is then said to be ཁྲིགས་ཆགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *khrigs chags-su bkod-pa*.

ཁྲིགས་སེ *kharigs-se* plentiful, abundant; thorough; ཁྲིགས་སེ་དགའ *khrigs-se gañ* quite well; ཁྲིགས་སེ་བྱེད་པ *khrigs-se byed-pa* to treat; to entertain plentifully (*Sch.*).

ཁྲིད I: *khrid* (*thi*) instruction, tutelage; ཡོན་ཏན་ཁྲིད་པ *yon-tan khrid-pa* instruction, teaching; ཁྲིད་འདེབས་པ *khrid ḥdebs-pa* to give instruction; to instruct: ཁྲིད་པས་ཆོག *khrid-pas chog* I am willing to give instruction; you may have lessons with me (*Jä.*). ཁྲིད་ཟབ་པོ *khrid sab-po* thorough instruction; སླུ་ཁྲིད *slu-khrid* instruction to an evil purpose; seduction; ཁྲིད་བཤད་པ *khrid bçad-pa* to give instruction; to make admonitory speeches.

ཁྲིད II: or རིམ་ཁྲིད་ row; order; serial order or arrangement: དེ་བཞིན་དུ་ལམ་གྱི་རིམ་པའི་ཁྲིད་པ་བཞི in the same manner there are four stages in the way to saintly perfection (*Lam-rim. 4*).

ཁྲིད III: pf. of འཁྲིད་པ.

ཁྲིད་ཕྲུག *khrid-phrug* (*thi-thüg*) scholar; pupil (*Jä*),

ཁྲིབ་ཁྲིབ *khrib-khrib* (*thib-thib*) གྲངས་ཀྱི་མིང་ n. of a large number (*Ya-sel.*).

ཁྲིམས *khrims* (*thim*), शासन, न्याय, नियम law or right in general; the laws of a state; any particular law. There are two kinds of laws—ཁྲིམས་ལ་ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་དང་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གཉིས་ཡོད *khrim-la chos-khrims daṅ rgyal-khrims gñis yod* state law and spiritual or religious law. The proverb says: རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གསེར་གྱི་གཉའ་ཤིང་, ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་དར་གྱི་མདུད་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན *Rgyal-khrims gser-gyi gñah çiṅ, chos-khrims dar-gyi mdud-pa lta-bu yin* the state law is a golden yoke, but the religious law is like a silken knot: ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་སྣམས་སུ་བཀའ་ཁྲིམས་བཅས for laws they pass decrees, statutes: ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ *khrims-la gnas-pa* to be subject to law: འཕགས་རིགས་དང་སྐྱེ་བ་སྤྲུལ་པ་རྣམས་ཁྲིམས་ལ་གནས་པ་ཡིན holy personages and the incarnate race are also subject to law.

Syn. for laws of state:—ལུགས *lugs*; འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁྲིམས *hjig-rten khrims*; ཡུལ་ཆོས *yul-chos*; ཁྲིམས *khrims*; ཁྲིམས་ལུགས *khrims-lugs* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་ཁང *khrims-khaṅ* couit or place of justice.

Syn. ཁྲིམས་རྔའི་ཁང་པ *khrims-rṅahi khaṅ-pa*; སྒྲ་ལྡན་ཅན *sgra-ldan can*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ར་བ *khrims-kyi ra-wa*; དྲིལ་སྒྲོག་ས *dril-sgrog-sa* (*Mnon.*).

ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *khrims-kyi kha lo-pa*, བློན་པོ *Blon-po* a minister; a legal officer (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་བསྒྲགས་པ *khrims bsgrags-pa*, v. བཀའ་བཏགས *bkah-btags*, a proclamation or proclaimed order.

ཁྲིམས་གཅོད *khrims-gcod*=ཉེས་པ་གཅོད *ñes-pa gcod* to inflict punishment (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲིམས་འཇགས *khrims-hjags* = ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་དོན་བཞིན *khrims kyi don bshin* acc. to the meaning or spirit of the law (*Ṅag.*).

ཁྲིམས་སྦྱོར *khrims-sbyor*=ཁྲིམས་ལ་སྐྱལ་བ *khrims la skyal-wa* to deliver up to justice.

ཁྲིལ *khril* (*thi*). v. འཁྲིལ *khril*.

ཁྲིས *khris* (*thi*), ཁྲིས་འཇོགས་པ *khris hjogs-pa* peace, v. འཇུགས་པ *hjugs-pa*.

ཁྲུ *khru* (*thû*) ཁྲུ་མ *khru-ma* हस्त one-fourth of a འདོམ *hdom* or fathom; a cubit: རྩེ་ཁྲུ *rtse-khru* or the measure of eighteen inches, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: ཁྲུ་གང་རྩམ *khru-gaṅ rtsam* हस्तमात्र about the measure of 15 inches from the elbow to the fisted middle finger is called བསྐུམ་ཁྲུ *bskum-khru*, or cubit measure; ཁྲུ་འཇལ་བ *khru hjal-wa* to measure with a cubit measure (*Cs.*).

ཁྲུ་བ *khru-wa* (*thu-wa*), sometimes for འཁྲུ་བ *hkhru-wa*, to wash.

ཁྲུ་གཟར *khru-gzar* a kind of stew-pan (*Sch.*).

ཁྲུ་སློག *khru-slog* or ཁྲུ་རློག *khru-rlog* tilling the ground; acc. to *Sch.* a pit filled with corn: ཁྲུ་སློག་པ *khru-slog-pa* digging; breaking up the soil; gardening.

ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་ *khruṅ-khruṅ* (*thung-thung*) क्रौञ्च crane, *grus cinerea*; also the stork: ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་རུས་པས་ཆུ་འགགས་སེལ *khruṅ-khruṅ rus-pas chu-hgags sel* the bones of the crane remove the stoppage of urine. When milk mixed with water is given to a crane it will drink the milk, leaving the water in the basin. The reason of this, according to *K. d.*ད *110*, is that as soon as the bill of the crane touches the milk it turns into curds, which are eaten up, leaving the water in the basin.

Syn. མགྲིན་པ་རབ་རིང་ *mgrin-pa rab-riṅ*; མིག་སྨན་སྨྱུག་མ *mig sman smyug-ma*; ཀྲུང་ཙ *kruṅ-ca* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་འཇོམས *khruṅ-khruṅ hjoms* = དབང་ཕྱུག་གི་བུ་ཆུང་བ་གཞོན་ནུ་གདོང་དྲུག *dbaṅ-phyug-gi bu chuṅ-ba gshon-nu gdoṅ-drug* a name of Kumâra the second son of Is'vara (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུད་པ *khrud pa*, ལུས་ཁྲུད་པ *lus khrud-pa* to wash; cleanse out dirt or filth from the body (*Ñag.*).

ཁྲུན *khrun* (*thun*) आरोह, परिणाह height; length; extension (*Cs.*): ཁྲུན་ཕང་སྲིད *khrun phaṅ srid* height and breadth (equal).

ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ *khrum-khrum* (*thum-thum*) (*Sch.*): ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ་བྱེད་པ *khrum-khrum byed-pa* or ཁྲུམ་ཁྲུམ་བརྡུང་བ *khrum-khrum brduṅ-wa* to pound in a mortar.

ཁྲུམས *khrums* (*thum*) भाद्र-पद n. of a constellation: ཁྲུམས་སྟོད *khrums-stod* the name of the 24th constellation, पूर्व-भाद्र-पद.

Syn. བྱ་མཆུ *bya-mchu*; རིའི་ལྷ་མོ *riḥi lha-mo*; གནས་མ *gnas-ma*; བ་གླང་རྐང *ba-glaṅ rkaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུམས་སྟོད་ཀྱི་ཉ་བ *khrums-stod-kyi ña-wa* भाद्र-पद-पौर्णमासी the full moon of the month of भाद्र पद, July.

ཁྲུམས་སྨད *khrums-smad* the name of the 25th constellation, उत्तर-भाद्र-पद; acc. to Hindu astronomy the 26th lunar mansion, figured by a conch, and comprehending two stars, of which one is Andromeda.

Syn. ཟཆུ *zchu*; སྦྲུལ་འཆིང *sbrul-ḥchiṅ* (*Mṅon.*)

ཁྲུམས་ཟླ *khrum-zla* (*thum da*), v. ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ *zla-ba brgyad-pa* भाद्रपद, पूर्वभाद्र, the eighth month of the Tibetan year.

Syn. འབུགས་པ *hbugs-pa*; བྱ་མཆུ *bya-mchu*; ནོར་ལྡན *nor-ldan*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ཅན *khyu-mchog can*; བ་གླང་རྐང་བཟང *ba-laṅ rkaṅ-bzaṅ*; སྤྲིན་བཟང *sprin-bzaṅ*; ལེན་པ *len-pa*; བྱའི་ཟླ་བ *byaḥi zla-wa*; སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ston-zla ḥbriṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུལ *khrul* (*thul*), ཁྲུལ་གཏོང་བ *khrul gtoṅ-wa* to let fall; to drop (several things at intervals); མཆི་མ་ཁྲུལ་འཆད *mchi-ma khrul ḥchad* to shed tears: ཟླ་ཁྲུལ *zla-khrul* in *W.* intercalary month (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུལ་པོ *khrul-po* in *C.* 1. cheerful; merry. 2. fornicator (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུལ་མ *khrul-ma* 1. in *W.* crooked crank, handle (*Jä*). 2. a whore. 3. ཁུ་བ་ཁྲུལ་མ *khu-wa khrul-ma* rice-water or water in which millet is washed.

ཁྲུས *khrus* (*thus*) स्नपन, स्नान, आप्लव, मज्जन bath; washing; ablution.

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན *khrus-kyi brtul-shugs can* = དྲང་སྲོང *draṅ-sroṅ* a *Ṛṣi* or sage who observes the vow of ablution: ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པའི་ལྟུང་བྱེད *khrus byed-paḥi ltuṅ-byed* स्नान-प्रायश्चित्तिक faults committed while bathing: ཁྲུས་བྱས་གོས་གཙང་གྱོན་ཀྱི་དཀར་གསུམ་ཟོས having bathed put on clean clothes and take milk, curds and butter (*Loṅ.* ཀ *32*).

Syn. ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *kun-tu rgyu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *dkaḥ-thub-can*; ངག་བསྡམས་པ *ṅag bsdams-pa*; དགེ་བར་སློང་བ *dge-war sloṅ-wa*; ཉོན་མོངས་ཐུལ *ñon-moṅs thul*; དབང་པོ་ཐུལ *dbaṅ-po thul*; སྨྲ་བ་ཅད་པ *smra-ba cad-pa*; གཙང་བར་གནས་པ *gtsaṅ-bar gnas-pa*; ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *tshaṅs-par spyod-pa*; རིག་བྱེད་ཀློག་པ *rig-byed klog-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྩ *khrus-kyi rtsa*, ཀུ་ཤ *ku-ça* the grass *Ku-ça* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་རྫིང *khrus-kyi rdsiṅ* ཁྲུས་རྒྱབ་སའི་རྫིང *khrus rgyab-saḥi rdsiṅ* a bathing tank.

ཁྲུས་ཁུ *khrus-khu* water for bathing (*Jä.*).

ཁྲུས་ཁང་བརྩེགས་པ *khrus-khaṅ brtsegs-pa* the making of a bath or bathing place.

ཁྲུས་མཁན་ *khruṣ-mkhan* স্নানক one who bathes; he that has bathed.

ཁྲུ་ཚལ་ *khru-chal* স্নানীয় washing materials, soda, soap, etc.

ཁྲུས་ཆུ་ *khruṣ-chu* bathing water; water consecrated by a deity being washed in it.

ཁྲུས་དར་ *khruṣ-dar* scarf or good linen towel for the toilet; scarf of silk used in washing the images of deities (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. བུམ་དར་ *bum-dar*; ས་སོར་ཁྲུས་བཏགས་རི་ *sa-sor khruṣ btagṣ-ri* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་སྡེར་ *khruṣ-sder* basin; washing bowl.

ཁྲུས་པ་ *khruṣ-pa* (*ṭhuṣ-pa*) অবগাহন, পরিষ্কৃত, স্নাত washed; also washing.

Syn. ཁྲུས་བྱ་ *khruṣ-bya*; འཁྲུད་ *hkhrud*; ཁྲུ་བ་ *khru-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲུས་བུམ་ *khruṣ-bum* স্নানকুম্ভ washing pot or jug.

ཁྲུས་མ་ཁྲུད་མ་ *khruṣ-ma khrud-ma* washings of rice or any other millet; also the remnant of water in which rice, &c., is boiled.

ཁྲུས་རྫས་ *khruṣ-rdsaṣ* articles of washing or to wash with such as soap, etc.

Syn. ལྡག་ཚལ་ *ldag-chal*; ཁྲུས་རྩི་ *khruṣ-rtsi*; དག་བྱེད་ *dag-byed* (*Mñon*).

ཁྲུས་གཞོང་ *khruṣ-gshoṅ* স্নান-পাত্র bathing tub; basin used for a bath.

ཁྲུས་རས་ *khruṣ-raṣ* স্নানবস্ত্র a towel; a bathing towel.

ཁྲུས་གསེར་ *khruṣ-gser* bathing water. Acc. to *Jä.* this word (in Ladak) relates to a certain medical procedure or method of curing.

ཁྲུས་གསོལ་བ་ *khruṣ-gsol-wa* resp. for ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ་ *khruṣ-byed-pa*, *i.e.*, when applied to bathing places used by divine beings and great men: ལྷ་མི་ཁང་པ་སོགས་ལ་ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ་ *lha-mi khaṅ-pa sogṣ la khruṣ byed-pa* "gods or men taking a bath in their abodes and so forth," to administer a bath to another, especially as a religious ceremony, consisting in sprinkling with water.

ཁྲེ་ *khre* (*ṭhe*) millet: ཁྲེ་ནི་ལྕི་བསིལ་རྨ་ལ་ས་སྐྱུམ་བྱེད་ ... ཁྲེ་ millet, being both heavy and chilling, causes wounds to swell, but bones which have been dislocated or fractured it causes to unite. ཁྲེ་རྒོད་ *khre-rgod* wild millet; ཁྲེ་རྒོད་ ... wild ཁྲེ་ stops diarrhoea and removes the poison.

ཁྲེ་ཙེ་ *khre-tse* Chinese vermicelli (*Jä.*).

ཁྲེགས་པ་ *khregṣ-pa* (*ṭheg-pa*), v. མཁྲེགས་པ་ *mkhregṣ-pa*.

ཁྲེམ་གཉེར་ *khrem-gñer*, v. ཆུ་གཉེར་ *chu-gñer* (*Mñon.*).

ཁྲེལ་པོ་ *khrel-po* shameful.

ཁྲེམས་པ་ *khremṣ-pa* (*them-pa*) 1. irrigation; also to water gardens and cultivations; to sprinkle water. 2. n. of a book: བྱང་ཁོག་ཁྲེམས་ཀྱི་ལུང་རིན་ཆེན་འོད་འཕྲོ་བ་ *byaṅ-khog khremṣ-kyi luṅ rin-chen ḥod ḥphro-wa* (*Sorig. 81*).

ཁྲེལ་ *khrel* (*ṭhel*) resp. ཐུགས་ཁྲེལ་ *thugṣ-khrel* 1. ... a kind of millet. 2. লজ্জা shame; diffidence; bashfulness; modesty. 3. piety acc. to *Jä.*, especially in *W.* 4. in *C.* disgust; aversion.

ཁྲེལ་གད་ *khrel-gad* a scornful laughter.

ཁྲེལ་ཅན་ *khrel-can* possessed of shame; ཁྲེལ་ཅན་ *khrel-can* bashful (*Cs.*); also earnest, conscientious.

ཁྲེལ་སྐྱོས་ *khrel-skyos* pusilanimous; shame-faced.

ཁྲེལ་གདོང་ *khrel-gdoṅ* (lit. a face capable of shame) a bashful face.

ཁྲེལ་འདོད་ཅན་ *khrel-ḥdod-can* in *W.* ready to shame others.

ཁྲེལ་ལྡན་ *khrel-ldan*, v. ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པ་ *ṅo-tsha śe-pa* লজ্জাশীল modest.

ཁྲེལ་བ to be ashamed; to provoke shame: ཁྲེལ་བ་དང་ངོ་ཚ་བ་མེད *khrel-wa daṅ ṅo-tsha-wa med* he has no shame or modesty.

ཁྲེལ་མེད་པ *khrel-med-pa*, ཁྲེལ་མེད་མ *khrel-med-ma* अनपत्रप immodest, shameless.

ཁྲེལ་ཡོད *khrel-yod* अपत्रपा modesty; chastity; decency; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད་པ *khrel-yod-pa* to be chaste; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *khrel yod-par byed-pa* to behave chastely, with modesty.

ཁྲེས *khres* or (*the*) ཁྲེས་པོ *khres-po*, (*the-po*) a load, burden: མི་ཁྲེས་ཆུང་ཅན *mi khres chuṅ-can* a man with a small load (*A. 10*). ཁྲེས་པོ་དེའི་ནང་ནས *khres-po deḥi naṅ-nas* from within that package: གཞུང་དོན་གྱི་བསངས་ཤིང་ཁྲེས་ཕྱེད *gshuṅ-don-gyi bsaṅs çiṅ khres phed* half a bundle (or load) of fire-wood for the use of government (*Rtsii.*).

Syn. ཁུར་པ *khur-pa*; ཁུར་འདྲེན་པ *khur ḥdren-pa*; རྒྱབ་ཀྱིས་ཐེག་པ *rgyab-kyis theg-pa*; ཁུར་རྩ་པ *khur rtsa-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲེས་ཁྲེས *khres-khres* (*the-the*) unable to sit erect; falling down: མི་གཅིག་ཁྲེས་ཁྲེས་ན་བ་གཟིགས་ནས་སྨན་པ་ལ་ཅིས་ཕན་དྲིས་པས *mi-gcig khres-khres na-wa gzigs nas sman-pa la cis phan dris-pas* (*A. 44*) seeing a man very ill so as to be unable to sit erect, he asked the physician what would be of use.

ཁྲོ *khro* (*tho*) कांस्य a kind of bronze, of about same quality and worth as bell-metal (འཁར་བ *ḥkhar-wa*), but inferior to *li*. The kind of bronze called *khro-nag* or dark bronze is also called *lchags khro* on account of the predominance of iron in the compound. The kind called ཁྲོ་དཀར *khro-dkar*, white bronze, has more zinc and ཟངས་ཁྲོ *zaṅs-khro* has more of copper in it than iron. The dark-bronze is largely manufactured in China; the white-bronze is much prized by the Tibetans. Huge bronze caldrons used in the great monasteries of Tibet for boiling tea are made of the white bronze; ཚོགས་ཁྲོ *tshogs-khro* large bronze caldrons used in cooking tea, &c., for the use of the congregation in the monasteries of Tibet: ཁྲོ་ནག་གཟེར་སྲིན་དང་དུག་ནད་འཇོམས *khro-nag gzer-srin daṅ dug-nad ḥjoms* dark bronze dissipates worm-spasms and poisonous complaints.

ཁྲོ་རྒྱན *khro-rgyan* ornaments made of bronze. ཁྲོའི་ཁུག་ཏིལ *khroḥi khug-til* bronze pot to boil tea.

ཁྲོ་ཆུ *khro-chu* 1. liquid or melted bronze; acc. to some author melted iron before it is cast. 2. n. for དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* quicksilver; (a mystic) term (*Ñiṅ.*).

ཁྲོ་ཆུ་གློམ་པ *khro-chu glom-pa* to fill up joints, grooves, &c., with melted bronze; to solder.

ཁྲོ་འཇོམས་པ *khro ḥjoms-pa* to suppress anger or wrath: གང་ཞིག་བསྒྲིམས་ཏེ་ཁྲོ་འཇོམས་པ། དེ་ནི་འདི་དང་གཞན་དུ་བདེ *gaṅ-shig bsgrims-te khro ḥjoms-pa, de-ni ḥdi-daṅ gshan-du bde* (*Spyod.*) he who can subdue his anger will be happy here and hereafter.

ཁྲོ་ཉམས *khro-ñams* = རྔམ་བརྗིད *rṅam-brjid* or རྔམ་འཁྲིགས *rṅam-ḥkhrigs* or རྔོམ་བརྗིད *rṅom-brjid* to sit in an angry mood (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་གཉེར *khro-gñer* भ्रुकुटि, भृकुटि wrinkles on the face and forehead expressive of wrath, indignation, anger; also indignant.

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན *khro-gñer-can* भ्रुकुटि she whose face is wrinkled with anger; also frowning.

* ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན་མ *khro-gñer can-ma* (*Schr. 36 C.*).

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་མེད་པ *khro-gñer med-pa* अपगतभ्रुकुटि free from frowning or anger.

ཁྲོ་གཉེར་གཟི་བརྗིད་ལྡན་པ *khro-gñer gzi-brjid ldan-pa*, གུ་དང *gu-daŋ* n. of a medicinal root (*Sman. 102*).

ཁྲོ་པ *khro-pa* in *W.* for ཁྲོ *khro*.

ཁྲོ་གཏུམ་པོ *khro-gtum-po* furious with rage.

ཁྲོ་བ *khro-wa*, (*tho-wa*) བརྩེ་བ *brtse-wa* क्रुध्, क्रोध abst. anger, wrath; also adj. angry, wrathful: ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ *khoṅ-khro-wa* smouldering wrath: ཁྲོ་བ་བཟོད་པ *khro-wa bzod-pa* subduing or abstaining from anger: ཁྲོ་བ་བཟོད་པ་རྗེས་བཅོམ་པ་སླར་ཡང་སྐྱེ་བར་མི་འགྱུར་རོ *khro-wa bzod-pa rjes bcom-pa slar-yaṅ skye-war mi-hgyur-ro* anger having been subdued and inwardly suppressed, it will not grow again (*K. d.* ཀ *68*): ཁྲོ་བའི་དུག་གི་སྨན་མཆོག་ཏུ་བཟོད་པ the chief remedy for the poison of anger is forbearance (*K. d.* ཀ *68*): ཁྲོ་བའི་སེམས་འདི་གཅིག་བཅོམ་ན, དགྲ་དེ་ཀུན་བཅོམ་དང་འདྲ if the wrathful mind be once subdued it is tantamount to subduing all the enemies one has. ཁྲོ་བར་བྱེད་པ or ཁྲོ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be or to grow angry (*Cs.*); ཁྲོ་ཡང་མ་ཁྲོ་བར་བྱ though angry, to be as if not angry; ཁྲོ་ཞལ་བལྟ = མིག་ཁྲོ་ཞལ་བལྟ angry looks; to look back with anger (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་བམ *Khro-wa-ma* क्रोधना n. of a goddess.

ཁྲོ་བོ *khro-wo* (*tho-wo*) क्रोधी, भैरव an angry spirit; a god or *Bodhisattva* in his assumed wrathful mood or manifestation.

* ཁྲོ་བོ་ཁམས་གསུམ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་སྤྲུལ་བཅད *khro-wo khams-gsum rnam-rgyal sprul-bçad* क्रोधत्रैलोक्यविजयनिर्मितमाया (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 276*).

ཁྲོ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ *khro-wo chen-po* महाक्रोधी an appellation of Mahākāla, the Lord of Death—the terrific god or guardian of Buddhism.

* ཁྲོ་བོ་རྟ་མགྲིན *khro-wo rta-mgrin* क्रोधहयग्रीव (*Schr. 71 C.*):

* ཁྲོ་བོ་སྟོབས་པོ་ཆེ *khro-wo stobs-po-che* महाबल (*Schr. 73 B.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་བདུད་རྩི་འཁྱིལ་བ *khro-wo bdud-rtsi hkhyil-pa* क्रोधामृतकुण्डली (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 105*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་འདོད་རྒྱལ *khro-wo hdod-rgyal* टक्किराज (*Schr. 72 A.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་འོག *khro-wo rdo-rje sa-hog* वज्रपाताल (*Schr. 74 B.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་དབྱུག་པ་སྔོན་པོ *khro-wo dbyug-pa sṅon-po* नीलदण्ड (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 161*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་མི་གཡོ་བ *khro-wo mi-gyo-pa* क्रोधाचल (*Schr. 58 C.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་སྨེ་བ་བརྩེགས་པ *khro-wo sme-wa btsegs-pa* (*Schr. 58 A.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་གཙུག་ཏོར་འཁོར་བསྒྱུར *khro-wo gtsug-tor hkhor-bsgyur* उष्णीषचक्रवर्ती (*Schr.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པ *khro-wo gshan-gyis mi-thub-pa* (*Schr. 71 A.*).

* ཁྲོ་བོ་གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད *khro-wa gçin-rje-gçed* यमान्तक (*Schr. 71 B.*).

ཁྲོ་བྱེད *khro-byed* रौद्र, भय frightful.

ཁྲོ་བྱེད་མ *khro byed-ma* चण्डी 1. a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo. 2. བུད་མེད་གཏུམ་མོ *bud-med gtum-mo* क्रोधना a fearful woman (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་མིག *khro-mig* = མིག་གི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *mig-gi rnam-hgyur* or སྡང་མིག *sdaṅ-mig* an expression of the eye; angry eyes (*Mṅon.*).

ཁྲོ་མོ *khro-mo* a female terrific deity or spirit.

ཁྲོ་མོན *khro-mon* prison (*Sch.*).

ཁྲོག *khrog* (*thog*) in ཁྲོག་བརྒྱབ་པ *khrog brgyab-pa* to drink hastily; to gulp down: ཁྲོག་ཆུང་བ་ཡིས་ཁྲག་གཅོད་པའི་མཆོག *khrog chuṅ-pa yis khrag-gçod-pahi-mchog*. Thog chung is best for stopping bleeding.

ཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *khrog-khrog* (*ṭhog-ṭhog*) 1. one who speaks irrelevantly and is not steady in his acts or words. Described as མི་བརྟན་ཁ་ཆེ་ལ་ཁ་ན་བཅོས་པ་མི་བརྟན་པ་ཁ་དང་ལག་པ་མཐུན་པ་མེད་པ་བྱ་བ་བྱེད་པའི་མི། 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* the sound caused by something falling heavily on the ground.

ཁྲོག་ཆུང་ *khrog-chuṅ* an herb with leaves resembling a saw in shape.

ཁྲོག་པོ *khrog-po* botanical term, used of leaves standing round the stem scattered or alternately.

ཁྲོག་སྨན *khrog-sman* the raw unprepared substance of a medicine (*Sch.*): སྨན་ཁྲོག *sman-khrog* is defined as སྨན་མ་བརྡུངས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ལ *sman-ma brduṅs-pa sna-tshogs-la*, the unpulverised ingredients of a medicine.

ཁྲོང་ངེ *khroṅ-ṅe* (*ṭhoṅg-ṅe*) upright, straight, erect (*Jä.*).

ཁྲོང་པོ *khroṅ-po* close-fisted, stingy (*Jä.*).

ཁྲོད *khrod* (*ṭhod*) crowd, assemblage, mass, multitude; མི་ཁྲོད *mi-khrod* a troop; crowd of men; རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khrod* a range of mountain peaks; རྩྭ་ཁྲོད *rtsa-khrod* a heap, stack, rick (of hay); ནགས་ཁྲོད *nags-khrod* a dense forest; མུན་ཁྲོད *mun-khrod* thick darkness; དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* a cemetery; ཁྲོད་དུ in the crowd; རི་ཁྲོད=also a hermit.

ཁྲོན *khron* (*ṭhon*) claw: ཁྲོན་ཀྱིས་རྐོ་བའི་སྡེ *khron kyis rko-wahi sde* the class of gallinaceous birds (*S.g.*; *Jä*).

ཁྲོན་པ *khron-pa* (*ṭhon-pa*), कूप, कूपि, [illegible], उदपान well; spring: ཁྲོན་པའི་ཆུ *khron-pahi chu* well-water; also called དོང་ཆུ *doṅ-chu*; ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu*, a little well: ཁྲོན་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *khron-pahi sñiṅ-po* जलकूपी; ཁྲོན་པས་རུང་བ *khron-pas ruṅ-wa* उदपानकल्प water in a well that has been made fit (by the priesthood) for drink.

ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu* 1. a medicinal root; a vegetable purgative. 2 ཁྲོན་བུས་འཇམ་པོར་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་གྲོགས་ཀྱི་མཆོག *khron-bus hjam-por sbyoṅ-byed grogs-kyi mchog* thron-bu acts as a gentle purgative.

ཁྲོམ *khrom* (*ṭhom*) a market place; a bazar; crowd of people; multitude of persons; ཁྲོམ་ཆེན *khrom-chen* a great crowd; ཚོགས་པའི་ཁྲོམ་གནམས *tshogs-pahi khrom-gnams* the assembled crowd; ཕོ་ཁྲོམ *pho-khrom* multitude of men; རྒྱལ་ཁྲོམ *rgyal-khrom* a royal gathering: acc. to *Cs.* ཁྲོམ་ཆེན་པོ *khrom-chen-po*, chief market-place, also principal street: ཁྲོམ་སྐོར་བ *khrom-skor-wa* to wander about the market; to ramble through as if in a market; གསང་སྔགས་ཁྲོམ་དུ་ཀློག *gsaṅ-sṅags khrom-du klog* secret spells (magic formulas) are read in the market.

ཁྲོམ་སྐོར་མ *khrom-skor-ma* harlot; strumpet; street woman (*Cs.*).

ཁྲོམ་ཐོག་ཆོད *khrom-thog chod* a person well dressed, well equipped, and possessed of personal accomplishments; one above the crowd; above his fellows.

ཁྲོམ་པ *Khrom-pa* 1. n. of a province in Tibet; ཁྲོམ་པོ་པ *khrom-po-pa*, an inhabitant of *Khrom* (Thom). 2. a market vendor.

ཁྲོམ་དཔོན *khrom-dpon* officer who is charged with the supervision of a market.

ཁྲོམ་མེ *khrom-me* sparkling; glittering: སིལ་པ་འཁྲོམ་མེ *sil p-akhrom-me* sparkling dew

drop. ཁྲོམ་དམར་ནག་འཁྱིལ་བ *khrom dmar nag ḥkhyil-wa* a motley crowd; a throng, black and red intermingled.

ཁྲོམ་ཚོགས *khrom-tshogs* (*ṭhom-tsho*) the gathering of buyers and sellers, &c., in a market: ཤ་ཁྲོམ *ça-khrom* the section of the market where meat is sold; meat market; དཔེ་ཁྲོམ *dpe-khrom* book market; རྟ་ཁྲོམ *rta-khrom* the section where ponies and horses are sold.

ཁྲོམས *khroms*, v. འགྲེམ་པ *ḥgrem-pa*.

ཁྲོལ *khrol* (*ṭhol*), v. འཁྲོལ་བ *ḥkhrol-wa* and འགྲོལ་བ *ḥgrol-wa* 1. a sound (*Jä.*). 2. བཤིག་གྲོལ་བ loosening; unfastening; that which is unfastened. མགོ་ཁྲོལ་ཞེས་པ་ལུག་མགོ་སྐམ་ལེགས་པར་བཙོས་ནས་ཤ་རུས་པ་སོ་སོར་འབྱེད་པ by *mgo-khrol* is meant the separating of meat from the bones by the sheep's head having been boiled well. ནང་ཁྲོལ *naṅ khrol* the contents of a slaughtered animal, including the stomach, entrails, lungs, liver, spleen, &c. The expression རང་གི་ནང་ཁྲོལ་ཕྱི་ལ་སྟོན་པ *raṅ-gi naṅ-khrol phyi-la-ston-pa* means "one's own blunders exposed to outward show": ཁྲོལ་གྱིས་སོང *khrol-gyis soṅ* (the ring) slid sounding (across the azure floor).

ཁྲོལ་ཁྲོལ *khrol-khrol* (*ṭhol-ṭhol*) = ཁྲོལ་པོ *khrol-po* bright, shining; ཁྲོལ་ཁྲོལ་བྱེད་པ *khrol-khrol byed-pa* = མིག་ཁྲོལ་ལེ་ཁྲོལ་ལེ་ལྟ་བ *mig khrol-le khrol-le lta-wa* to stare at.

ཁྲོལ་དོང *khrol-doṅ* is said to denote a large hand-bell.

ཁྲོལ་ཆ *khrol-cha* release (as of monks from a religious service or of school-boys from class work; acc. to *Sch.* the act of forgiving; pardon.

ཁྲོལ་པོ I: *khrol-po* (*ṭhol-po*) 1. cheerful, merry; sparkling, glittering, dazzling. 2. fornicator.

ཁྲོལ་པོ II: 1. sparkling: འོད་ཁྲོལ་པོ *ḥod khrol-po* brightness (on water when the sun shines upon it). 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* distinct; intelligible.

ཁྲོལ་མ *khrol-ma*, ནས་ཚགས *nas-tshags* a seive for cleansing and sifting barley, grain, etc.

ཁྲོལ་མོ *khrol-mo* in *W.* brittle, fragile; opposite to མཉེན་པོ *mñen-po*, tough.

ཁྲོལ་ཚགས *khrol tshogs* a sieve (*Cs.*); ལྕགས་ཚགས *lcags tshags* iron sieve.

ཁྲོལ་ལོག *khrol-log* = ཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *knrog-khrog* in *W.* of. འཁྲོལ་བ *ḥkhrol-wa.*; also 1. kettle. 2. a sound.

ཁྲོས་པ *khros-pa* ཐུགས་ཁྲོས་པ *thugs khros-pa* ཝ, ཀུཔིཏ enraged; wrath-seeming; appearance of wrath: ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཁྲོས་པའི་ཚུལ་བསྟན་པ *phyag-na rdo-rje çin-tu khros-paḥi tshul bstan-pa* Chagna Dorje in a very wrathful form manifested himself: ཁྲོས་པའི་གར *khros-paḥi gar* dance in wrathful mood.

ཁྲོས་མ *khros-ma* (*ṭhoi-ma*) or ཁྲོ་མ *khro-ma* the wrathful female deity or *Rudrāṇī*; such female divinities as outwardly show themselves to be of terrific and frightful aspect.

ཁྲོས་ཚིག *khros-tshig* angry words.

Syn. རྔན་འཕྱར *rṅan-ḥphyar* or སུན་འབྱིན *sun-ḥbyin* (*Mṅon.*).

མཁན *mkhan* an affix which, annexed to substantives and verbal roots, answers in colloq. very much the same purposes as the Hindustani appendix *wala*; ས་མཁན *sa-mkhan* one who has to do with the soil; ལམ་མཁན *lam-mkhan* one who knows the way, a guide; ཤིང་མཁན *çiṅ-mkhan* a

worker in wood, carpenter, joiner, &c. Affixed to a verbal root, signifies he who performs an action, whether only just now or habitually; ཡོང་མཁན *yoṅ-ṃkhan* comer; འགྲོ་མཁན *ḅgro-ṃkhan* the goer; one who moves; བྲི་མཁན *bri-ṃkhan* the writer, one who has written it; ཨང་མཁན *aṅ-ṃkhan* (in Sikkim) one who speaks falsehoods, a liar; ཤེས་མཁན *çes-ṃkhan* he who knows; བསྟན་མཁན *ḅstan-ṃkhan* the shower, explainer; འདོགས་མཁན *ḅdogs-ṃkhan* one who is binding, fastening; also with an objective case, ངའི་བུ་མོ་འདོད་མཁན *ṅaḥi bu-mo ḅdod-ṃkhan*, such as are desiring my daughter; བསད་མཁན *ḅsad-ṃkhan* the man who is killed or who kills; a murderer. In colloq. language *ṃkhan* seems to have entirely displaced the termination པ *pa*, signifying in general the agent: གདུང་མ་ཁྱེར་མཁན་གྱི་མི *gduṅ-ma khyer-ṃkhan gyi mi* the men carrying the beam. Contrary to its original signification, it is even used to form the relative: བསད་མཁན་གྱི་ལུག the sheep which was killed.

མཁན་རྒྱུད *ṃkhan-ṛgyud*=བླ་ཆེན་དང་མཁན་པོའི་རྒྱུད *Blu-chen daṅ ṃkhan-poḥi ṛgyud* the lineal spiritual descendants of *Blu-chen* and *Ṃkhan-po*, those through whom the vows formulated by them are handed down (*Yig.*).

མཁན་པ I: *ṃkhan-pa* ferns of two species. The one growing in Tibet is called མཁན་དཀར *ṃkhan-ḍkar*, or the white fern; the other species belonging to the Cis-Himalaya is called མཁན་ནག *ṃkhan-nag*, black fern: *ṃkhan-pa* is deemed useful in healing fresh cut wounds; it is also applied to swellings.

མཁན་པ II: incense; frankincense: མཁན་པ་བ་ལུ་སྤོས་ཀྱི་དྲི་ལྡན་གྱི་སྣ་ཚོགས the various kinds of incense in which the scent of such as *khan-pa*, *Bálu*, etc., predominates (*Ṛtsii.*).

མཁན་པོ *ṃkhan-po*, उपाध्याय, अध्यापक a professor employed to teach; the head of a monastery. In Tibet the head of a particular college attached to a monastery, high priests who give vows to the junior or inferior lamas, and professors of sacred literature, are called *ṃkhan-po*; also learned men, who as such are endowed with the མཁན་རྒྱུད *ṃkhan-ṛgyud* or spiritual gifts or descended heritage from their spiritual ancestors, are called *ṃkhan-po*. Again, learned men such as are sent to China as representatives of the Grand Hierarch are also styled *ṃkhan-po*. Besides these, those who serve the Grand Lama as his domestic chaplains, teachers or advisers, such as སྐུ་འབར་མཁན་པོ *Sku-ḅoar Ṃkhan-po* Khan-po, who sits in company of the Grand Lama; གཟིམ་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *gzim-ḍpon ṃkhan-po* the chamberlain khan-po; མཆོད་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *ṃchod-ḍpon ṃkhan-po* the domestic chaplain; གསོལ་དཔོན་མཁན་པོ *gsol-ḍpon-ṃkhan-po* the steward in charge of the Grand Lama's tea and food; མཁན་སྡེ་ཕྱི་ཀ *ṃkhan-sde phyi-ka* outside khan-po—those that enjoy this distinction but partially. Other designations of this kind are མཁན་པོ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་བཞི་སྟེ *Ṃkhan-po la ṛnam-pa bzhi ste*:—(1) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྡུད་ལ་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་མ་ཡིན་པ་འབའ་ཡོད *ṃkhan-po chos-kyis sdud-la zaṅ-ziṅ-gis ma-yin paḅaṅ-yod* the professor who conveys to his pupil instruction, not wealth; (2) ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་སྡུད་ལ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་མ་ཡིན་པ་འབའ་ཡོད *zaṅ-ziṅ-gis sdud-la chos-kyis ma-yin paḅaṅ yod* the professor who gives riches but not religious instructions; (3) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྡུད་ཅིང་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་སྡུད་པ་ཡང་ཡོད *ṃkhan-po chos-kyis sdud-ciṅ zaṅ-ziṅ-gis sdud-pa yaṅ yod* the professor who gives both wealth and religious instruction to his pupil; (4) མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་སྡུད་ཅིང་

མཁན་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྡུད་ཅིང་ཟང་ཟིང་གིས་ཀྱང་མི་སྡུད་པ་ཡོད་ *ṃkhan-po choṣ-kyiṣ kyaṅ mi-ṣduḍ-chiṅ zaṅ-ziṅ-giṣ kyaṅ mi ṣdud-pa yoḍ* the professor who neither imparts instruction nor wealth.

མཁན་བུ *ṃkhan-bu* pupil, scholar (*Jä.*).

མཁན་མོ *ṃkhan-mo* mistress, intructress (*Cs.*).

མཁན་རབས *ṃkhan-rabṣ* the succession of khan-po or abbots in a great monastery.

མཁན་རིམས *ṃkhan-rimṣ* the respective prospects of being elected abbot as depending on the different ranks of the expectant candidates; the order of the succession of abbots.

མཁན་སློབ *ṃkhan-ṣlob* for མཁན་པོ་དང་སློབ་མ *ṃkhan-po daṅ ṣlob-ma* the professor and his pupil, also (according to some) མཁན་པོ་དང་སློབ་དཔོན *ṃkhan-po daṅ ṣlob-ḍpon* the professor and the teacher: བླ་མ་མཁན་སློབ་ཀྱི་བཀའ *ḅla-ma ṃkhan-ṣlob-kyi ḅkaḥ* the words or commands of the lama, abbot and teachers.

མཁའ *ṃkhaḥ* ས the heaven; the sky; generally ནམ་མཁའ *nam-ṃkhaḥ*.

མཁའ་ཀློང་ *ṃkhaḥ-ḳloṅ*, མཁའ་ཁྱབ *ṃkhaḥ-khyab*, མཁའ་དབྱིངས *ṃkhaḥ-ḍḅyiṅṣ* the whole compass or extent of the heavens (*Cs.*).

མཁའ་སྐྱེས *ṃkhaḥ-ṣkyeṣ* heaven-born; a name for the year Fire-tiger མེ་སྟག of the Tibetan calendar (*Ṃṅon.*).

མཁའ་ཁྱབ *ṃkhaḥ-khyab* খাব্যাপক: that which encompasses space or the sky: མཁའ་ཁྱབ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *ṃkhaḥ-khyab tiṅ-ṅe ḅdsin* খাব্যাপক সমাধি the all-comprehending (all absorbing) meditation; n. of a *Samādhi*.

མཁའ་ཁྱིམ་ཅན *ṃkhaḥ khyim-can* দিবৌকস্ he whose abode is in the sky; the sun.

* མཁའ་མཁའ་རོ *ṃkhaḥ-ṃkhaḥ ro* খখরস (*Schr; Kālac. T. 46*).

མཁའ་གོས་ཅན *ṃkhaḥ-goṣ can* clouds (*Ṃṅon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ *ṃkhaḥ-ḥgro* (*kha-ḍo*) lit. "the sky-goer"; a god; a bird; arrow.

Syn. ལྷ་རྣམས *lha-ṛnamṣ*; འདབ་ཆགས *ḥdab chagṣ*; བྱ *bya*; མདའ *ṃdaḥ*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་ *bya-khyuṅ*; ཌཱ་ཀི་ནི *ḍā-ki-ni*; གཙོ་མོ *gtso-mo* (*Ṃṅon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ *ṃkhaḥ-ḥgro--ma* a class, mainly of female sprites, akin to our witches, but not necessarily ugly or deformed. There are two kinds of *khadoma*:—those still in the world and those that have passed out of the world or are about to pass away from it. Of the latter or those called ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ *ye-çeṣ kyi ṃkhaḥ ḥgro-ma*, goddesses of wisdom, they are five kinds, viz., Buddha *Dākini*, Vajra *Ḍākini*, Ratna *Ḍākini*, Padma *Ḍākini*, and Karma *Ḍākini*. Of these *Ṛdor-je Phag-mo*, *Seṅ gdoṅ-ma*, &c., have each a hundred thousand *dākini* followers. They are said to be possessed of supernatural powers and resemble fairies in their attributes. Among the worldly *Ḍākini* there are two classes, those belonging to the pantheon of the Brāhmans and those devoted to the cause of Buddhism. In Tibet we read of ཚེ་རིང་མཆེད་ལྔ *Tshe-riṅ ṃcheḍ-ḷṅa*, the five long-lived sisters: བརྟན་མ་བཅུ་གཉིས *Ḅstan-ma ḅcu-gñiṣ* the twelve nymph sisters who undertook to guard Buddhism, &c.

Syn. འགྲོ་བའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *ḥgro-waḥi ṣgron-me*; སྲིད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *ṣriḍ-paḥi ṣgron-me*, the lamp of the world, the light of the universe (*Ṃṅon.*).

མཁའ་འགྲོ་སྐྱེས *ṃkhaḥ-ḥgro ṣkyeṣ* খচরজ born of those that move in the sky.

མཁའ་འགྲོ་བརྡ་ཡིག *ṃkhaḥ-ḥbro ḅrda-yig* ཞེས་པ་རྙིང་མའི་གཏེར་ཡིག་ལ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་བརྡ་ཡིག a form of Deva nāgari character used by the *Ṛñiṅ-ma* sect in their mystical writings.

མཁའ་འགྲོ་གསང་བ་ཡེ་ཤེས *Ṃkhaḥ-ḥgro gsaṅ-wa ye-çeṣ* n. of a deified lady, who was, in her

former existence, the wife of a king called (Ratna Dâsa) དཀོན་མཆོག་འབངས. She is adored in Tibet as the goddess of mystical learning.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *mkhah-hgrohi rgyal-po*= གསེར་གྱི་བྱ་གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gser-gyi bya-gtsug phud-can* the golden bird (eagle) with a crest: བྱ་འདིའི་བྱ་མཇུག་གི་ཕུད་ཕྱུར་དངས་ཤིང་གཤོག་པ་ཁྲ་བ་ནར་ཁྲ་བ་ཁོད་ཟེར the crest of this bird is in colour resplendent as *lapis lazuli*, and its wings are said to be chequered all over.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག I: *mkhah-hgrohi dwañ-phyug* खगेश्वर, खग, गगनाधिप the lord of the sky.

མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ཕྱུག II: = विष्णु; ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-hjug* Vishṇu (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་མཉམ *mkhah-mñam* like the heavens; infinite: མཁའ་མཉམ་པ *mkhah mñam-pa* a name of Buddha (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་རྟེན *mkhah-rten* योमन the firmament; sky supporting; a sort of ornament.

མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *mkhah-ldiñ* गरुड, पक्षीश met. the eagle, the bird that soars on high.

མཁའ་ལྡིང་དཀར་པོ *mkhah-ldiñ dkar-po* ངང་པ་ རྣམས་ཀྱི་ हंसक, खगे a general name for the swan species (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mkhah-ldiñ rgyal-mtshan*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-hjug* गरुडध्वज, *Vishṇu* (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་དབང་པོ *mkhah-ldiñ dwañ-po*= བྱ་ཁྱུང་ *khyuñ* the king of birds (*Yig. k. 29*).

མཁའ་ལྡིང་གཅོག་པ *mkhah-ldiñ gçog-pa*, v. མར་གད *mar-gad* मरकत, n. of a green gem (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་སྤྱོད *mkhah-spyod* खेचराधिप, खेचर, गन्धर्व, गगनाधिप 1. that which has attained to the sky, a *gandharva* (celestial musician). 2. celestial enjoyment; residing in heaven: མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དུ་ལུས་མ་སྤངས་པར་འགྲོད་པ་མཁའ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ *mkhah-spyod du lus ma-spañs par hgrod-pa mkhah-spyod kyi dños-grub* the blessing of entering into a heavenly existence without losing one's present form: མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དུ་གཤེགས་པ gone to the state of beatitude, *i.e.*, to heaven.

མཁའ་སྤྱོད་པ *mkhah spyod-pa* खसर्पण: n. of Avalokites vara *Bodhisattva*.

མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དབང་མོ *mkhah-spyod dwañ-mo* an epithet of the goddess Dorje Phag-mo and of the abbess of the Yamdok Samding monastery: རྗེ་བཙུན་མཁའ་སྤྱོད་དབང་མོའི་ཞབས་པད་རིན་པོ་ཆེར before the precious lotus feet of the venerable one who has attained the heavens (*Yig. k. 20*).

མཁའ་དབྱུག *mkhah-dbyug* खट्वा lit. sky-sticks; a bedstead.

* མཁའ་མིག . *mkhah-mig* खाद. (*Schr.; Kâlc. T. 48*).

མཁའ་ཡི་སྙེ་མ *mkhah-yi sñe-ma* = རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan* ध्वज the sacred ensign (*Mñon.*).

མཁའ་རོལ་པ *mkhah rol-pa* divine musician; that plays or moves merrily in the sky.

མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ 1. *mkhah-la rgyu* खचर that moves in the sky. 2. བྱ *bya* a bird (*Mñon.*): མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བ *mkha-la rgyu-wa* to wander or move in the sky: མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་ཡི་དྭགས the *Preta* that moves in the sky: མཁའ་ལ་ལྡིང་བ *mkhah-la ldiñ-wa* to soar in the air. 3. ether, as the fifth element 4. symbolical numbers; cypher, naught.

མཁའ་གསང་ *mkhah-gsañ* = མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* योनि the female sex (*Mñon.*).

མཁའི་གོས་ཅན *mkhahi gos-can* खाम्बर cover or dress of the sky; the night; མཁའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *mkhahi rgyal-mtshan* खकेतु the sky-ensign; མཁའི་པགས་པ *mkhahi pags-pa* = the space; the void sphere; the skin or cover of the sky, *i.e.*, darkness, gloom; མཁའི་ནོར་བུ *mkhahi* gem of heaven; the sun, moon, star.

མཁའི་ཤིལ་བ *mkhahi sil-ba* = fog (*Mñon.*).

མཁར་ *mkhar* कोट, दुर्ग a castle, a nobleman's seat or mansion; manor house; freq. a citadel; fort: མཁར་དཔོན *mkhar-dpon* governor of a castle; commander of a fortress.

མཁར་ཁ *Mkhar-kha* n. of a place situated, to the north of Gyan-tse in Tsang; the birthplace of *Grub-chen Gtsañ smyon He-ru-ka,* one of the celebrated Buddhist *Tantrik* saints of Tsang.

མཁར་རྒྱའི་ཁལ *mkhar rgyahi-khal* contains 768 *Dbus sho*=640 *mgyur-sho.*

མཁར་རྔ *mkhar-rña* पणव, पणविक a drum; (according to some) a minstrel.

མཁར་ཆེན་བྲག་དཀར *Mkhar-chen brag-dkar* བོན་གནས་སོ་བདུན་གྱི་ནང་གཅིག་གི་མིང་ n. of one of the 37 sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

མཁར་ཆེན་རྫོང་ *Mkhar-chen rdsoñ* n. of a fort near Tengri Nor.

མཁར་ཆེན་བཟའ *Mkhar-chen bzah* ཞེས་པ་ནི་སློབ་དཔོན་པདྨ་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་ཇོ་མོ་ཞིག་གི་མཚན one of the wives of Padma Sambhava (*Loñ.* ཀ *8*).

མཁར་ཉག་གི་ཁལ *mkhar-ñag-gi khal* on the Tibetan steel-yard མཁར་ཉག་གང *mkhar-ñag gañ* of gold weight=38 *sho* of *Dbus* plus 8 *skar* of gold.

མཁར་ཉལ *mkhar-ñal* that sleeps on space; a general name for gods and birds.

མཁར་རྟ *Mkhar-rta* n. of a place on the confincs of Tibet and Nepal (*S. kar. 77*).

མཁར་ལྟག *Mkhar-ltag* an abbreviation of མཁར་རྩེ་དང་ལྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *Mkar-rtse dañ Ltag-rtse rdsoñ,* the forts of *Mkhar-rtse* and *Ltag-rtse.*

མཁར་ཐོག *Mkhar-thog* n. of Tibet.

མཁར་རྡོ *mkhar-rdo* (སྨན) कंसमाक्षी n. of a medicine; a metalic substance in large grains; a sort of pyrites.

མཁར་སྡེར *mkhar-sder,* कंस, कंस्य a plate or dish made of bell-metal.

མཁར་བ *mkhar-wa* I: कंस, कंसक bell-metal.

མཁར་བ II: (also འཁར་བ *hkhar-wa*) in *B.* and *C.* staff, stick: མཁར་གསིལ *mkhar-gsil* a staff of the Buddhist mendicant priests, the upper part of which is hung with jingling rings (*Jä.*): ཕྱག་མཁར *phyag-mkhar* resp. for མཁར་བ *mkhar-wa.*

མཁར་བའི་དགྲ *mkhar-bahi dgra,* कंसारि enemy of Kañça an epithet of *Viṣṇu* (*Mñon.*).

མཁར་རྩེ *Mkhar-rtse* n. of a རྫོང *Rdsoñ,* or fort in *Phan-yul* in Tibet.

མཁར་སམ་ལྷ་ཁང་རྫོང་ *Mkhar-sam Lha-khañ rdsoñ* n. of a fort and town in Tibet.

མཁར་བཟོ་བ *mkhar-bzo-wa* कंसकार, कंसकर्त्ता a maker of articles of bell-metal.

མཁར་རུའི་སྤོར་གང *mkhar-ruhi spor gañ* one *spor* of *Mkhar-ru* measure is equal to one silver *srañ.*

མཁར་སྲུང་ *mkhar-sruñ* कोट्टपाल the guard or garrison of a fortress (*Cs.*).

མཁར་གསིལ *mkhar-gsil* metal cymbal.

མཁལ་མདོག *mkhal-mdog* kidney-coloured; dark red (*Cs.*).

མཁལ་ནད *khal-nad*=མཁལ་མའི་ནད *mkhal-mahi nad* disease of the kidneys.

མཁལ་མ *mkhal-ma* I: the kidneys: *mkhal-ma gañ yin tsha-grañ mus pa mthun dañ mkhal-nad lgañ-wa rked-pahi nad-la phan* the kidney (of cattle, etc. taken as food) equalizes the temperature, and is beneficial in kidney disease and also for ailments of the bladder, and groin.

མཁལ་མ II: said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.

མཁས་གྲུབ་ *mkhas-grub* (མཁས་པ་དང་གྲུབ་པ་ *mkhas-pa dań grub-pa*) a Buddhist scholar who being learned has attained perfection.

* མཁས་གྲུབ་རྗེ་ *Mkhas-grub rje* = མཁས་གྲུབ་དགེ་ལེགས་དཔལ་བཟང་ *Mkhas-grub Dge-legs dpal-bzań* one of the chief disciples of Tsoń-khapa.

མཁས་མཆོག་ *mkhas-mchog* पटुतम a profound scholar; eminent among the learned.

མཁས་བརྟན་ *mkhas-brtan* धीर steady and wise; of reliable knowledge མཁས་པ་བརྟེན་པ་ *mkhas-po brten-pa*.

མཁས་པ་ *mkhas-pa* पण्डित, कृतकार्य, कुशल, चतुर, विचक्षण:, निपुण, विद्वान्, प्रवीण:, प्राज्ञ:, विपश्चित:, दक्ष, प्रवीण:, पटु, बुध, कृतिन् wise, learned, sagacious: སྨན་པ་མཁས་པ་ *sman-pa mkhas-pa* skilful physician: ཆོས་ལ་མཁས་པ་ *chos-la mkhas-pa* versed in religion: སློབ་མ་སྐྱོང་བ་ལ་མཁས་པ་ efficient in managing pupils.

Syn. བྱ་བ་ *bya-wa*; རིག་ལྡན་ *rig-ldan*; རྣམ་གསལ་ *rnam-gsal*; རིག་པ་ཅན་ *rig-pa-can*; བློ་ལྡན་ *blo-ldan*; སྐྱོན་ཤེས་ *skyon-śes*; ཡོན་ཏན་ཤེས་ *yon-tan-śes*; གྲངས་ཅན་ *grańs-can*; མཛངས་པ་ *mdzańs-pa*; སྙན་ངག་མཁན་ *sñan-ńag-mkhan*; ཤེས་རབ་ཅན་ *śes-rab-can*; དམ་པ་ *dam-pa*; རིག་པའི་དཔའ་བོ་ *rig-paḥi dpaḥ-po*; གོ་བ་ཅན་ *go-wa-can*; ཀུན་རིག་ *kun-rig*; བརྟན་པོ་ *brtan-po*; སེམས་ཤེས་པ་ *sems śes-pa*; ཐོས་ལྡན་ *thos-ldan*; སྤྱོད་ལྡན་ *spyod-ldan*; རྣམ་པར་དྷངས་ *rnam-par-dhańs*; རིང་དུ་མཐོང་བ་ *riń-du mthoń-wa*; གྲགས་པ་ཐོབ་པ་ *grags-pa thob-pa*; གསལ་བའི་སྒོ་ *gsal-waḥi sgo*; དུས་ཡིག་ཅན་ *dus-yig-can*; ཀུན་ཤེས་ *kun-śes*; དྲན་པའི་དབང་པོ་ *dran-paḥi dwań-po*; བློ་བཟང་ *blo-bzań*; བློ་གྲོས་ *blo-gros*; མིག་ལྡན་ *mig-ldan*; ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བ་ *kun-gyis bkur-wa*. (*Mńon.*)

མཁས་པ་ཅན་ *mkhas-pa-can* विद्वान् wise; learned; skilful; experienced; prudent; shrewd.

མཁས་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ *mkhas-pa lta-bu* पटुकल्प, पटुदेश्य like a dexterous man; appearing skilful.

མཁས་པ་སྨད་པ་ *mkhas-pa smad-pa* पटुरूप of inferior attainments.

མཁས་པ་བཞིན་བྱེད་ *mkhas-pa bzhin byed* showing as one skilful, but not really so.

མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན་ *mkhas-paḥi mgul rgyan* སི་ཏུ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་གནས་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ་ n. of a commentary on Tibetan grammar called མཁས་པའི་མགུལ་རྒྱན་ *mkhas-paḥi mgul-rgyan* by *Si-tu Chos-kyi Ḥbyuń-gnas*.

མཁས་པའི་དགའ་སྟོན་ *mkhas-paḥi dgaḥ-ston* ཟུར་མཁར་བློ་གྲོས་རྒྱལ་པོའི་སུམ་རྟགས་འགྲེལ་པ་མཁས་པའི་དགའ་སྟོན་ n. of a commentary on Tibetan orthography (*Sum-rtag*) by *Blo-gros rgyal-po* of *Zur-mkhar*.

མཁས་པའི་རྒྱན་ *mkhas-paḥi rgyan* ཧོ་ཕུག་པ་ཀརྨ་རབ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སུམ་རྟགས་ n. of a grammatical work by *Karma Rab-rgyas* of *Ḥo-phug*.

མཁས་པའི་རང་བཞིན་ཅན་ *mkhas-paḥi rań-bzhin can* पण्डितजातीय possessed of the nature of the learned; naturally wise or skilful.

མཁས་པའི་རིགས་ *mkhas-paḥi rigs* पटुजातीय of the learned class: མཁས་པའི་རིགས་ལས་སྐྱེས་ *mkhas-paḥi rigs las skyes* born of the race of *Dakṣa*.

མཁས་པར་རློམ་པ་ *mkhas-par rlom-pa* (མཁས་རློམས་ *mkhas-rloms*) पण्डितमन्य, बहुमानी conceited person; a pedant.

མཁས་པས་དྲེགས་ *mkhas-pas dregs* pedantic: ཡོན་ཏན་རིག་པ་སྨྲ་བ་ལ་མཁས་པས་དྲེགས་པ་ཡོད་ among the cultured there is much pedantry in learning.

མཁས་པོ་ *mkhas-po* or མཁས་པ་ *mkhas-pa* a learned man; སྔོན་གྱི་མཁས་པོ་རྣམས་ *sńon-gyi mkhas-po rnams* learned men of former times.

མཁས་བླུན་ *mkhas-blun* wise and foolish; wisdom and folly.

མཁས་མ་ *mkhas-ma* = བུད་མེད་བློ་ལྡན་མ་ *bud-med blo-ldan ma* a noble, learned woman (*Mńon.*).

མཁས་བཙུན *ṃkhas-ḅtsun* learned and righteous; མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང *ṃkhas-ḅtsun ḅzañ* learned; conscientious and good.

མཁས་ཤོད *ṃkhas-çod* पटुतरः, पटीयान् most skilful or dexterous.

མཁུན་པ *ṃkhun-pa* (*Sch.*), v. ཁུན་པ *khun-pa.*

མཁུར་བ *ṃkhur-wa* the cheeks: མཁུར་བར་ཤ་འཛོར་ཆུང་ཡོད་ནོངས་སྐྱིད་ལྡན a little fleshiness in the cheeks forebodes wealth (*Mi.*): མཁུར་ཚོས *ṃkhur-tshos*, v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*, cheeks: རབ་དམར་མཁུར་ཚོས་ཉི་གཞོན་འཆར་ཁའི་འོད her very ruddy cheeks glow like the rising sun.

མཁོ་བ *ṃkho-wa* necessary; desirable; also vb. to want: ང་ལ་མཁོ་བ་མེད I don't want it. མཁོ་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད *ṃkho-waḅi yo-byaḍ* indispensable things; necessary articles; ཉེ་བར་མཁོ་བ *ñe-war ṃkho-wa* or ཉེར་མཁོ *ñer-ṃkho* requisites, wants, desiderata; most necessary things: སྔ་མཁོ་བཞིན according as was wanted before; as heretofore.

མཁོ་བྱེད *ṃkho-byeḍ*, colloq. *kho-che*, necessary things; what may be needed: *khyö-la kho-che yo-pe rik di dir nyo ma chok* the kind which you wanted cannot be bought here.

མཁོས་ཕབ *ṃkhos-phab* acc. to *Ñag.* signifies a fancy for a thing; a liking for; also to wish, want something.

མཁྱིད་གང *ṃkhyiḍ-gañ* the measure with the fist made with thumb extended, about six inches: འཐེབས་བསྒྲུམ་མཁྱིད་གང (its) length when folded is one *ṃkhyiḍ* (*Yig. k.*).

མཁྱུད་པ *ṃkhyuḍ-pa*, v. འཁྱུད་པ 1: *ḅkhyuḍ-pa* to keep, to hold, to retain; དཔེ་མཁྱུད་པ *ḍpe ṃkhyuḍ-pa*, དཔེ་མཁྱུད་ཅན *ḍpe ṃkhyuḍ-can* unwillingness to lend books (*Cs.*); དཔེ་མཁྱུད་བྱེད་པ *ḍpe-ṃkhyuḍ byeḍ-pa* to be unwilling to lend books.

མཁྱུད་སྤྱད *ṃkhyuḍ-ṣpyaḍ* 1. a sort of bag or vessel for carrying medicine. 2. sorcery, witchcraft (*Sch.*): ཕ་དམ་པའི་མཁྱུད་སྤྱད་སྣ་ཚ a little instruction or various subjects like the alms-bag of the saint Phadam-pa (which contained different medicines).

མཁྱུད་སྤྱད་པ *ṃkhyuḍ ṣpyaḍ-pa* = སྨན་པ *ṣman-pa* a medicine man; a physician (*Mñon.*).

མཁྱེན *ṃkyen*, v. མཁྱེན་པ *ṃkhyen-pa.* རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱིས་ཐུགས་མཁྱེན་གྱིས་གཟིགས་པ་ལགས་སམ *ṛje ḅtsun-gyis thugs ṃkhyen-gyi gzigs-pa lags-sam* Has your reverence seen by your prophetic sight? སྐུ་མཁྱེན *ṣku-ṃkhyen* form of abject entreaty: I appeal to your honour's wisdom; གསུང་མཁྱེན to your honour's sacred words; ཐུགས་མཁྱེན to your honour's heart; མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན you know full well; you will understand: བླ་མ་ཁྱེད་མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན O Lama, thou knowest all! མཛད་པར་མཁྱེན་མཁྱེན of your wisdom permit to be done!

མཁྱེན་མཁན *ṃkhyen-ṃkhan* very learned: ཆོས་གང་ལ་ཡང་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལྟ་བུ་མཁྱེན་མཁན profound like the ocean in every (department of) religion.

མཁྱེན་རྒྱ་ཅན *ṃkhyen-ṛgya-can* possessed of much understanding; very learned: ཡེ་མཁྱེན *ye-ṃkhyen* = མངོན་མཁྱེན *ṃñon ṃkhyen* possessed of prophetic knowledge; fore-knowledge; ཐུགས་མཁྱེན *thugs-ṃkhyen* knowledge of a higher kind; prophetic sight.

མཁྱེན་པ *ṃkhyen-pa* resp. for ཤེས་པ *çes-pa*, རིག་པ *rig-pa*, གོ་བ *go-wa* 1. to know; also knowledge; ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ *thams-caḍ ṃkhyen-pa* सर्वज्ञ all-knowing. 2 རྣམ་ཤེས *ṛnam-çes* = རྣམ་མཁྱེན *ṛnam-ṃkhyen* विज्ञ, such terms though applicable to Buddha are now applied to the Grand Lamas of Tibet out of courtesy or for the purpose of flattering

them མཁྱེན་པ་ཐོགས་པ་མི་མངའ་བ whose knowledge has no bound (*Lam-rim.*); མཁྱེན་པའི་ཤེས superior wisdom; མཁྱེན་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན attainments; accomplishments of a high order; མཁྱེན་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ perceived, found out, discovered; བསམ་པ་དག་པར་མཁྱེན་པས perceived the sentiments to be pure.

མཁྱེན་དཔྱོད་ཡངས་པ *mkhyen-dpyod yaṅs-pa* wide and critical knowledge; wide discriminating wisdom.

མཁྱེན་སྤྱན་ཡངས་པ *mkhyen-spyan yaṅs-pa* (with) broad views and wisdom; wide prophetic vision or sight.

མཁྱེན་བརྩེ *mkhyen-brtse* omniscient mercy.

མཁྱེན་གཟིགས *mkhyen-gzigs* supernatural perception; attributes of a high incarnate lama or a *Bodhisattva.*

མཁྱེན་རབ *mkhyen-rab* the wise; also ཤེས་རབ *çes-rab* प्रज्ञा wisdom.

མཁྱེན་ཤིང་ངམ *mkhyen-çiṅ-ṅam* = མཁྱེན་ནམ *mkhyen-nam* did you understand it?

མཁྱེན་གསུམ *mkhyen gsum*:— གཞི་ཤེས *gshi-çes*, ज्ञायक, or विषय ज्ञान the knowledge of the subject; basic knowledge: ལམ་ཤེས *lam-çes* knowledge of the way (to Nirvāṇa); knowing the way. རྣམ་མཁྱེན *rnam-mkhyen* = རྣམ་པར་ཤེས *rnam-par çes* विज्ञान चैतन्य cognition of all things.

མཁྲང་པ *mkhraṅ-pa* (*ṭhang-pa*) acc. to *Jä.* is the fourth stage of the development of the fœtus.

མཁྲང་པོ *mkhraṅ-po* = ཧྲང་པ *hraṅ-pa* or སྲ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *sra-war hgyur-wa* a robust, hard and sound constitution: ལུས་ཀྱི་ཤེད་ཆེ་བས་མཁྲང་པོ in the great strength of his body there is sound health (*Ṅag*). The soundness of one's constitution is ascertained by examining the urine deposited in a bottle; when it is natural the physician declares མཁྲང་འདུག *mkhraṅ-hdug*, or colloquially ཧྲང་གིན་འདུག *hraṅ-gin hdug*, it (the constitution) is sound, &c.

མཁྲང་བ *mkhraṅ-wa* (*ṭhaṅ-wa*), or མཁྲངས *mkhraṅs* also ཁྲང *khraṅ* hard; solid; compact; སྲ་མཁྲང་ཅན་འགྱུར་མེད *sra-mkhraṅ-can hgyur med* firm; hearty; sound; of a robust constitution (*Jä.*).

མཁྲིག་མ *mkhrig-ma* (*ṭhig-ma*) the wrist of the hand (*Jä.*); the part of the hand which (in women) is adorned with bangles. It is also called ནོར་བུ་འཆིང་བ *nor-bu chiṅ-wa*, the part where jewels are bound.

མཁྲིགས་པ *mkhrigs-pa* (*ṭhig-pa*) sometimes for མཁྲིག་མ *mkhrig-ma.*

མཁྲིས་ནད *mkhris-nad* bilious disease.

མཁྲིས་པ *mkhris-pa* (*ṭhi-pa*) पित्त 1. the vesicle of the gall; the gall-bladder, as part of the intestines. 2. generally the bile itself; the bilious fluid: མཁྲིས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་བསྡུས་པ་རྨ་དང་དུག་མཁྲིས་མིག་ལ་ཕན *mkhris-pa sna-tshogs bsdus-pa rma daṅ dug mkhris mig-la phan* a mixture of the biles of different animals is useful for sores; and the bile of poisonous animals is useful for eye-disease: མཁྲིས་པའི་ཕྱུགས་སྐྱེད་བཞི the four animal biles that are used in medicine:—(1) དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile; (2) རི་བོང་མཁྲིས་པ *ri-boṅ mkhris-pa* hare's bile; (3) འཕྱི་བའི་མཁྲིས་པ *hphyi-wahi mkhris-pa* marmot's bile; (4) ཉ་མཁྲིས *ña-mkhris* fish bile (*Sman. 175*).

མཁྲིས་པ་ཅན *mkhris-pa-can* splenetic; a short-tempered person.

མཁྲིས་མ *mkhris-ma* acc. to *Jä.* = འཁྲིས *hkhris.*

མཁྲིས་ཚད *mkhris-tshad* bilious fever; གྲང་མཁྲིས *graṅ-mkhris* a feverish chill.

མཁྲིས་རིམས *mkhris-rims* applied to a fever in which the liver is conjested.

མཁྲིས་ཤས་ཆེ *mkhris-ças che*, མི་ལ་མཁྲིས་པའི་ནད་མང་བའི་དོན one in whose constitution the bilious diseases predominate.

མཁྲེགས་པ *mkhregs-pa* (*theg-pa*) কঠোর, কঠিন hard; that cannot be broken; cannot be divided; also fearless; and acc. to *Jä.* མགོ་མཁྲེགས་ཅན *mgo mkhregs-can* obstinate, stiffnecked, stubborn.

Syn. སྲ་བ *sra-wa*; མི་འཇིགས *mi-çigs*; མི་འཇིག *mi-ḥjig*; མི་ཕྱེད *mi-phyed* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁང་བ *ḥkhaṅ-wa*, སེམས་མི་དགའ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *sems mi-dgaḥ-wa lta-lu* 1. to hurt at heart or offend, also to irritate. 2. vindictiveness: ཁྱོད་ལ་འཁང་ཚིག་གཅིག་ཀྱང་འདུག་པས *khyod la ḥkhaṅ-tshig cig-kyan ḥdug-pas* (*Ḥbrom. 51*) you use all manner of vindictive words. 3. bickering, quarrelling; འཁང་མང many quarrels: དཔོན་སློབ་རེ་འཁང་འབྱུང *dpon slob re ḥkhaṅ-ḥbyuṅ* there arose mutual differences between masters and scholars. རེ་འཁང་བྱེད་པ *re ḥkhaṅ byed-pa* to make mischief (*Mil.*).

འཁད་པ *ḥkhad-pa*, especially in *W.* 1. to sit; to sit firm: རྔ་མོང་ལ་འཁད་པ to sit on the back of a camel. 2. to remain sitting; to stick fast; to be stopped; kept back (*Jä*); རྐང་པ་འཁད་དེ་འགྱེལ་བ to get entangled with the foot so as to fall: སྒོ་འཁད་འདུག the door sticks.

འཁམ་པ *ḥkham-pa*=བརྒྱལ་བ *brgyal-wa* to sink or fall down senseless; to faint away; to swoon. 2. to take into one's mouth (*Sch.*).

འཁར *ḥkhar*=ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* or ཆགས་པ *chags-pa* desire; passion; attachment (*Ñag.*).

འཁར་སྒོང *ḥkhar-sgoṅ* white pebbles called དཀར་གོང *dhar goṅ* in medical works: གཡས་གཡོན་གཉིས་སུ་འཁར་སྒོང་དང་སྲན་མ *gyas-gyon gñis-su ḥkhar-sgoṅ daṅ sran-ma* on both his right and left there were white pebbles and peas.

འཁར་བ I: 1. *ḥkhar-wa* a walking stick, staff, clutcheon: ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་འཁར་བ་ཐོགས་པ་ཞིག་དང་འཕྲད he met (a man) who carried a stick of *chu-çiṅ* (water-tree) (*A. 131*). 2. কাঁস, কাঁসাপিতল bell-metal: འཁར་བའི་ཁམ་ཤིང་མིག་ནད་སེལ the rust (sulphate) of bronze, or of gong-metal, removes eye disease. འཁར་བ is a compound of bell-metal with copper, &c.; འཁར་བའི་ཆུ *ḥkhar-wahi chu* molten, liquid bronze; འཁར་བའི་མེ་ལོང *ḥkhar-wahi me-loṅ* a metallic mirror.

འཁར་བ II. vb. to adhere to; to stick to.

འཁར་རྔ *ḥkhar-rña* or རྒྱ་རྔ *rgya-rña* 1. gong used in Tibet and China to call people to their work or lamas to religious service. 2. a drum of bell-metal, large bell-metal disk, producing when struck loud sound like that of a bell.

འཁར་གཞོང *ḥkhar-gshoṅ* dish of bell-metal. འཁར་ཟངས *ḥkhar-zaṅs* a metallic kettle.

འཁར་གསིལ *ḥkhar-gsil* the staff carried by mendicant priests having a *chaitya* fixed on its top end, from which hang down sixteen rings: ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་འཁར་གསིལ་མཛེས་པར་བསྣམས་པ (*A. 22*) they all grasped beautiful mendicant's staves.

འཁར་གསིལ་གྱི་མདོ *ḥkhar-gsil-gyi-mdo* (*K. d.* ས. *425*) a tractate on the merit accruing from the use of the mendicant's staff.

འཁལ *ḥkhal* when spinning the thread stretched across is called *ḥkhal*, and that lengthwise is called *sgrim*; sometimes this word is spelt as འཁེལ *ḥkhel* (*Dag-yig.*).

འཁལ་བ *ḥkhal-wa* 1. to spin: བལ་འཁེལ་བ *bal ḥkhel-wa* to spin wool. 2 in *W.* to send; to forward things.

འཁུ་འཁྲིག *ḥkhu-ḥkhrig* or འཁང་བ *ḥkhaṅ-wa* denotes certain passions that disturb the tranquility of the mind, such as malignity and covetousness; acc. to *Cs.* to emulate, contemn, hate; also to long for; acc. to *Sch.* pride (*Jä.*).

✠ **འཁུ་བ** *ḥkhu-wa* འགྲན་པ *ḥgran-pa*= स्पर्धा, द्वेष to vie with, contend; also wrathfully rebelling: ཤེ་སྡང་དུ་འང་བཅད *she sdaṅ-du-ḥaṅ ḥcad*, དོན་ལ་རྒྱུན་དུ་གནོད་པའི་སེམས་འཆང་བ *don-la rgyun-du gnod-paḥi sems ḥchaṅ-pa* the real signification is always to harbour thoughts of doing mischief. Acc. to *Jä.* to offend, insult, injure; also injury.

འཁུ་བའི་བསམ་པ *ḥkhu-waḥi bsam-pa*= ལོག་ལྟ *log-lta* मिथ्यादर्शन a false creed; heresy (*Mṅon.*).

འཁུན་པ *ḥkhun-pa* 1. groan; a deep sigh, from suffering or disease. 2. on account of fullness of the stomach, beasts such as cows and buffaloes make this hollow sound at the time of chewing the cud: འཁུན་སྒྲ་ཁང་པ་ཁེངས *ḥkhun-sgra khaṅ-pa kheṅs* he filled the house with groanings: སྡང་བའི་དགྲ་ལ་གཡག་ལྟར་འཁུན *sdaṅ waḥi dgra-la gyag ltar ḥkhun* he groans (or grunts) like a yak against a fierce enemy (*Jä.*).

འཁུམ་པ *ḥkhum-pa*, pf. ཁུམས *khums* (cf. སྐུམ་པ *skum-pa*), ཐོས་པ *thos-pa* to comprehend; to shrink; ཡན་ལག་འཁུམས་པ *yan-lag ḥkhums-pa* to be contracted of the limbs; རྐང་ལག་འཁུམས་པ *rkaṅ-lag ḥkhums-pa* contracted hands and feet: ཡུར་ར་རང་བཞིན་འཁུམ་བྱེད་ཡིན *yur-ra raṅ-bshin ḥkhum byed yin* the ditch will get narrower of itself (*Jä.*).

འཁུམས་པ *ḥkhums-pa* 1. shrunk, shriveled, contracted; fig. reduced; restricted; deprived of power: བློ་འཁུམས་པ *blo ḥkhums-pa* a contracted mind; an easily frightened heart; one who is much afraid of (*Ṅag.*): acc. to *Sch.* to practise; to impress on the mind.

འཁུར་དུ་ཐོགས་ཏེ *ḥkhur-du thogs-te* taking up in order to carry; taking on one's back; ལག་པར་ཁུར་བྱེས *lag-par khur-byes* in *W.* to hold in one's hand (*Jä.*); སེམས་ལ་འཁུར་བ *sems-la ḥkhur-wa* to bear in mind; འཁུར་ཐག *ḥkhur-thag* girth or rope; strap for carrying.

འཁུར་བ *ḥkhur-wa* sbst. pastry; vb. to carry, as in ཁུར་འཁུར་བ་པོ *khur ḥkhur-wa-po*, one who carries a burden; འཁུར་བྱེད *ḥkhur-byed*, འཁུར་བཞིན་པ *ḥkhur bshin-pa* carrying: མི་ཐེག་པར་འཁུར་བ *mi-theg-par ḥkhur-wa* to carry very heavy loads; to carry what one is not able to carry. *Khur-çog*, bring it! *Khur-song*, take it away!

འཁུར་ཚོས *ḥkhur-tshos*, v. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*.

འཁུར་ར *ḥkhur-ra*= སྣུམ་འཁུར *snum-ḥkhur* bread or pastry baked with or in oil (*Ṅag.*).

འཁུལ་བ *ḥkhul-wa* acc. to *Ṅag.* to subdue; to subject one by argument and language to service; acc. to *Cs.* to be uneasy about; ཁྲལ་འཁུལ་བ *khral ḥkhul-wa* acc. to *Jä.* perh. to force a tax, a rate, on a person.

འཁེགས་པ *ḥkhegs-pa*, pf. of འགེགས *ḥgegs*, to hinder, stop, shut off, debar: ཇི་ལྟར་བཀག་རུང་མ་འཁེགས་པས *ji-ltar bkag ruṅ-ma ḥkhegs-pas* although they prohibited, in whatever way, he was not stopped: ཉེས་སྐྱོན་འཁེགས་པ་པོ *ñes-skyon ḥkhegs-pa-po* one who has stopped evils and dangers: འཁེགས་བྱེད *ḥkhegs-byed* one who stops.

འཁེངས་པ *ḥkheṅs-pa*, pf. ཁེངས *kheṅs*, to be replete; to be full: ཁྲག་གིས་ཁེངས་ཡོད་པ was filled with blood; བློ་གྲོས་མ་ཁེངས་ཏེ *blo-gros ma kheṅs-te* his mind not being satiated (*Jä.*).

འཁེབ་པ *ḥkheb-pa*, pf. ཁེབས *khebs*, to cover; to spread over; ཡོངས་སུ་ཁེབས་ཏེ *yoṅs-su khebs-te* being covered all over; ཁ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁེབས་ཏེ *kha thams-cad khebs-te* being covered over the whole face; to overshadow (*Jä.*).

འཁེལ་བ *ḥkhel-wa*, འགེལ་བ *ḥgel-wa*, pf. ཁེལ *khel*, གདེང་འཁེལ་བ *gdeṅ ḥkhel-wa*, to put on; to pack on; to load: བཅུ་ཐོག་ཁེལ་བ *bcu thog khel-wa* when the ten storeys shall have been put on (erected).

འཁོ་བ *ḥkho-wa* (cog. to མཁོ་བ *mkho-wa*) to wish; to want; to think useful, serviceable, necessary; to have occasion for: འཁོ་རྒྱུ་འདུག it will be of use; he will be able to make use of it: འཁོ་བམ་མི་འཁོ will it be useful or not, or in *W. ḥkho-ce med*, I do not want it; I do not like it. འཁོ་བཅད fit for use; useful (*Jä.*).

འཁོགས་པ I: *ḥkhogs-pa* very infirm from old age; decrepit; decayed. Gen. signifies རྒན *rgan* or རྒྱས་འཁོགས *rgyas-ḥkhogs* worn out by age: སྔོ་ཁོག *sṅo-khog*, སྐྱ་ཁོག *skya-khog* complexion blue or pale from old age.

འཁོགས་པ II: चरन, भ्रम, विचार, भव, भवन migration; wandering; fig. worldly existence.

འཁོགས་པ III:=གློ་འགོག་པ *glo ḥgog-pa* to cough (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོང་བ *ḥkhoṅ-wa* (cf. སྒོང་བ *sgoṅ-wa*) to draw in one's limbs; to sit in a cowering position; to squat; to hide one's self; དཔའ་འཁོང་བ *dpaḥ ḥkhoṅ-wa* to be discouraged, disheartened (*Jä.*).

འཁོད *ḥkhod*, fut. of འཀོད *ḥkod*=ཁོད *khod* 1. surface; superficies; སའི་འཁོད་སྙོམ་པ *saḥi ḥkhod sñom-pa* to remove inequalities of the surface; to level; to plane; འཁོད་སྙོམས་པ *ḥkhod sñoms-pa* levelled; made even; plain; frequently བར་གྱི་ཁོད་སྙོམས *bar-gyi khod-sñoms* gaps were filled up, *i.e.*, distinctions of rank, wealth, &c., were done away with. 2. a mill stone; ཡ་འཁོད *ya-ḥkhod* the upper stone; མ་འཁོད *ma-ḥkhod* the nether stone (*Jä.*).

འཁོད་པ *ḥkhod-pa*=སྡོད་པ *sdod-pa* to sit down; to sit; also to live, to dwell; to be set down; to be put: *rgyal srid-la ḥkhod-pa* raised to the throne; གནས་སུ་འཁོད་པ settled at a place; གྲལ་དུ་འཁོད་པ seated in rank or order; སྟེང་དུ་འཁོད་པ *steṅ-du ḥkhod-pa* placed above; འོག་ཏུ་འཁོད་པ placed under.

འཁོན I: *Ḥkhon* n. of an ancient family in Tibet: ས་སྐྱ་འཁོན་གྱི་རིགས *Sa-skya ḥkhon-gyi rigs*, *Sa-skya* (hierarchs) belonged to the race of *Ḥkhon* (*Ñag.*).

འཁོན II:=ཞེ་འཁོན *she-ḥkhon* malice; dispute; war; spite (*Ñag.*); འཁོན་ནས *ḥkhon-nas* from the state of dispute or war; འཁོན་མེད་པར *ḥkhon-med-par* honestly, without evil intentions; also without quarrel or dispute; འཁོན་སྒུགས་པ *ḥkhon sugs-pa* to be spiteful or quarrelsome.

འཁོན་པ *ḥkhon-pa*, also འཁོན་ཡོད་པ *ḥkhon-yod-pa* to bear a grudge or ill-will against a person; to be dissatisfied with a thing; also to be malicious, spiteful.

འཁོན་པོ *ḥkhon-po* discord; dissension (*Jä.*).

འཁོབས ***ḥkhobs***, བྱ་བའི་འཁོབས *bya-waḥi ḥkhobs* the sphere of one's doing or work (*Zam.*); also = ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*. Acc. to *Jä.* to be startled, agitated, alarmed.

འཁོབས་ཤག *ḥkhobs-çag* not fitting to a place; become larger or smaller: འཁྱགས་ནས་འཁོབས་ཤག་ཆེར་ཆེར་སོང *ḥkhyags-nas ḥkhobs-çag cher-cher soñ* being frozen it does not fit, it having grown larger (*Ñag.*).

+ **འཁོབ་པ** *ḥkhob-wa* = ངན་པ *ñan-pa* bad; wicked; low; barbarous; rough; rude; མཐའ་འཁོབ *mthaḥ ḥkhob* border; also border country; ཡང་འཁོབ *yan-ḥkhob* distant border land.

འཁོར I: *ḥkhor* an attendant who is inferior to a friend in rank and superior to a servant: འཁོར་གྱི་ནང་ན་འདུག་ཀྱང་རུང་ even if he be allowed to be among the attendants.

འཁོར II: 1. for འཁོར་ལོ *ḥkhor-lo* a wheel; མེ་འཁོར *me-ḥkhor* the fire-wheel; ཆུ་འཁོར *chu-ḥkhor* a mill or wheel turned by water; རླུང་འཁོར *Rluñ-ḥkhor* wheel turned by wind; ལག་འཁོར *lag-ḥkhor* a wheel turned by the hand; a millstone. 2. circle; circumference; the persons or objects encircling; that which surrounds (a certain point or place): ལྟེ་བ་དང་དེའི་འཁོར་རྣམས *lte-wa dañ deḥi ḥkhor-rnams* the navel and the circumjacent parts; དེ་ཁོར་ལ *de khor-la* thereabouts. ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* retinue, attendants; also waiters: འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པས *ḥkhor dañ bcas-pa* (सपरिवार) with the attendants or suite; འཁོར་དགྲ་བཅོམ་པས *ḥkhor dgra-bcom-pas* surrounded by the retinue of *Arhats*: འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས་པོ *ḥkhor-du bsdus-po* gathered round as his retinue; also frequently the train of thoughts, reminiscences, &c., which the soul, when passing into a new body, cannot take along with it (*Jä.*).

* འཁོར *ḥkhor* भ्रमति (*Schr.*; *Kálac. T. 22*).

འཁོར་ཀུན་ཏུ་གྲགས *ḥkhor kun-tu grags*, सर्वपर्षद्घुष्टिता resounding in every company.

འཁོར་ཁ *ḥkhor-kha*, ཟླ་བ་དང་ཞག་འཁོར་བ་ལ *sla-wa dañ shag ḥkhor-wa la* return or each rotation (of a month, day, or year): མང་བའི་རིགས་ལ་འཁོར་ཁའི་ལྷག་འཁྱིལ་ཡོང་གི་འདུག་པ *mañ-waḥi rigs la ḥkhor-khaḥi lhag ḥkhyil yoñ-gi ḥdug-pa* those articles which are found in excess at the termination of the period should be sent round (*Btsii.*).

འཁོར་མཁན *ḥkhor-mkhan* one who turns a wheel; a wheel that is turned; those who come and go with somebody.

འཁོར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *ḥkhor-gyi dkyil-ḥkhir* पर्षन्मण्डल the circle of attendants.

འཁོར་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བ *ḥkhor-gyi ske-wa*, परिजन dependants.

* འཁོར་གྱི་སྐྱེ་བོ *ḥkhor-gyi ske-bo* परिजन (*Schr.*; *Kálac. T. 21*).

འཁོར་གྱི་འཁྱམས *ḥkhor-gyi ḥkhyams* courtyard; an open space near a temple or a residential house where people assemble to witness a spectacle; also the passage round a temple or monastery for devotees to walk round for religious merit.

འཁོར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *ḥkhor-gyi gtso-bo* the chief of the attendants or followers.

འཁོར་གཅིག *ḥkhor-gcig* one attendant; འཁོར་རྣམས *ḥkhor-rnams* domestics; household servants; ལོ་འཁོར *lo-ḥkhor* a cycle of years: ལོ་འཁོར་བཅུ་གཉིས *lo-ḥkhor bcu-gñis* or དྲུག་བཅུ *drug-bcu* a cycle of twelve or sixty years.

འཁོར་ཉན *ḥkhor-ñan* निषाद the first of the seven musical notes.

འཁོར་ཏོ *ḥkhor-to* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Vai. kar. 190*).

འཁོར་གཏན *ḥkhor-gtan*=སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ *sgoḥi them-pa* ཡུལཀོཥ steps at the threshold or at the entrance of a house.

འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས *ḥkhor-du ḥsdus* to enlist; to recruit; to take as one's followers. བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་སེམས་ཅན་འཁོར་དུ་བསྡུས་ནས་དོན་བྱེད A *Bodhisattva* taking animated beings as his followers works for their good; or a *Bodhisattva* having brought animated beings into his followers, does work for the cause of men: འཁོར་བསྡུས་པ་བསྡུད *ḥkhor-ḥdus-pa ḥdug* all the attendants had collected together.

འཁོར་པ *ḥkhor-pa* or འཁོར་པོ *ḥkhor-po* male attendant.

* འཁོར་ཕག་མོ *ḥkhor phag-mo* (*Schr.*, *83 A.*)

འཁོར་བ *ḥkhor-wa* I: to turn round; to circumambulate, to walk all round; also to elapse, to be completed. 2. to be formed, perfected: ཁྱག་རོམ་འཁོར་བ་མེད the frost has formed; ཟི་བ་འཁོར dew has arisen.

འཁོར་བ II: the world; rotatory existence; the round of transmigration within the six classes of beings: འཁོར་བ་ལ་སྐྱོ་བས་སྐྱེས *ḥkhor-wa la skyo-pas skyes* to repent at having come into transmigratory existence.

Syn. མ་རིག *ma-rig*; མངོན་ཆགས *mṅon-chags*; སྲིད་པ *srid-pa*; འཇིག་རྟེན *ḥjig-rten*; ཡང་སྲིད *yaṅ-srid*; གཞི་འཛིན་པ *gshi ḥdsin-pa*; གཙུག་ལག་དང་པོ *gtsug-lag daṅ-po*; ཐུན་མོང་ཚོས *thun-moṅ chos*; སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་གནས *sdug-bsṅal ḥbyuṅ-nas*; འཁོར་བ *ḥkhor-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བ་འཁོར་མོར *ḥkhor-wa ḥkhor-mor* to transmigrate in the world (*Pag. 291*).

འཁོར་བ་འཇིག *ḥkhor-wa ḥjig* ककुच्छन्द सवाव्तव the breaker or destroyer of transmigratory existence; the name of a former Tathâgata.

* འཁོར་བ་དང་ལྡན་ཆེན་པོ *ḥkhor-wa daṅ-ldan chen-po* महावक्री (*Schr.*; *Kâlac T. 145*).

འཁོར་བ་དོང་སྤྲུག *ḥkhor-wa doṅ-sprug*=སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་སྔར་འཁོར་སྟོང་དུ་བསྐོར་བ་མེ the passing of all animals to be followers of the thousand past Buddhas.

འཁོར་བ་ལས་སྒྲོལ་མཁན *ḥkhor-wa las sgrol-mkhan* one who has been liberated from transmigratory existence; also one who liberates another from that state.

འཁོར་བའི་ཁྱིམ *ḥkhor-waḥi khyim*=བཙུན་མོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *btsun-moḥi pho-braṅ* the residence of a queen (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བའི་དགྲ *ḥkhor-waḥi dgra* संसारदण्ड the enemy of the world, *Mâra*.

འཁོར་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ *ḥkhor-waḥi rgya-mtsho* the ocean of worldly existence: རྣམ་རྟོག་ཀུན་རྟོག་པ་ཡི, འཁོར་བའི་རྒྱ་མཚོར་ལྷུང་ཞིང་སྲིད the *Vikalpana* (the wrong impression); thrown into the ocean of worldly business (*Grub.* ད *76*).

འཁོར་བའི་འཆིང་བ *ḥkhor-waḥi ḥchiṅ-wa* the entanglements or ties of the world: འཁོར་བའི་འཆིང་བ་དམ་པོ་ནི, སེམས་ཅན་དམྱལ་བ་སྡུག་རྒྱུ་ཡི the strong fastenings to this world are the cause of the suffering in hell of all animated nature (*K.* ཀ *114*).

འཁོར་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *ḥkhor-waḥi sdug-bsṅal* the miseries of the worldly existence.

འཁོར་བའི་བླ་མ *ḥkhor-waḥi bla-ma*=འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *ḥdod-lha dgaḥ-rab dbaṅ-phyug* Cupid, the god of Love (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་བའི་བཙོན་ར *ḥkhor-waḥi ḥtson-ra* the prison-house of worldly existence.

འཁོར་བའི་ལམ *ḥkhor-waḥi lam* संसारमार्ग the path of transmigratory existence.

འཁོར་བར་འཁོར *ḥkhor-war ḥkhor* to come in and go out of this world very often.

འཁོར་བར་འཁོར་བ་པོ *ḥkhor-war ḥkhor-wa-po* one who transmigrates.

འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས *ḥkhor-war ḥkhyams* འཁྱམས་བ wandering purposelessly in this world.

འཁོར་མ་ཚགས་ *ḥkhor-ma tshags* without interruption.

འཁོར་མང་ཅན་ *ḥkhor maṅ-can* = ཤིང་ཀ་དམ་པ་ *çiṅ ka-dam-pa* कदम्ब the tree *Cadamba* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་མེད་ *ḥkhor-med*, ཆད་མེད་ *chad-med* uninterrupted: བཀའ་དྲིན་འཁོར་མེད་ *bkaḥ drin ḥkhor-med* uninterrupted mercy (*Yig. 42*).

འཁོར་ཞག་ *ḥkhor-zhag* the date of return; the term or period for which leave is granted to monks or soldiers at the expiration of which they are bound to return to duty.

འཁོར་སུག་ *ḥkhor-sug*, v. འཁོར་ཡུག་ *ḥkhor-yug.*

འཁོར་ཡུག་ *ḥkhor-yug*, चक्रवाल the horizon; the wall surrounding a city or fort; rampart: འཁོར་ཡུག་ཏུ་ *ḥkhor-yug-tu* or འཁོར་མོ་ཡུག་ཏུ་ *ḥkhor-mo yug-tu* within the limits of the horizon; everywhere; at all times.

* འཁོར་ཡུག་ *ḥkhor-yug* सदा (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 12*).

འཁོར་གྱཱ་ *ḥkhor-gyaḥ* latch.

འཁོར་གཡོག་ *ḥkhor-gyog* परिवार, परिषद् attendants and servants, companions and domestics: མདུན་འཁོར་ *mdun-ḥkhor* waiting servant; *valet de chambre*; ནང་འཁོར་ *naṅ-ḥkhor* household servants; domestics: གཙོ་འཁོར་ *gtso-ḥkhor* master and servant: དཔོན་འཁོར་ *dpon-ḥkhor* the chief and his servant; སྟོན་འཁོར་ *ston-ḥkhor* the teacher and his pupils; དྲུང་འཁོར་ *druṅ-ḥkhor* a secretary or clerk; ཕྱི་འཁོར་ *phyi-ḥkhor* servants outside the domestics.

* འཁོར་རལ་གཅིག་མ་ *ḥkhor ral-gcig-ma* (*Schr. 53 B.*).

འཁོར་ལེགས་པ་ *ḥkhor-legs-pa* good attendants.

འཁོར་ལོ I: *ḥkhor-lo* and other weapons of war included in the following list of weapons or མཚོན་ཆ་ *mtshon cha*:—གཡུལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ་ *gyul-du ḥdsin-pa*; ཐོ་བ་ *tho-wa*; རྡུང་བྱེད་ *rduṅ-byed*; འཇོམ་བྱེད་ *ḥdsom-byed*; དབྱུག་པ་ *dbyug-pa*; ལྕགས་འཆིང་ས་ *lcags-ḥciṅs*; དབྱིག་པ་ *dbyig-pa*; འཕང་མདུང་ *ḥphaṅ-mduṅ*; ཤང་ལང་ *çaṅ-laṅ*; གཞོར་མདུང་ *gsor-mduṅ*; ཙ་ཀྲ་ *tsa-kra* འཁོར་ལོ་ *ḥkhor-lo* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ II: 1. चक्र, मण्डल, मण्डलक, बिम्ब an orb, circle, disk; a wheel: འཁོར་ལོ་ཆེན་པོར་འཇུག་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ महाचक्रप्रवेश-ज्ञान-मुद्रा the symbol of entering into the great circle. 2. the round of life; orb or state of existence; སྲིད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ་ *srid-paḥi ḥkhor-lo* भवचक्र the chart or cycle of existence: ལྷ་དང་མི་རྣམས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞི་ *lha daṅ mi rnams-kyi ḥkhor-lo bshi* the four states of existence of gods and men:—(1) མཐུན་པའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གནས་པ་ *mthun-paḥi yul-du gnas-pa* प्रतिरूपदेशवास residence in a place where there is agreement or which is agreeable; (2) སྐྱེས་བུ་དམ་པ་ལ་བརྟེན་པ་ *skyes-bu dam-pa la brten-pa* सत्पुरुषापाश्रय to take refuge with or shelter under good men; (3) བདག་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཡང་དག་པའི་སྨོན་ལམ་ *bdag ñed-kyi yaṅ-dag-paḥi smon-lam* आत्मनः सम्यक्प्रणिधान perfect determination of one's self; (4) སྔོན་ཡང་བསོད་ནམས་བྱས་པ་ *sṅon yaṅ-bsod-nams byas-pa* पूर्वेकृत पुण्य moral merit acquired in a former existence: འཁོར་ལོ་ཅན་ (1) *ḥkhor-lo can* चक्री one who is possessed of a disk; (2) སྦྲུལ་ *sbrul* a snake (*Mṅon.*); (3) v. བྱ་ངུར་བ་ *bya ṅur-wa* चक्रवाक (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ་བསྒྱུར་ *ḥkhor-lo bsgyur*, འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་ *ḥkhor-los-sgyur* चक्रवर्ति राजा an Universal Emperor.

Syn. མ་ལུས་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *ma-lus rgyal-po*; རྒྱལ་ཀུན་འདུད་ *rgyal-kun ḥdud*; ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *lhag-paḥi dwaṅ-phyug*; ས་ཀུན་དབང་ *sa-kun dwaṅ*; ཡང་དག་རྒྱལ་པོ་ *yaṅ-dag rgyal-po*; མི་ཡི་ལྷ་ *mi-yi lha*; གནམ་བསྐོས་ *gnam-bskos* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་རྒྱལ་གྱི་བཙུན་མོ *ḥkhor-los sgyur rgyal-gyi btsun-mo* the wife of the Universal Emperor.

Syn. མི་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ *mi-yi lha-mo*; བུད་མེད་རིན་ཆེན *bud-med rin-chen*; གནམ་བསྐོས་མ *gnam bskos-ma*; ལྷག་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ *Lhag-paḥi dwaṅ-phyug ma*; འཇིག་རྟེན་བཙུན་མོ *ḥjig-rten btsun-mo*. (*Mṅon.*)

འཁོར་ལོ་འཇོམས *ḥkhor-lo ḥjoms*, v. དད་རུ་འཇོམས *da-dru ḥjoms* སྒྲ་བཟང་མོ, vegetable medicine for ringworm.

འཁོར་ལོ་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རི *Ḥkhor-lo daṅ ldaṅ paḥi-ri* चक्रवाल n. of a fabulous mountain situated beyond the great ocean where the horizon touches the earth. At its centre it has an impenetrable golden hill called *Vajra nâbhi parvata*. It is filled with fruit trees in consequence of which there are innumerable species of monkey living there (*K. d.* ར *282*).

འཁོར་ལོ་དང་འཁོར་ལོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྷའི་མེ་ཏོག *ḥkhor-lo daṅ ḥkhor-lo chen-po lhaḥi me-tog* (*K. d.* ཤ *368*) n. of a celestial flower; idem ཙ་ཀྲ་དང་ཙ་ཀྲ་ཆེན་པོ *tsa-kra daṅ tsa-kra chen-po*. (*K. d.* ཤ *156.*)

འཁོར་ལོ་དྲི་མེད *ḥkhor-lo dri-med* चक्रविमल n. of flower.

འཁོར་ལོ་གདོང *ḥkhor-lo gdoṅ*=ཕག་པ *phag-pa*, चक्र, चक्रा a pig; one with a circular muzzle.

འཁོར་ལོ་འདབ་བརྒྱ *ḥkhor-lo ḥdab-brgya* चक्रशतपत्र n. of a flower.

འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ *ḥkhor-lo ḥdra*=དོང་ག *doṅ-ga*.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཉིང *rgyal-poḥi ñiṅ*; སོར་མ་བཞི་པ *sor-ma gshi-pa*; ལོ་མ་བཟང *lo-ma bzaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ་བ *ḥkhor-lo ḥdra-wa* चक्रवत्, चक्रिक: like a circle; resembling a wheel.

འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ *ḥkhor-lo sdoma-pa* चक्रसम्बर n. of Buddhist *Tantrik* deity.

འཁོར་ལོ་དབང་སྒྱུར *ḥkhor-lo dwaṅ-sgyur* བོན་གྱི་སྟོན་པ་ཞིག n. of a Bon teacher (*G. Bon. 1*).

འཁོར་ལོ་འབྱེད་པ *ḥkhor-lo ḥbyed-pa* चक्रभेदिनी one who can penetrate into the designs or machinations of others.

འཁོར་ལོ་རྩིབས་སྟོང *ḥkhor-lo rtsibs-stoṅ* the fabulous wishing wheel which is possessed of one thousand radiating spokes: རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདུན་ན་གསེར་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རྩིབས་སྟོང་ཡོད་པ in the presence of the king was the golden wheel with one thousand radiating ribs; རྩིབས་རེ་རེ་ལ་ཀླས་ཀྱི་རེ་བཟུག་ནས་འདུག་པས on each spoke, where it touched the felloe, there was placed a dainty dish; གང་འདོད་པ་དེ་མདུན་དུ་འཁོར་ནས་འོང once the wheel was brought before him whatever he wished; མི་འདོད་པ་དེ་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་འཁོར་ནས་འགྲོ་བ that which he did not like turned away from him (*A. 2*).

འཁོར་ལོ་གྱོ *ḥkhor-lo gyo* चक्र n. of a flower.

འཁོར་ལོའི་རྐང *ḥkhor-loḥi rkaṅ* round foot; elephant; གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་མགོན་པོ *ḥkhor-loḥi mgon-po* the lord or chief of all: ཀུན་བཙུན་བཟང་པོའི་དཔལ་མངའ་འཁོར་ལོའི་མགོན་པོ་བཀའ་དྲིན་མཚུངས་མེད་དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ before the feet of *Kalyâṇamitra* who is the paramount lord possessing the grace of the noble, wise, and good, whose kindness is unequalled.

འཁོར་ལོའི་མགྲིན *ḥkhor-loḥi mgrin* as met.=རྔ་མོང *rṅa-moṅ* the camel. (*Mṅon.*)

འཁོར་ལོའི་མཐའ *ḥkhor-loḥi mthaḥ* नेमि, नाभि the circumference of a circle.

འཁོར་ལོའི་རྣམ་པ་ཅན *ḥkhor-loḥi rnam-pa can*, described as སྟག་གི་སེན་མོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་དྲི་ཟས, a scent called "tiger's-claws."

འཁོར་ལོའི་ཡན་ལག *ḥkhor-loḥi yan-lag*=ངང་པ་སྤྱིའི་མིང चक्राङ्ग, ངང a general term for the goose species (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས་ I: *ḥkhor-loḥi lus* = སྤུ་ཤེལ་ཙེ *pu-ṣel tse* amber.

Syn. བྱ་ཟས *bya-zas*; ཉ་ཡི་འཁོར་བ *ña-yi ḥkhor-pa*; ལུས་ལྡན་མིག *lus-ldan mig* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས་ ii: = གདུགས *gdugs* an umbrella.

Syn. ཆར་སྐྱོབ *char-skyob*; ཚ་བ་སྒྲིབ *tsha-wa sgrib*; ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshad-skyob* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་འགྲོ་བ *ḥkhor-los ḥgro-wa*, ཤིང་རྟ་སྤྱི་དང་བྱེ་བྲག *śiṅ-rta spyi-daṅ bye-brag* wheeled; carriage or vehicle (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར *ḥkhor-los sgyur*, v. རེག་བཞང *reg-bzaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ལོས་འཚོ *ḥkhor-los ḥtsho*, v. རྫ་མཁན *rdza-mkhan*, a potter; one who lives by turning the (potter's) wheel (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོར་ས *ḥkhor-sa* प्रदक्षिण-पथिका the path for circumambulation round a sacred building or other object; the positions of attendant demi-gods of a principal deity round his mansion.

འཁོར་གསུམ *khor-gsum* man, horse and cow: རྟ་ལས་བབས་ཏེ་འཁོར་གསུམ་ཕྱག་ཏུ་ཕུལ, alighting from his horse, he presented the three objects, viz., a servant, a horse, and a cow to him (*A. 7*).

འཁོར་གསུམ་རྣམ་པར་དག་པ *ḥkhor-gsum rnam-par dag-pa* the alms-giver, alms-giving, and the receiver of alms, when those three are of pure motives.

འཁོལ་བ *ḥkhol-wa*, pf. བཁོལ *bkhol*, imp. ཁོལ *khol* 1. to make a person a slave; to bind as a servant; to cause to serve one. བྲན་ཁོལ *bran-khol* or ཁོལ་པོ *khol-po* a slave; *bkol-spyod-kyi sdug-bsṅal* the miseries of servitude; *gshan-dag-gis dwaṅ-med-par bkol-wa* to be enslaved by others, without ability to help oneself. 2. acc. to *Cs.* to save; to spare; to enjoy with moderation. 3. acc. to *Sch.* to become insensible; to be asleep; to get benumbed in reference to the limbs. In *Med.* 4. to boil (with pf. ཁོལ *khol*): འཁོལ་བསྒྲུབ་པ to make one boil; place for boiling (*Jä.*).

འཁོལ་ཐུབ་པ *ḥkhol thub-pa* explained in *raṅ-gis bsgo-waḥi ṅag la ñan-ciṅ las gaṅ bskul-wa thams-cad sgrub-par byed, sems kyaṅ bgyur-wa-med na bran gyog-tu ḥkhol-thub-pa yin, de-ltar ma-byuṅ-na bran gyog-tu gyur-kyaṅ ḥkhol mi thub-pa red* (*Ṅag.*) extracting voluntary service, *i.e.*, if a servant obediently gives effect to the wishes of his master, otherwise, although the servant may be in his service, he has not rendered service.

འཁོར་མ *ḥkhor-ma* a female attendant (*Cs.*).

འཁོལ་མོ *ḥkhol-mo* दासी maid-servant.

འཁོས *ḥkhos* or འཁོས་ཀ *ḥkhos-ka* worth, value, importance; also necessity: འཁོས་ཅན *ḥkhos-can* important; mighty; of great influence; འཁོས་མེད *ḥkhos-med* uninfluential; འཁོས་སུ་ཕབ་པ *ḥkhos-su phab-pa* to draw as a blister or poultice; དངོས་པོ་དགའ་ཚང་ཅིག་ཡོད་ཀྱང་སྣོད་ཀྱི་འཁོས་ཀ་བཞམ *dṅos-po dgaḥ tshaṅ cig yod kyaṅ snod-kyi ḥkhos-kabam* (*A. 142*) although there have existed some articles pretty complete, there was necessity for a vessel to receive (deserve) them; འཁོས་ཀ་ཆུང་བ *ḥkhos-ka chuṅ-wa* of less necessity; འཁོས་ཆུང་བ *ḥkhos chuṅ-wa* = ལས་བྱ་བར་ཆུང་བ *las-bya-war chuṅ-ba* less active or less energetic (*Mṅon.*).

འཁོས་བསྟུན *ḥkhos bstun* = ཁོས་བབས *hos babs*, དོན་དང་བསྟུན *don daṅ bstun* suited to one's intention or object; fitness; suitability.

འཁོས་དཔག *ḥkhos-dpag* according to the measure of one's ability.

འཁོས་སུ་ཕེབས་པ *ḥkhos-su phebs-pa* = ལོགས་སུ་བཞག་པ *logs-su bshag-pa* to put in opposition.

འཁྱགས་པ *ḥkhyags-pa* शीत, हिम, शिशिर vb. intrans. 1. to freeze either into ice or hard; to coagulate, crystalise: ཆུ་འཁྱགས་རྒྱུ་ཡིན the water will be freezing; ཚྭ་སྣུ་ཁ་ཚ་ཁྱགས་བྱུང་ the soda has congealed on the salt-lake. In Sikkim *khyek* or *khek* = ice. 2. to feel cold, become numbed: འཁྱགས་འབྱུང *ḥkhyags-ḥbyuṅ* they felt cold (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱགས་རུམ *ḥkyags-rum* or འཁྱགས་རམ *ḥkkyags ram* an ice-slip; also ice in blocks.

འཁྱམ་ཁྱི *ḥkhyam-kyi* a stray dog.

འཁྱམས་པ I: *ḥkhyams-pa* fig. to rove, wander: འདོད་པས་ཡོངས་སུ་བསླུས་པ་ཡིས, འཇིག་རྟེན་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞིན་དུ་འཁྱམས being completely deluded by desire, they rove the world as a wheel (*K. d. ka 380*): འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས་པ་དང *ḥkhor-war ḥkhyams-pa daṅ* or བར་དོར་འཁྱམས་པ *bar-dor ḥkhyams-pa* to rove (in the world or in the interval between death and regeneration) for no purpose.

འཁྱམས་པ II: = དོན་མེད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *don-med-du ḥgro-wa* निष्फल-प्रयाण, भ्रमण, घूर्णे, विगाह, विगाह; pf. འཁྱམས་པར་གྱུར *ḥkhyams-par gyur* 1. to ramble about; to wander purposelessly; to wander in a strange country. At certain seasons many monks wander about Tibet, Mongolia and China, *vide* Huc. विचलन, विघूर्णे; རྣམ་པར་འཁྱམས་པ *rnam-par ḥkhyams-pa*, to wander about continually; to move about unceasingly: འཁྱམ་དུ་འཇུག་པ *ḥkhyam-du ḥjûg-pa* to cause to ramble or rove about; to become strayed, lost; wandering; vagrant; erroneous; erring; ཆུ་འཁྱམ་པ *chu ḥkhyam-pa* inundation; flood.

འཁྱམས་པོ *ḥkhyams-po* 1. erroneous; a vagabond. 2. n. of a disease.

འཁྱར་བ *ḥkhyar-wa* to err, to go astray, to deviate from the right path: མི་འཁྱར *mi-ḥkhyar* erring or blundering man; ཁྱི་འཁྱར *khyi ḥkhyar* a stray dog; ཡི་གེ་འཁྱར་བ་པོ *yi-ge ḥkhyar-wa-po* one who makes mistakes in writing (a letter, &c.); སྐད་ཆ་ལ་འཁྱར་མ་འཇུག do not err in conversation. འཁྱར་དོགས་ཡོད one should be afraid of making mistakes, of going astray; དཔེ་འཁྱར་པོ *dpe ḥkhyar-po* a defective simile (*Jā.*).

འཁྱལ་བ *ḥkhyal-wa* = འཆལ་བ *ḥchal-wa* irrelevant: ངག་འཁྱལ་བ speaking unconnectedly.

འཁྱལ་ཚིག *ḥkhyal-tshig* irrelevant speech; speaking nonsense: གཞོན་ནུ་འདྲེན་པར་མི་བྱེད་པའི, འཁྱལ་ཚིག་སྨྲ་ན་ཁྲིམས་དང་འགལ if one speak misleading words which cause the youthful not to go straight it infringes the law (or justice).

འཁྱི་བ *ḥkhyi-wa*, acc. to *Sch.* འཁྱིལ་བ *ḥkhyil-wa*.

འཁྱིག་པ *ḥkhyig-pa*, बन्धन to bind; to take prisoner. बन्धागीतम्, also in *C.*, to strangle; suffocate; ཐག་པས་འཁྱིག་པ་པོ *thag-pas ḥkhyig-pa-po* one who binds with a rope.

Syn. འཆིང་བ *ḥchiṅ-wa*; སྡོམ *sdom*; འདོགས *ḥdogs*; གདགས *gdags*; བཅིང་བ *bciṅ-wa*; བཀྱིག་པ *ḥkyig-pa*.

འཁྱིགས་པ *ḥkhyigs-pa*, pf. བཀྱིགས *bkyigs*, bound.

✚ **འཁྱིད་པ** *ḥkyid-pa** = འབྱིན་པ *ḥbyin-pa* to draw out; strain; also to roll, revolve: མིག་འཁྱིད་པ *mig-ḥkhyid-pa* to turn or roll one's eyes: འཁོར་བར་འཁྱིད་པའི་རྒྱུའི་གཙོ་བོ་ནི་ཇི་ལྟར་སྣང་བའི་དངོས་པོ་འདི་དག་ལ *ḥkhor-war ḥkhyid-paḥi rgyuḥi gtso-bo ni ji-ltar snaṅ-waḥi dṅos-po ḥdi dag la* the chief of the causes of revolving in the

world lies in how one appears outwardly (*Lam. ti, 36*).

འཁྱིམ་པ *ḥkhyim-pa*=ཆུ་འཁོར་བ *chu ḥkhor-wa* to whirl (as of water) (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱིམས་པ *ḥkhyims-pa* परिवेष, वातुलि, described as *ñi-ma daṅ zla-wa sogs la ḥod sgor-sgor-du ḥkhyims-pa*, to be encircled with a halo, like the sun and moon; འོད་འཁྱིམས *ḥog-ḥkhyims* परिधि nimbus; halo: འཇའ་འོད་འཁྱིམས *hjaḥ-ḥod ḥkhyims* a rainbow encircling (him): ན་བུན་ *na-bun* or སྨུག་པ་འཁྱིམས *smug-pa khyims* དུད་པ་འཁྱིམས *dud-pa ḥkhyims* fog, mist, or smoke enveloped him (*Jā.*).

འཁྱིར་བ *ḥkhyir-wa* to turn round: དབུ་ལ་གདུགས་བསྐོར་བའི་འཁྱིར་བ *dbu-la gdugs bskor-waḥi ḥkhyir-pa* (*Ñag.*) to turn a parasol round in a circle over the head.

འཁྱིལ་བ *ḥkhyil-wa* वावर्ते, वातुल, vb. intrans. to wind; to twist; to whirl round; *skra* hair (*Mṅon.*): ཆུ་རང་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས་འཁྱིལ་བ *chu-raṅ çugs-kyis ḥkhyil-wa* water of itself whirls round, *i.e.*, turns into a whirlpool; དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་གཡོན་འཁྱིལ *duṅ-dkar gyas-ḥkhyil gyon-ḥkhyil* a white shell wound to the right or wound to the left; སྦྲུལ་འཁྱིལ་བ *sbrul ḥkhyil-wa* to coil up like a snake; to being wound in the manner of a snake: ཆུ་ཆེན་པོ་འཁྱིལ་འདུག *chu chen-po ḥkhyil ḥdug* much water has accumulated surrounding a place or inside a place forming itself in a whirlpool; འོད་དུ་འཁྱིལ་ཞིང་ *ḥod-du ḥkhyil-zhiṅ* as if wreathed with light; ཉ་གསེར་མིག་འཁྱིལ་བ་ཡོད *ña gser mig ḥkhyil-wa yod* the fish was revolving its golden eyes: མི་མང་པོ་དེ་རུ་འཁྱིལ་བར་གྱུར་ཏེ *mi maṅ-po de-ru ḥkhyil-war gyur-te* there many people having crowded together or assembled together: ཆུ་བ་འཁྱིལ་ཡོད་མེད་ཟུང་ས་བ་གཉིས་ཟབ་ཏུ་བྲུ although there was no swirl in the waters they dug deeply into the ground.

Syn. འཁོར་བ *ḥkhor-wa*; འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱིལ་བ་བརྒྱ *ḥkhyil-wa brgya* शतावर्त: one hundred coils: འཁྱིལ་ལྡན *ḥkhyil-ldan* कुण्डली anything that is possessed of coils; wound together.

འཁྱིལ་བ་ཅན *ḥkhyil-ba can*=རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* an earring.

Syn. རྣ་བ་མཛེས་བྱེད *rna-ba mdzes-byed*; རྣ་བར་འཁྱིལ *rna-war ḥkhyil*; སྙན་རྒྱན *sñan-rgyan* कर्णिका (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱིས་པ *ḥkhyis-pa*, v. འཁྱིད་པ *ḥkhyid-pa*, to evolve.

འཁྱུ་བ *ḥkhyu-wa* or འཁྱུས་པ *ḥkhyus-pa*=ཀྱོག་པོ *kyog-po* 1. bent; not straight (*Ñag*). 2. pf. འཁྱུས *ḥkhyus* run away.

Syn. ཡོ་བ *yo-wa*; བྲོས་པ *bros-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱུག་པ *ḥkhyug-pa* चपल; pf. ཁྱུག *khyug* to run, move swiftly; said to imply མྱུར་བའི་དོན *myur-waḥi-don*, the meaning of rapidity; འཁྱུག་པོ *ḥkhyug-po* runner. གློག་འཁྱུག་པ *glog-ḥkhyug-pa* rapid motion of lightning: གློག་ལྟར་འཁྱུག་པ *glog ltar ḥkhyug-pa* to run or move rapidly like the flash of lightning: འཁྱུག་པོ་འཁྱུ་བ *ḥkhyug-po ḥkhyu-pa* to run away swiftly: འཁྱུག་ཙམ *ḥkhyug-tsam* in or about a moment or in a flash: སྐུ་འཁྱུག་ཙམ་ཕེབས་པ *sku ḥkhyug-tsam phebs-pa* your honour has come for a rapid visit: ཁྱེད་རང་དེ་རིང་འཁྱུག་ཙམ་ཕེབས་རོགས *khyed-raṅ de-riṅ ḥkhyug-tsam phebs rogs* will you come here to-day just for a trice: འཁྱུག་ཙམ་གཟིགས *ḥkhyug-tsam gzigs* see for about an instant: སེམས་འཁྱུག *sems ḥkhyug* the mind travels quickly. ཁྲ་འཁྱུག་པ *khra ḥkhyug-pa* to gleam; to twinkle with light; to shine in various colours: སེམས་དེ་སྣ་ཚོགས་འཁྱུག་ལ་འཁྱུར (*Lam. ti. 35.*) the mind moves

(restless) with suffering; སེར་འཁྱུག་ཀེར glittering in yellow lustre; to glitter; to shine (of the rainbow).

འཁྱུག་ཡིག *ḥkhyug-yig* running hand; current handwriting.

འཁྱུག་ཤར་ཅན *ḥkhyug-çar-can* in *W.* hasty: hurrying; careless.

འཁྱུད་འཐུང *ḥkhyud-ḥthuṅ* = སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *skyes-ma thag-pa* as soon as born (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱུད་ནས་ལྡོང་བའི་མ་ནིང *ḥkhyud naṡ ldoṅ-waḥi ma niṅ* one that becomes an hermaphrodite after being embraced.

འཁྱུད་པ I: *ḥkhyud-pa* 1. to embrace; embraced: མགུལ་ནས་འཁྱུད་པ *mgul-naṡ ḥkhyud-pa* to clasp round the neck; to hug; to encompass by spanning. 2. to glide in or into (as serpents): མངལ་དུ་འཁྱུག་པ *mṅal-du ḥkhyug-pa* entering of the soul into new conception. 3. to be able: ལང་བར་མི་འཁྱུད *laṅ-war mi ḥkhyud* unable to rise (from bed). The word is also illustrated as རྩིག་པ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས་འགྲོ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *rtsig-pa la rten naṡ ḥgro-wa lta-bu*, to move supporting himself on a wall, &c

འཁྱུད་པ II: = འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa*, sexual embrace (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱུར་བ *ḥkhyur-wa* or འཁྱུར *ḥkhyur*, fut. of བསྐྱུར *bskyur*, to be separated; divorced (*Cs.*): to stop; to put an end to. Acc. to *Jä.*, to be deserted: འཁྱུར་བས་འཁྱུར་ཞེས་བས being separated, he was, so to speak, bereft.

འཁྱུས *ḥkhyus*, v. འཁྱུ་བ *ḥkhyu-wa*.

འཁྱེང་བ *ḥkhyeṅ-wa* to be filled up, v. འགེངས་པ *ḥgeṅs-pa*.

འཁྱེད་པ *ḥkhyed-pa* 1. to be sufficient, to suffice, to be enough; to hold out; colloq. འདི་ཁྱེད this is enough: མི་ཁྱེད there is not enough. 2. in *C.* to gain (a law suit); to be acquitted (*Jä.*). 3. ཕྱིར་ཁྱེད་པ *phyir khyed-pa* to bow without uncovering one's head, as a less humble way of saluting (*Jä.*).

འཁྱེར་བ *ḥkhyer-wa* to carry away, to take away; sometimes, to bring: ཆུ་ཡིས་འཁྱེར *chu-yiṡ ḥkhyer* carried away by water; ལེ་ལོས་འཁྱེར *le-loṡ ḥkhyer* to be overcome, carried away by idleness. ལྡེ་མིག་ཁྱེར *lde-mig khyer* take the key; ཁྱེར་ཤོག *khyer-çog* bring; ཁྱེར་སོང *khyer soṅ* carry off, take away; akin to the *le-au* and *le-jao* of Hindustani.

འཁྱེར་སོ *ḥkhyer-so* 1. bearing; appearance; demeanour; neatness. 2. colloq. advantage; superiority; pleasantness.

འཁྱེལ་བ *ḥkhyel-wa Ld.* to hit, to strike.

འཁྱོག་འཁྱོག *ḥkhyog-ḥkhyog* bent, crooked (*Ṅag.*).

འཁྱོག་འགྲོ 1 *ḥkhyog-ḥgro* = གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzaḥ spen-pa* the planet Saturn or གོས་སྔོན *gos-sṅon*; he in blue robe (*Mṅ.m.*). 2. = འབབ་ཆུ *ḥbab-chu* a stream; waterfall (*Mṅon.*); སྦྲུལ་འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *sbrul ḥkhyog-ḥgro* the snake because it creeps in a bent course (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱོག་ཅན *ḥkhyog-can* or འཁྱོག་འཁྱོག *ḥkhyog-ḥkhyog* tortuous.

འཁྱོག་སྟོན་པ *ḥkhyog ston-pa* to fly into a passion (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོག་པ *ḥkhyog-pa*, pf. ཁྱག *khyag*, imp. ཁྱོག *khyog* 1. to lift; lift up. 2. to carry; to bring: གསོལ་ཇ་ཁྱོག *gsol-ja khyog* bring in the tea (*C.*).

འཁྱོག་པོ *ḥkhyog-po* or ཁྱོག་པོ *khyog-po* crooked; bent: ཁྱོག་པོའི་རི་མོ *khyog-poḥi ri-mo* a crooked figure; a curve, flourish, crescent, &c.: ཉས་ཕར་འཁྱོག་ཚུར་འཁྱོག *ñaṣ phar ḥkhog-tshun-ḥkhyog* the fish writhing hither and thither.

འཁྱོག་པའི་ས་བོན *ḥkhyog-paḥi sa-bon* वक्रबीज crooked seeds.

འཁྱོག་པོ *ḥkhyog-po*=དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ *draṅ-po min-pa* वक्र, कुटिल,वक्र, नत, विषम, कुञ्चित not upright; not straight, *i.e.*, crooked.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་མཆུ་ཅན *ḥkhyog-poḥi mchu-can* the bent-bill; a toucan.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་སྡེ *ḥkhyog-poḥi sde*=པོ་སོན་ཅ *po-son cha*, ཆང་རྩི *chaṅ-rtsi* a kind of churn or mixer to make wine with.

Syn. གོང་བུ་ཅན *goṅ-bu can*; གསེར་གྱི་ལག *gser-gyi lag*; དབུགས་འབྱིན་ཅིང *dbugs-ḥbyin ciṅ*; ཆང་ཅིང་ *chaṅ-ciṅ*; ལག་པའི་ཚོང་དུས *lag-paḥi tshoṅ-dus*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*.

འཁྱོག་པོའི་ཚིག *ḥkhyog-poḥi tshig*=ཚིག་གི་གཏང་རག *tshig-gi gtaṅ-rag* rough language; not straightforward (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱོག་དབྱང *ḥkhyog-dbyaṅ* a lath or pole for carrying burdens (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོག་གྲལ *ḥkhyog-gral*=དྲང་ལམ *draṅ-lam* straight road (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱོག་འབར *ḥkhyog-ḥbar* མེ་ལྕེའི་མིང་ blaze or flame (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱོག་མེད *ḥkhyog-med*=དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po* or སྲོང་པ *sroṅ-pa* straight (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྱོག་བཅད *ḥkhyog-bcad* a crooked, out-of-the-way construction or explanation.

འཁྱོགས *ḥkhyogs* or ཁྱོགས *ḥkhyogs*, यान a palanquin; sedan chair; litter.

འཁྱོང་བ *ḥkhyoṅ-wa* or འཁྱོངས *ḥkhyoṅs* སྐྱོང་བ་དང་སྐྱོངས་པའི་དོན་དང་མཚུངས *skyoṅ-wa daṅ skyoṅs-paḥi don-daṅ mtshuṅs* to observe: ཉིན་འཁྱོངས *ñin-ḥkhyoṅs*, དགོན་པ་ལ་སྦྱིན་བདག་གིས་ཉི་མ་གཅིག་གི་བསྙེན་བཀུར་ཞུ་བ *dgon-pa la sbyin-bdag-gis ñi-ma gcig-gi bsñen-bkur shu-wa* 1. to observe a day's religious service in a monastery. 2. acc. to *Jä.* and Ramsay *khyong* in Ladak signifies to bring.

འཁྱོམ་པ *ḥkhyom-pa* तरल, fluid hence fig. giddy or giddiness; also to reel; to be giddy: བཟི་འཁྱོམ་འཁྱོམ་རྒྱུག *bzi ḥkhyom ḥkhyom rgyug* dizzy with intoxication: ཡང་ཅིང་སོགས་འཁྱོམ་དང་འཁྱོར་ཞིང་འཁྱོག *yaṅ ciṅ sogs ḥkhyos daṅ ḥkhyor-shiṅ ḥkhyog* the trees being moved (by the wind) were bent (*Ṅag.*); so the words འཁྱོམ *ḥkhyom* and འཁྱོག *ḥkhyog* are somewhat similar to each other. ཁྱོམ་ཁྱོམ་དོ་བ *khyom-khyom do-wa* in *C.* to reel, stagger: ཆང་གི་འཁྱོམ་པ་འདུག *chaṅ-gi ḥkhyom-pa ḥdug* he is staggering under the influence of beer; མཚོ་འཁྱོམ *mtsho-ḥkhyom* dizziness; vertigo: ལུག་གླད་མགོ་འཁོར་འཁྱོམ་པ་གསོ *lug-glad mgo-ḥkhor ḥkhyom-pa gso* the brain of a sheep (taken as food) cures reeling or dizziness of the head (*Med.*).

འཁྱོར་བ *ḥkhyor-wa* विचल to be unsteady; to miss, fail; not to hit (*Cs.*); to reel, stagger, from intoxication; to warp (of wood or wooden vessels): འགྲོ་ན་གོམ་པ་འཁྱོར in walking his steps reeled (*Rdsa.*).

འཁྱོལ་བ *ḥkhyol-pa*, pf. འཁྱོལ *ḥkhyol*, cf. སྐྱེལ་བ *skyel-wa*, to be carried; to be brought; to arrive at, come to, reach: མཐར་མ་འཁྱོལ་བར་ལུས་སོང on reaching the end, it was left (unfinished).

འཁྱོས་པ *ḥkhyos-pa*=འཕྱོས་པ *ḥphyos-pa* (*Sch.*).

འཁྱོས་མ *ḥkhyos-ma*, same as སྐྱས་མ *skyas-ma*, a present, gift.

འཁྲ་བ་ *ḥkhra-wa* (*ṭha-wa*), vb., pf. probably འཁྲས་ *ḥkhras*, to lean to; to incline towards (*Cs.*).

འཁྲ་ས་ *ḥkhra-sa* a support to lean against; a prop; the back (of a chair): འཁྲ་སར་འཁྲས་ *ḥkhra-sar ḥkhras* = རྟེན་ལ་བརྟེན་པ་ *rten-la brten-pa* firm in support (*Ñag.*).

འཁྲངས་ *ḥkhrańs* (*ṭhań*) खरः hard; འཁྲངས་བ་ *ḥkhrańs-wa*, བཀྲང་བ་ *bkrań-wa* adj. hard.

འཁྲད་པ་ *ḥkhrad-pa* (*ṭhad-pa*), in colloq. Tib. to expel; turn out: བགེགས་འཁྲད་བྱེད་ *bgegs ḥkhrad byed* to expel the devil (from one's body).

འཁྲབ་པ་ *ḥkhrab-pa* (*ṭhab-pa*) प्रहार, पद; pf. བཀྲབ་ *bkrab* or སྐྲབ་པ་ *skrab-pa*, 1. to strike; to beat (in regular strokes, as in swimming and rowing); to thrust, stamp, tread heavily; བྲོ་འཁྲབ་པ་ *bro ḥkhrab-pa* to dance in that manner. 2. to winnow; to fan. 3. to blink, twinkle, wink with the eyes. 4. to jest; to joke; to crack jokes. 5. to leap, jump (*Sch*); jump for joy (*Schr.*). 6. to scoop out; to bail out (*Sch.*). 7. to fight; to combat in *C.* and *W.* (*Jä.*).

འཁྲལ་འཁྲུལ་ *ḥkhral-ḥkhrul* (*ṭhal-ṭhul*) = ཁྲལ་ལེ་ཁྲུལ་ལེ *khral-le khrul-le* (*ṭha-le ṭhu-le*) confused; dazed; confounded; also as adv. མི་ཚ་བཞག་མེད་པ་ཀྲད་ཆ་ནམ་པ་ཟ་ཚོགས་ཐབ་ཏེང་, སྡོར་མི་ཐུབ, པ་མར་ཕྱིན་རྫོང་ཡོང་ཐུད་ཐག་ཐུང་ཚོགས་མི་ཐུབ་པ་ ཐ་ རེང་ ཡོང also applied to one who is confused in his ideas and speaks unconnectedly and ravingly, and being unable to sit moves up and down and cannot even preserve his own goods.

འཁྲས་ *ḥkhras* (*ṭhe*) = སེམས་ཆགས་སྡོད་པ་ *sems-chags sdod-pa* hopeful; also attached.

འཁྲི་ *ḥkhri* (*ṭhi*) reduction; discount.

འཁྲི་རྐང་ *ḥkhri-rkań* ཕྱག, said to be = རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *rgyal-mtshan*, the Buddhist flag of victory.

འཁྲི་སྒྲུབ་ *ḥkhri-sgrub* payment of stipulated revenue or dues: ཁྲལ་ཁམ་བུ་ལོན་སོགས་ *khral-ḥam bu-lon sogs*, རང་གི་མགོ་ལ་བབས་པ་ནི་འཁྲི་བ་ *rań-gi mgo-la babs-pa-ni ḥkhri-wa* liabilities on account of rent or debt, &c.

འཁྲི་བ་ *ḥkhri-wa*, pf. འཁྲིས་ *ḥkhris*, cf. དཀྲི་བ་ *dkri-wa* cognate. 1. to wind; compress; entangle; hold fast: ཁྱིམ་ཐབ་ཀྱི་འཁྲི་བ་ *khyim ṭhab-kyi ḥkhri-wa* conjugal embrace; འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *ḥkhri-śiń* or འཁྲིལ་ཤིང་ *ḥkhril-śiń* a creeper; a creeping plant: ཁྲལ་འཁྲི་བདང་བུ་ལོན་འཁྲི་བ་ to be tied by taxes and entangled in debt. 2. = ཆགས་པ་ *chags-pa* mostly as a sbst. thrall; attachment, but as vb. also: རང་དོན་གྱི་འཁྲིས་པ་ *rań don-gyi ḥkhris-pa* to be attached to one's interest or advantage; བུ་མེད་ཀྱི་ *bu-med-kyi* to wife and children: འཁྲི་བ་ཆོད་ *ḥkhri-wa-chod* = ཞེན་པ་དང་འབྲེལ་ཐག་ཆོད་ *shen-pa-dań ḥbrel-thag chod* fondness; attachment. ཞེན་འཁྲིས་ *shen-ḥkhris* passionate attachment.

འཁྲི་འབབ་ *ḥkhri-ḥbab* assessment of revenue or རྩ་ཆུ་ཤིང་གསུམ་གྱི་འཁྲི་འབབ་ *rtsa-chu śiń gsum-gyi ḥkhri-ḥbab*, levy for the three—grass, water, wood (to be supplied to privileged travellers or officials) (*Rtsii.*).

འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *ḥkhri-śiń* = འཁྲིལ་ཤིང་ *ḥkhril-śiń* लता, वल्ली, लतिका, वीरुधि, प्रतति a creeping plant.

Syn. ཡལ་གའི་རལ་པ་ *yal-gaḥi ral-pa*.

འཁྲི་ཤིང་མཚོག་ལྡན་ *ḥkhri-śiń mchog-ldan*, ཤིང་ཆས་ཅན་གྱི་རིགས་ n. of a kind of tree.

Syn. པྲི་ཡང་ཀུ་ *pri-yań ku*; བུད་མེད་མིང་ཅན་ *bud-med miń-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་སྡེ་ *sna-tshogs sde*; འབྱུང་པོའི་མེ་ཏོག་ *ḥbyuń-poḥi me-tog*; སཀ་ཡག་འཚད་ *sa-k-hyag-ḥtshadl* (*Mñon.*).

འཁྲི་ཤིང་ཐོགས་མེད་ *ḥkhri-çiṅ thogs-med* ཤོ་ཀ་དཀར་ རྗེ་ཀ་ཤིང་ a name for the Sâl tree.

Syn. ས་ལའི་ལྗོན་པ་ *sâ-laḥi ljon-pa*; ས་ལའི་ཤིང་ *sâ-laḥi çiṅ*; སྲ་རྩི་ཤིང་ *sra-rtsi çiṅ* सर्ज का, शालक (*Mṅon.*).

* འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa* 1. मिथुन (*Schr.*). 2. གཉིས, *gñis* mystic number signifying "two" (*Rtsii.*). 3. vb. to cohere; to stick together; become thick, intermingled: གནམ་འཁྲིག *gnam-ḥkhrig* the sky is thick: འོད་ཟེར་དང་འཇའ་འོད་འཁྲིག་པ *ḥod-zer daṅ ḥjaḥ-ḥod ḥkhrig-pa* beams of light and rainbow hues intermingled: འཁྲིག་གྱུར་པ *ḥkhrig gyur-pa*, སྙིང་རྗེའི་གུར་ཀུམ་དང་འཁྲིག་པ to become adherent being intimately mixed up with the saffron of mercy. 4. coitus; sexual intercourse: འཁྲིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ to perform such. འཁྲིག་སྐད་ *ḥkhrig-skad*=འཁྲིག་ཚིག *ḥkhrig-tshig* amorous speech; obscene language; འཁྲིག་ཐབས *ḥkhrig-thabs* रतिक्रिया amorous dalliance; འཁྲིག་འདོད་མ *ḥkhrig ḥdod-ma* कामुकी a voluptuous woman. 5. मिथुनराशि the twins in the Zodiac.

Syn. of No. 4. དགའ་བ་གཉིས་སྦྱོར་ *dgaḥ-po gñis-sbyor*; གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས *groṅ-paḥi chos*; ཉེ་ཟུངས *ñe-zuṅs*; ལག་བརྡམས *lag-bṛdams*; འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད *ḥdod-pa spyod*; བཙོས་པ *bṭsos-pa*; ཕོ་སྦྱོར *pe-sbyor*; མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད *mi tshaṅs spyod*; གསང་སྤྱོད *gsaṅ-spyod*; ཉེ་རེག *ñe-reg*; དགའ *dgaḥ*; རྨོངས *rmoṅs*; སྦྱོར་བ *sbyor-wa*; ཀུན་སྦྱོར *kun-sbyor*; སྐྱེ་བ་སྤྱོད *skye-wa spyod*; དགའ་མགུར་སྤྱོད *dgaḥ mgur-spyod*; དགའ་བ་རོལ *dgaḥ-wa rol*; འཁྱུད་པ *ḥkhyud-pa*; ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod*; འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད *ḥdod-log spyod*; ལོག་གཡེམ *log-gyem* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་པ་དང་ལྡན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *ḥkhrig-pa daṅ ldan-par smra-wa* मैथुनालाप speaking of copulation or of sexual union.

འཁྲིག་པ་འབྱིན་པ *ḥkhrig-pa ḥbyin-pa* to talk smut.

འཁྲིག་པ་སྦེད *ḥkhrig-pa sbed* བྱ་རོག་གི་མིང n. for the crow (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་པའི་ཆོས་རྟེན་པ *ḥkhrig-paḥi chos rten-pa* to be given up to voluptuousness.

འཁྲིག་པའི་བསམ་གཏན་མ *ḥkhrig-paḥi bsam-gtan ma*, or བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ *bud-med ḥdod-ldan ma* a voluptuous or licentious woman (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིག་སྦེད *ḥkhrig-sbad* पुरुष मैथुन, v. འཁྲིག་པ་སྦེད *ḥkhrig-pa sbed*.

འཁྲིག་མ *ḥkhrig-ma* or འཁྲིགས་མ *ḥkhrigs-ma*, ལག་པའི *lag-paḥi* मणिबन्ध करस the wrist (of the hand).

འཁྲིགས་པ *ḥkhrigs-pa* collected or assembled together, of སྤྲིན *sprin* (clouds).

འཁྲིད་པ *ḥkhrid-pa* (*thid-pa*) विनीत, pf. ཁྲིད *khrid*, pf. ཁྲི *ḥkri* नयति, to lead; to conduct; bring to a place; especially used in connection with animals and children, also of leading an army: བུ་ཚ་འཁྲིད་བྱུང་ *bu-tsha ḥkhrid byuṅ* led out their children.

འཁྲིམས *ḥkhrims* (*thim*), འཇིགས་སྐྲག *hjigs skrag* (*Ñag.*) terror, panic, fear: འབྲེད་ནས་འཁྲིམས *ḥbred-nas ḥkhrims* (*Lex.*; *Jä.*).

འཁྲིལ་བ *ḥkhril-wa* (*thil-wa*) འཁྲི་བ *ḥkhri-wa* to wind, coil round (of serpents); draw close; embrace closely; to clasp round; འཁྲིལ་མཁན *ḥkhril-mkhan* an embracer; འཁྲིལ་ལྡན *ḥkhril-ldan* a plant furnished with téndrils or claspers; ཁ་འཁྲིལ་བ *kha ḥkhril-wa* in *W.* to speak imperfectly like children; to lisp, to stammer.

འཁྲིལ་ལྡེམ *ḥkhril-ldem* fig. very handsome and young; འཁྲིལ *ḥkhril* union. ལྡེམ *ldem* waving; moving.

འཁྲིལ་ཤིང *ḥkhril-çiṅ*=འཁྲི་ཤིང *ḥkhri-çiṅ* a climbing plant, a creeper.

འཁྲིས *ḥkhris* (*thi*) निकट, समीप near, neighbouring bank, shore, coast; also postp. འཁྲིས་སུ and འཁྲིས་ན close to; very near; against: *sbrel sla-wa med-pa rnams-kyaṅ srid-skyoṅdeḥi ḥkhris-su min-pa sla yod ma gtogs raṅ-ñid gcig-por gshuṅ-las mi byed* one should not singly (venture) to do Government work unless assisted by a colleague under the king (*D. çel. 12*).

Syn. འགྲམ *ḥgram*; རྩར *rtsar*; དྲུང་ *druṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲིས་འཛིན *khḥris ḥdsin*, ར་གན *ra-gan*, पित्तल brass.

འཁྲུ་བ *ḥkhru-wa* (*thu-wa*) = འཁྲུད་པ *ḥkhrud-pa* प्रक्षालन to wash; to bathe: འཁྲུར་འཇུག་པ *ḥkhrur ḥjug-pa* स्नपन, धावन causing to be washed.

འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པ *ḥkhru-wa gcod-pa* [illegible] stoppage of looseness or diarrhoea.

འཁྲུ་གཞི *ḥkhru-gshi* 1. diarrhoea. 2. འཁྲུ་སྦྱོང *ḥkhru-sbyoṅ*, འཁྲུ་ནད *khru-nad*, འཁྲུ་སྐྱུག *ḥkhru-skyug* अतिसार diarrhoea with vomiting.

* **འཁྲུག** *ḥkhrug* [illegible] (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 121*).

འཁྲུག་གོས *ḥkhrug-gos* = གོ་ཆ *go-cha* or གོ་ཁྲབ *go-ḥkhrab* war-dress; coat of mail (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲུག་ལྷ་པ *ḥhhrug-lha-pa* the drumming to battle; stated (*Mṅon.*) to mean also གཡུལ་གྱི་སར་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒྲ་སྐད the clamour which arises on the battle-field.

འཁྲུག་པ I: *ḥkhrug-pa* (*thug-pa*) क्षोभ, विकार, प्रकोप, सङ्कलन, कलह, युद्ध, आयोधन, समर, संग्राम, 1. vb. pf. འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥkhrugs-pa*, cf. དཀྲུག་པ *dkrug-pa*, བཀྲུག་པ *bkrug-pa* to be in commotion; commotion; to be disturbed; to be panic-stricken: འཁྲུག་པར་མི་འགྱུར་བ *ḥkhrug-par mi-ḥgyur-wa* न क्षुभ्यति will not become angry; get disordered: རྩ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཁྲུག་ཏུ་བཅུག *rtsa thams-cad ḥkhrug-tu ḥcug* it made all his veins disordered (blood to boil). 2. to be angry; also to quarrel, fight, contend: དེ་གཉིས་འཁྲུག་ནས *de-gñis ḥkhrug-nas* the two quarrelling. Also as sbst. fight, disruption, row: འཁྲུག་པ་ཟོར *ḥkhrug-pa çor* disorder arose; quarrel took place. འཁྲུག་པ་བྱེད་པ to show fight; to take up arms; to rebel: འཁྲུག་པ་བྱེད་པའི་དུས་སུ in times of war: དམག་འཁྲུག *dmag-ḥkhrug* = འཐབ་འཁྲུག *ḥthab-ḥkhrug* war. མི་འཁྲུག་པ *Mi ḥkhrug-pa* a name of Buddha, who does not become agitated or ruffled at heart. འཁྲུག་པའི་ས་གཞི *ḥkhrug-paḥi sa-gshi* = གཡུལ་གྱི་ས་གཞི *gyul-gyi sa-gshi* or དམག་གི་ས་གཞི *dmag-gi, sa-gshi* battle-field (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲུག་དཔོན *ḥkhrug-dpon* = དམག་དཔོན *dmag dpon* general; commanding in war.

འཁྲུག་ལོང *ḥkhrug-loṅ* = སྐྱོ་ངོགས *skyo-ṅogs* 1. contest, strife. 2. གཡུལ་སྤྲོད་པ *gyul-sproa pa* or དམག་འཐབ་པ *dmag-ḥthab-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཁྲུགས *ḥkhrugs* (*thug*) defined as མགུ་གོ་འཁྱུག་ཙེ་བ་སྒྲ་བ, quaking, trembling, shaking (*Mṅon.*): འཁྲུགས་མཁན *ḥkhrugs-mkhan* in *W.* having small cracks, flaws, of potter's ware (*Jä.*): འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥkhrugs-pa* = སྡང་བ *sdaṅ-wa* also ཁོང་ནས་ལྡང་བ *khoṅ-nas ldaṅ-wa* कुपित, प्रकोप, क्षुब्ध, कुपित was stirred up, agitated, confused, also rage, anger; greatly angry; passionate. འཁྲུགས་ཚད *ḥkhrugs-tshad* fever caused by overwork and fatigue.

འཁྲུགས་ལོང *ḥkhrug-loṅ* विग्रह war, fight: འཁྲུག་ལས *ḥkhrug-las* work of dispute; quarrel.

འཁྲུང་བ *ḥkhruṅ-wa* (*thuṅ-wa*) or འཁྲུངས་པ *ḥkhruṅs-pa* resp. for སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa* जात,

समुद्भव 1. to be born: སྐུ་འཁྲུངས་པ *sku-ḥkhruṅs-wa* = སྐུ་བལྟམས་པ *sku bltams-pa* to be born; also the birth of a great man, prince or lama: འཁྲུངས་རབས *ḥkhruṅs-rabs* = སྐྱེས་རབས *skyes-rabs* जातक birth stories or legends connected with one's birth. 2. to arise; come from: ཁྱེད་རང་གི་ཐུགས་ལ་འཁྲུངས་པའི་ཚིག words as they may just arise in the mind of yourself; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འཁྲུངས་པས *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdsin ḥkhruṅs-pas* meditation arising: སྙིང་རྗེ་ཐུགས་ལ་འཁྲུངས་པ *sñiṅ-rje thugs-la ḥkhruṅs-pa* compassion arose in his mind. 3. to come up, shoot, sprout, grow (of seeds and plants) (*Jä.*).

འཁྲུངས་རབས་གསོལ་འདེབས *ḥkhruṅs-rabs gsol ḥdebs* reverence shown to a great lama or saint by enumerating the names of his supposed successive embodiments.

འཁྲུད་པ *ḥkhrud-pa* (*ḥthud-pa*) क्षाल, pf. འཁྲུས *ḥkhrus*, fut. བཀྲུ *bkru*, to wash; to cleanse; to bathe; to wash off: གོས་དྲི་མ་འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད *gos dri-ma ḥkhrud-par byed* the dirt of clothes should be washed out: ནད་ལ་བཤལ་སྨན་བཏང་བས་འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད *nad-la* in illness, by giving purgatives, one may be cleansed: འཁྲུད་པར་བྱེད cause to be washed.

འཁྲུད་མ *ḥkhrud-ma* the washings of plates and dishes after dinner, which are given to pigs, dogs, &c.

འཁྲུན་ཆོད *ḥkhrun-chod* (*ḥthun-chod*) = དོན་དག་ཐག་ཆོད *don dag thag-chod* finally deciding or determining any matter (*J. Zaṅ.*: དམག་དང་ཁ་མཆུ་ལྟ་བུ་ཐག་ཆོད *dmag-daṅ kha-mchu lta-bu thag-chod* to decide upon a war or a law suit.

འཁྲུན་མཐོ་བ *ḥkhrun mtho-wa* = ཕང་མཐོ་བ *phaṅ mtho-wa* of high rank.

\+ འཁྲུན་རིང *ḥkhrun-riṅ* = སྐྱུག་སུ་རིང་བ *dkyug-su riṅ-wa* lengthwise; in length.

འཁྲུལ I: *ḥkhrul* (*ḥthul*) or འཁྲུལ་པ *ḥkhrul-pa* भ्रम, विभ्रम, 1. भ्रान्ति sbst. mistake; frenzy; madness; error; illusion; also adj. mistaken; deranged; deluded: འཁྲུལ་གྱིས་ཕན་པ་མ་ཡིན mistakes are not profitable; འགྲོ་བ་འཁྲུལ་པ *ḥgro-wa ḥkhrul-pa* the deluded beings (of this world); འཁྲུལ་བ *ḥkhrul-wa* to be mistaken; to be deceived: རང་སྣང་འཁྲུལ་པར་འདུག *raṅ-snaṅ ḥkhrul-par ḥdug* I have mistaken; it was a deception of the senses; སྣང་འཁྲུལ་ཧམ་འཁྲུལ་སྣང *snaṅ ḥkhrul-ham ḥkhrul-snaṅ* illusion; delusion: འཁྲུལ་སྣང་ཅན *ḥkhrul-snaṅ can* delusive; erring: as a syn. of ནོར་བ *nor-wa*: ཁྱོད་ཅག་འཁྲུལ་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་པ *ḥhyod-cag ḥkhrul-paḥi ḥjig-rten pa* ye deluded children of the world! 2. to be insane, deranged. Syn. of སྨོས་པ་འཁྲུལ་སོ *smos-pa ḥkhrul-so* occasion for making mistake; wrong way; peril.

འཁྲུལ II: (*ḥthul*) in the words མིག་འཁྲུལ *mig-ḥkhrul* is a little different from འཕྲུལ *ḥphrul*; it applies to moral or intellectual mistakes as distinct from external blunders. In the same manner it differs from the word ནོར་བ *nor-wa* or ནོར་འཁྲུལ *nor ḥkhrul*. ནོར་བ *nor-wa* applies to external or phenomenal blunders: ནང་གི་སེམས་མ་འཁྲུལ་ན་ཕྱི་ཐ་བ་མི་ནོར if the inner heart does not err, one's doings in the outside world will also not be wrong; अविद्या ignorance: མ་རིག་འཁྲུལ་བའི་དབང་གིས་འཁོར་བར་འཁྱམས *ma-rig ḥkhrul-waḥi dwaṅ-gis ḥkhor-war ḥkhyams* by the influence of unrighteous errors (we) wander in the cycles of existence.

འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *ḥkhrul-ḥkhor* यन्त्र machine; contrivance; artifice. Acc. to *Cs.* this is same as འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *ḥphrul-ḥkhor*.

* འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *ḥkhrul-ḥkhor* यन्त्र (*Sohr.*; *Kālac. T. 12a.*).

འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་ཁྱིམ *ḥkhrl-ḥkor-mkhyim*, v. བཙོན་ཁང *btson-khaṅ*, a prison-house (*Mṅon.*).

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འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་མཁན *ḥkhrul-ḥkhor ṃkhan* a juggler.

འཁྲུལ་དགའ *Ḥkhrul-ḍgaḥ* (wrongly for འཕྲུལ་དགའ *ḥphrul-ḍgaḥ*) [illegible] निर्माण रतय: n. of a celestial mansion.

འཁྲུལ་སྣང *ḥkhrul-ṣnaṅ*, v. འཁྲུལ་བའི་སྣང་བ *ḥkhrul waḥi ṣnaṅ-wa*, illusive vision or exhibition.

Syn. འཁྲུལ་བའི་སེམས *ḥkhrul-waḥi sems*; འཁྲུལ་པའི་ཡིད *ḥkhrul-paḥi yiḍ* (*Ṃṅon.*).

འཁྲུལ་བྱེད་མ *ḥkhrul byeḍ-ma* བུད་མེད་འདོད་མའི་མིང a woman that decoys others.

འཁྲུལ་མེད *ḥkhrul-med*, v. ནོར་མེད *nor-meḍ* or འཆུག་མེད *ḥchug-med*, unmistakeably; without mistake.

འཁྲུལ་ཞིག *ḥkhrul-shig*, སྟོང་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པའི་བླ་མ་འམ་གང་ཟག *ṣtoṅ-ñiḍ ṛtogs-paḥi ḅla-ma ḥam gaṅ-zag* a lama or any person who meditates on the theory of emptiness (*i.e.*, the voidity of all nature).

འཁྲུལ་གཞི *ḥkhrul-gshi* cause or basis of error; fundamental mistake. It is usually illustrated thus: If one mistakes a fine rope for a snake, the rope is the basis or cause of mistake, and འཁྲུལ་ཤེས *ḥkhrul-çes* is the idea or notion of a snake conveyed to the mind by the sight of the rope: ཐག་པ་མཐོང་ནས་སྦྲུལ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཤེས་པ་སྐྱེས་པ་ནི་འཁྲུལ་ཤེས་ཡིན་ཏེ། དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བདག་ཅག་མ་རིག་འཁོར་བའི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་མི་བདེན་པ་བདེན་པར་བཟུང་། མི་རྟག་པ་ལ་རྟག་པར་བཟུང་། སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ་ལ་བདེ་བར་བཟུང་སྟེ་འཁྲུལ་བས་འཁོར་བ་འདི་ཡིན *thag-pa ṃthoṅ-nas ṣbrul-ḥjin-gyi çes-pa ṣkyes-pa ni ḥkhrul-çes yin-te, de-ḅshin-du ḅdag-cag ma-rig ḥkhor-waḥi sems-can ṛnams mi-ḅden-pa ḅden-par ḅzuṅ, mi-ṛtag-pa la ṛtag-pa ḅzuṅ, ṣdug-ḅṣṅal-wa la ḅde-war ḅzuṅ-ṣte ḥkhrul-was ḥkhor-wa ḥdi yin* in the same manner we animated beings, deluded by *Avidyā*, mistake falsehood for truth, the transient for the permanent, misery for happiness; hence this transmigratory existence.

འཁྲུལ་ཡས *ḥkhrul-yas* (གྲངས) a very large number.

འཁྲེགས *ḥkhregs*=:སྲ་བ *sṛa-wa* མཁྲང very stiff or hard.

འཁྲེན་པ *ḥkhren-pa* (*then-pa*) = ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* desire; passion; to wish; to long for: 1. ཟས་སྐོམ་འཁྲན་པ *zas-ṣkom ḥkhran-pa* to wish for food and drink. 2. to look upon with envy; jealousy (*Jä.*).

འཁྲོ་བ *ḥkhro-wa* pf. ཁྲོས *khros* to be angry

འཁྲོལ་བ *ḥkhrol-wa* (*thol-wa*), pf and fut. དཀྲོལ *ḍkrol*, imp. ཁྲོལ *khrol* 1. to cause to sound; to make a noise; play: *rol-mo ḥkhrol-wa* to play on a musical instrument; *dril-bu ḥkhrol-wa* to ring a bell. 2. vb. intrans. to sound; resound: ཁ་རུད་དཀྲོག the avalanche resounded; རྒྱ་ལོང་འཁྲོག་ཤིང་ *ṛgya-loṅ khrog-çiṅ* a rumbling in the bowels (*Med.*); སྦོ་འཁྲོག *ṣbo-ḥkhrog* in the belly: འཁྲོག་ཁྲོག *ḥkhrog-khrog* roaring; rushing; buzzing (*Jä.*).

འཁྲོགས *ḥkhrogs* dislocated: རྒན་མོ་པུས་མོ་འཁྲོགས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་སྙིང་འདོད the old woman yet wishes to walk, though her knee has been dislocated (*Ṛdsa. 17.*).

ག

ག I: *ga* is the third letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding with Sanskrit ग. It is pronounced as soft *k* when alone or when placed without a prefix at the beginning of a word or syllable. When used as a final letter it sounds as *k* or is often barely pronounced. If a prefix precede ག or if it carry a surmounting letter, it sounds as a hard *g*. When used to represent a numerical figure it signifies the third, *i.e.*, the ordinal III, and as such is generally used in marking volumes of books, &c. ག *ga* is sometimes used as an affixed particle of a word to complete it, as in ཡལ་ག *yal-ga*, the branch of a tree.

ག II: in mystical language signifies born of a goat; also a he-goat: བསང་སྐད་ལ་ར་སྐྱེས་ཡིན། *bsaṅ skad-la ra-skyes yin* (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

ག III: 1. in mystic Buddhism ག *ga* means the hidden entity or the essence of Buddha: ག་ཞེས་པ་ནི་དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་གསང་བའི་སྙིང་པོ། སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཁམས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་ཡོད་ཅེས་པའོ།། that which is styled *ga* being the hidden essence of the Tathâgata, it may be said (ཅེས་པ) that all sensate beings have the nature of Buddha (*K. my.* ཀ *207*). 2. ག་ནི་འགྲོ་དང་མི་འགྲོ་ཉིད་ཡིན། as to *ga* it moves and it is also motionless: རྒྱུ་ཡང་ག ཉིད་སྒྲའི་ངོ་བོར། "the cause is *ga*, the real nature or origin of sound" (*Ḫbrom. 88*). Again we read definitions of this sort: ག་ནི་ གང་ལ་གང་ལ་ཐམས་མེད་པ "that which belongs to no place anywhere is *ga*" (*Ḫbrom. 88*).

ག་ཁྲལ *ga-khral* (*ga-thal*) tax, duty (on cattle, butter, &c.) (*Jä.*).

ག་ག *ga-ga* a title of honour in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ག་ག་ཚིལ *ga-ga tshil* tickling: ག་ག་ཚིལ་བྱེད་པ, to tickle: སྔོན་དགེ་སློང་བཅུ་དྲུག་གིས་དགེ་སློང་གཅིག་ལ་ག་ག་ཚིལ་བྱས་པས། རང་དབང་མེད་པར་ གད་མོ་ཤར་ཟ་རྗེ་ནས་རླུང་སྟེང་དུ་བརྒྱུགས་ཏེ་དུས་ལས་འདས་སོ།། in ancient time sixteen monks tickled one monk and from the excessive laugther he involuntarily sent forth, the mystic wind passing upwards inside him, his end came" (*K. du.* ཤ, *228*).

卐 ག་གེ་མོ *Ga-ge-mo* 1. n. of a certain place in Tibet. 2. ཆེ་གེ་མོ *chege-mo*, such a one; such a thing; such and such (*Cs.*).

ག་གོན *Ga-gon* [illegible] 1. one of the two merchants whom Buddha met immediately after his six years' asceticism under the *Bodhi* tree. 2. ག་གོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ga-gon-gyi rgyal-po* गोपाल the king of a country in Southern India. 3. a melon (acc. *Cs.*, *Lex.*, cucumber; others; barley) (*Jä.*).

ག་འགྲིག *ga-ḥgrig* (*ga-ḍig*) a saddle; སྒ་སྒྲིག *sga-sgrig* equipment of a riding horse.

ག་ཅེན *ga-cen* or ག་ཆེན *ga-chen* some or a good many; good deal (*Jä.*).

ག་ཆད *ga-chad* involuntarily; without cause, *e.g.*, to weep (*Med.*, *Ja.*).

ག་ཆད་པ *ga chad-pa* fatigued; very tired; ཞི་ཐག་ག་ཆད་པ, རྒྱ་ཐུག་ག་ཆད་པ giving up in despair; being quite exhausted (*D. R.*).

ག་སྙོད *ga-snod* कालाजि cummin seed, *Nigella Indica.*

‡ **ག་ཏ** *ga-ta* गाता or गाथा ག་ཏའི་སྡེ་ཚན *ga-tahi sde tshan* a kind of Indian handwriting, evidently referring to the *Gatha* or *Kaithi* character, in which the original *Māgadhi* used to be written. The Tibetan ག *ga* is ordinarily pronounced as *K*, hence ཀ་ཏ *ka-ta*, or *kaithi.*

‡ **ག་ད** *ga-da* गदा a club; a mace.

ག་དུར *ga-dur* an astringent medicinal root: རིམས་དང་གློ་ཚད་རྒྱ་ནད་སེལ it removes remittent fever, diseases of the lungs and of the bowels.

ག་དོར *ga-dor*=གྭ་དོར *gua-dor* also གོ་དོར *go-dor* the tender growthof fresh horn in the three animals, rhinoceros, stag, and antelope: *gwa-dor gsum-gyis rnag dañ chu-ser skem* the three *ga dor* dry up pus and yellowish discharges: ཤ་བའི་ག་དོར the growth of a new branch on a stag's horn (*Soh.*).

ག་འདྲས *ga-hdras*=གང་འདྲས *gañ-hdras* (colloq. "*gánde*") how? of what kind? what sort?

ག་ན *ga-na* (*ka-na*) གང་ན *gañ-na* क्वच where? ག་ན་བ *ga-na-wa* and གང་ན་བ *gañ-na-wa*, the same as a sbst., the whereabouts of a person, his place of residence: རྒྱལ་པོ་ག་ན་བ་དེར་སོང་ he went here where the king was.

ག་ན་མེད *ga-na med* (in *W.*) absolutely; at all events: ག་ན་མེད་བཏགས་དགོས it must be sent by all means: ག་ན་མེད་ཟློག་སྤྲོད་ཡིན། I shall give it back at all events (*Jä.*).

‡ **ག་ཎ་པ་ཏི** *Ga-ṇa pa-ti* गणपति ལྷ་ཆེན་ཚོགས་བདག་གི་མིང་ *Lha-chen Tshogs-bdag-gi miñ* the name of the great God, called the Lord of the Multitude (*Sñag.*).

‡ **ག་བ་ཏ་བ་རི་ཎི** *Ga-wa ta-wa ri-ṇi* गवतवरिणि [कपोतवल्ली small cardamom]. Also the n. of a flower (*K. kon.* ཀ, *4*).

‡ **ག་བུར** *ga-bur* I: 1. n. of several plants, probably *Gentiana cherayta*, *Curcuma*, *Zerumbet*, &c. 2. སྙིང་ཁྲིམ་ག་བུར is a kind of stone like མ་ནོར་སྙིང་ཁྲིམ (*Miñ. 4*).

ག་བུར II: कर्पूर, सिञ्चु camphor; ཤེལ་ག་བུར *çel ga-bur* crystal-like camphor; མར་ག་བུར *mañ ga-bur* camphor resembling yak's lard in appearance; *ga-bur tsha-wa rgyas-pa thog-hbab gcod* camphor, where the fever has increased, cures by lowering its height *rñiñ-shiñ shan-pahi tsha-wa rtsu-nad gcod* it also cures long-standing fever and disease of the fundament; *ga-bur ti-los glo-rims tshad-pa sel* the kind of camphor called Tilo cures inflamation of the lungs and fever.

Syn. ཁ་བའི་ཕྱེ་མ *kha-wahi phye-ma*; འོད་དཀར་ཅན *hod-dkar-can*; ནུས་ལྡན *nus-ldan*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *sprin-gyi sñiñ-po* ཟླ་བའི་ཐལ་བ *zla-wahi thal-wa*; རོའི་གེ་སར *rohi-ge-sar*; ཤིང་གི་སྙིང་པོ *çiñ-gi sñiñ-po* (*Mñon.*).

ག་བུར་ནག་པོ *ga-bur nag-po* defined as ཕག་བྲུན་མེ་ལ་བསྲེགས་པའི་ཐལ་བ *phag-brun me-la bsregs-pahi thal-wa.* 1. the ashes of the burnt dung of pigs. 2. a secret name (*Miñ. 4*).

ག་བུར་འཛིན་པ *ga-bur hdsin-pa* कर्पूरधर meton. ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* the moon.

ག་བྲ *ga-bra* (*ga-tah*) n. of a medicine; a twig; also the fresh shoot on a tree:

ga-bra rluṅ-tshad rims-nad sel-war byed (this medicine) removes the epidemic fevers and the heat induced by *rluṅ* (wind).

‡ ག་སྨ *ga-smu* from the Sans. གམ go; in mystical language go or go away! (*K. g.* ཕ *27*).

ག་མོ་བྱི་ལ *ga-mo byi-la* n. of a species of wild cat: ག་མོ་བྱི་ལ་བྱ་ཕྲན་ལ་ལྡེ་ནས་འཛིན the *ga-mo byi-la* catches little birds by lying in wait (*Rdsa.*).

ག་ཚམ *ga-tsam* = ཇི་ཙམ *ji-tsam* how much; how many; how long; interr. and correl., as much as, *e.g.*, as much as you like.

ག་བཙོན *ga-btson* (in *W.*) an irruption of the skin (*Jä.*).

ག་ཚོད *ga-tshod* how much; colloq. "*riṅ di ka tsö*" what is the price; how much? In Sikkim *gong-di ka-dsö-mo*? (*Snd. Hbk.*).

ག་ཛན་ཏ *ga-dsan-ta* ཨཛཎ a precious stone used in curing infectious fevers and other diseases, also to relieve one from the influence of malignant spirits.

ག་ཤ *ga-sha* = དགའ་ཤགས *ga-gshaḥ* or ག་ཤ *ga-ça*, more properly the last word, *i.e.*, ག་ཤ *ga-ça* signifies བཤད་གད *bshad-gad* a laughter, jest, joke: ག་ཤ་དང་རྩེད་མོ་རྩེ they jest and play: དེ་རིང་ག་ཤ་མི་འདུག he is not in good humour, or in good spirits, to-day (*Jä.*); also "to-day there is no fun."

ག་ཟུག *ga-zug* (in *W.*) how, interr. and correl (*Jä.*).

ག་གཟི *ga-gzi* squinting (in *W.*).

གའུ *gaḥu* ཨམུད an amulet; a brooch containing charms (v. སྒམ *gam*).

Syn. ཁ་སྦྱར *kha-sbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

གའུ་ཁ་སྦྱར *gaḥu kha-sbyar* charm box the lids of a which are joined edge to edge: མི་དབང་ཁྱེད་བཞུགས་གནས་དབེན་པ་ནི, གནམ་ས་གའུ་ཁ་སྦྱར་སྡུག་མཛེས O Mi-wang (O king), thy residence is very solitary and so beautiful, as if the heaven and the earth kiss each other there, like the lids of an amulet (*Hbrom. 89*).

གའུ་ལེ *gaḥu-le* account book; list (of cases, also of cash and balance); also a short note kept on the margin: ལོགས་སུ *logs-su* in a separate place that is not in the body of a book, but on the foot or margin or corner, *i.e.*, ཟུར་དུ *sur-du*, of a book or note-book: [Tibetan passage] since the date of the month, etc., of taking over charge of the *Rdsoṅ* (District office) as many criminal cases as may be, and the receipts large and small all bound together should be kept in the registration book (*Rtsii.; G. Sndg.*).

‡ ག་ཡ་གཽ་རིའི་མདོ *Ga-ya gau-riḥi mdo* a *Sūtra* delivered by the Buddha on the mountain of Gayā Gauri.

ག་ཡིག *ga-yig* གཡིག the letter ག *g*.

‡ ག་ར་ཁ་ཏན་ཌུ་ལའི་རྩ་བ *ga-ra kha-tan ḍu laḥi rtsa-wa* excellent rice; the root of a kind of plant: [Tibetan passage] by taking a confection made of equal quantities of the root of *Garka Tandula rta-dri*, sesame, barley and treacle, one becomes youthful (*K. g.* ཆ *45*).

ག་རི *ga-ri*, for དགའ་རིས *dgaḥ-ris*, ག་ཤ *ga-sha* (in *W.*) dejected: ག་རི་མི་འདུག I am in low spirits (*Ja.*).

ག་རུ *ga-ru* in colloquial གང་དུ *gañ-du* whither; which way; to which place; where?

‡ ག་རུ་ཌ *ga-ru-ḍa* गरुड; =ཁྱུང *khyuñ* the fabulous chief of the feathered race.

ག་རེ *ga-re* 1. in Lhasa very com. colloq. form for "what," sounded *káre*. 2. where, whence: ག་རེ་འདི་འདྲ་ཨ་ཀྱང་རང་དྲག་བྱུང་ *ga-re ḥdi-ḥdra a-kyañ rañ-drag byuñ* whence comes this oppression, over-powering (*Ḥdsa. 10*).

ག་རོ *Ga-ro* རྒྱ་གར་ན་ཡོད་པའི་ཡུལ་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a place in India; the Garo hills (*Ḍsam. 28*).

ག་ལ *ga-la* 1. येन whither: བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ག་ལ་བ་དེར་ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་བ་བཏུད येन भगवान् तेन अञ्जलिं प्रणम्य with the palms of the hands joined he bowed in the direction where the Victorious One was. 2.=ཇི་ལ *ji-la* for what; owing to what: ག་ལ་ཕན to what does this serve? of what use is this? ག་ལ་འགྲོ་གིན་ཡོད་པ where are (you or they) going?

‡ ག་ལ་གོ་ལི་ཀ *ga-la go-li-ka* गलगोलिक n. of an insect which subsists, it is said, by inhaling the air only (*K. d.* ᵃ *464*).

ག་ལེ *ga-le* शनैः शनैः slowly, softly, gently. To a departing guest one says: ག་ལེ་ཕེབས "*ka-le pe'p*" go gently. To the host you answer: ག་ལེ་བཞུགས "*ka-le shu*" stay quietly, remain in peace! ག་ལེ་ཤོག *ga-le çog* come slowly or gently: གཏམ་དཔེ་ལ་ག་ལེ་ག་ལེ་འགྲོ་ན་བོང་བུ་རྒྱ་ནག་བསྐོར་ནས་ཡོང it is a common saying (in Tibet) that by walking slowly and slowly the ass can travel all round China.

ག་ལོག *ga-log* (in *W.*) squinting.

ག་ཤ I: *ga-ça* laughter: གད་མོ་བགད *gad-mo bgad*, ག་ཤར་བཅུག *ga-çar bcug* to cause laughter.

ག་ཤ་སྒྲོག *ga-ça-sgrog* loud laughter; *ga-ça sgrog-ciñ glu-gar rol-mo ḥbul* loudly laughing they danced, sang, and made music (*A. 11*).

ག་ཤ II: n. of a place in Upper Tibet (*A. 20*).

ག་ཤ III: v. ག་ཤ *ga-sha* उपवीतबन्ध a raiment used by *Tantrik* priests.

ག་ཤ IV: a string of beads; a necklace; a string of human skulls or bone-bits worn by *Tantrik* Lamas: ཁ་ནས་ཁྲག་འཛག་མི་མགོ་ཡི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཡི་ག་ཤ་ར་བ་འཕྱང་མི་བཟོད་བདུད་དཔུང་གི་ང་རྒྱལ་དྲེགས་པ་འཇོམས་པ་ཁྱོད་ལ་བསྟོད blood drops from her mouth, a string of human heads hangs down from her neck, to thee be my praise who hast subdued the intolerable pride and arrogance of the host of demons (*Choi-g.*).

ག་ཤར *ga-çar* 1. defined in these passages; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་དཔུང་པ་ལ *phyogs-gcig dpuñ-pa la*; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་མཚན་ཧོག་ལ *phyogs-gcig mtshan-ḥog la*; གཟུ་དཀར་གཅིག་ག་ཤར་གྱོན་པ *gshu-d gcig ga- kar çar gyon-pa* (*A. 135*). Girth or rope hung across the breast and the shoulder in order to draw or carry anything; also a dog harness; a shoulder-belt worn as a badge of dignity by constables and the like officers. 2. སྒོམ་ཐག *sgom-thag*, the cord worn round the shoulder and the waist at the time of meditation. ག་ཤར་དང་གཤམ་ཐབས་ཀྱི་མཛེས་པ *ga-çar dañ gçam-thabs-kyi mdses-pa* (*D. R.*) Looking nice (on account) of (his) *ga-çar* and petticoat.

ག་ཤས *ga-ças*=ཁ་ཤས *kha-ças* some; part; a few, com. in colloq.

ག་ཤེད *ga-çed* 1. prob. གང་ཤེད *gañ-çed* uncertain; not definitely known. 2. an approximate but uncertain direction, region or quarter: ག་ཤེད་གཅིག་ལ་ཡོད it is at a

certain place; it is somewhere: ཞིབ་མོ་མི་འཆད་པར་ག་རེ་དུ་ཕྱིན་ཀྱི་སོང་ without explaining minutely (*i.e.*, the particulars), he proceeded instantly somewhere (*A. 135*).

ག་ཤེལ *ga-çel* glass beads; glass pearls (*Sch.*).

གཱ *Gá* n. of a *Dákini*, a goddess (*K g. ཀ, 179*).

གྭ་པ *gwa-pa* the white mark or patch on the forehead of the *kyañ* (the wild ass of Tibet).

+ གག *gag* 1. silver in bars, ingots, small pieces, &c., uncoined (in *W.*). 2. wad; wadding (for loading muskets) (*Jä.*).

གག་པ *gag-pa*=ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa* or གག་ལྷོག *gag-lhog* is a swelling in the throat; a quinsy: *nad mi dañ dud-hgrohi ske-dañ mgrin-pa-la skrañ-nas rnag thon-te drag-yod* is a malady of men and animals in which the neck and throat become swollen, but matter issuing forth, it is eased; གག་ནས་འཆི་བ death occurs from obstruction. སྤྱིར་གག་ལྷོག་ཅེས་མིང་སོ་སོར་བཅད་ཀྱང་ངོ་བོ་གཉན་ནད་དུ་གཅིག་རིམས་ནད་ཀྱི་གྲས *spyir gag-lhog-ces miñ so-sor bçad-kyañ ño-wo gñan-nad du-gcig rims-nad-kyi gras* though the disease in general is differently expressed by the names *gag* and *lhog*, its real nature is but one among pestilential diseases and it belongs to the class of (विषम-ज्वर) fatal fevers.

གག་ཚེ *gag-tshe*=བྱ་གག *bya-gag* a water fowl (*Cs.*).

གགས *gags* प्रतिबद्ध obstructed.

གང་ག་ཆུང་ I: *gañ-ga-chuñ* a kind of flower which resembles a chorten (chaitya) in shape, growing in the sandy crevices of rocks in Tibet. It is used as an antidote against poison and also diarrhœa, གཡབ་གསེབ་བྱེ་མའི་ལོགས་ལ་སྐྱེ *gyab-gseb bye-mahi logs-la skye* གང་ག་ཆུང་ཞེས་དུག་དང་ཚ་འཁྲུ་གཅོད *gañ ga chuñ-gañ-ga chuñ-gis dug dañ tsha-hkhru gcod*.

གང་གཱ *çañga* གངྒཱ *gañgá* गङ्गा the river Ganges; གང་གཱའི་ལྷ་མོ *Gañ-gáhi Lha-mo* गङ्गा-देवी the goddess of the river Gangá. Its different names are:—ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱན་ལྡན *Yan-lag brgyan-ldan*, འཆི་མེད་ཆབ *Hchi-med chab*, ནམ་མཁའི་ཆུ་བོ *Nam-mkhahi chu-bo*, དྲག་པོའི་ཐོད *Drag-pohi thod*, ཛ་ཧྣུའི་བུ་མོ *Dsa-nuhi bu-mo* (जाह्नवी), རྒྱུན་གསུམ་པ *Rgyun-gsum-pa*, ལམ་གསུམ་འགྲོ *Lam-gsum hgro*, གླང་ཆེན་ཁ་འབབ *Glan-chen kha-hbab* (गोमुखी), འཇིགས་སྡེ་མ *Hjigs-sde ma*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག་རྐང་པ *Khyab-hjug rkañ-pa*, ཆུ་བྱིན་མ *Chu-byin-ma*, སྐལ་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟའི་བུ་མོ *Skal-ldan çiñ-rtahi bu-mo* (भागीरथी), ལྷ་ཡི་ཆུ་བོ *Lha-yi chu-bo* (*Mñon.*).

གང་གཱ་འཛིན I: *gañ-gá hdsin* गङ्गाधर an epithet of S'iva. He who holds Gaṇ-gá on his head, *i.e.*, from whose head the Ganges flows: མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་གནས་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐལ་པའི་མེས་བསྲེགས་པའི་སྐབས་སུ་ལྷ་མོ་གང་གཱ་ལྷུང་ནས་བྱུང་བ་ན་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་རལ་པ་བཀྱང་ནས་རལ་པའི་སྟེང་དུ་བཟུང་བས་སོ *mtho-ris-kyi gnas thams-cad bskal-pahi mes bsregs-pahi skabs-su Lha-mo Gañ-gá lhuñ-nas byuñ-wa-na nam-mkhah la ral-pa bkyañs-nas ral-pahi steñ-du bzuñ-was-so* when all the celestial regions were burnt by the fire of the *Kalpa*, Gaṇgá as goddess appeared on this earth having fallen from heaven. Her locks were spread out in the sky and held up aloft by S'iva (for which he is called Gañgádhara, the holder of Gañgá) (*Mñon.*).

གང་གཱ་འཛིན II: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-mtsho chen-po* the great ocean which holds the entire discharge of Gaṇgá (*Mñon.*).

གང་ *gañ* what, which.

གང་གི་དུས *gañ-gi-dus* when; at which time.

གང་གི་ཕྱིར་ *gaṅ-gi-phyir* यस्मात्, यद्धेतोः for which; for the sake or reason of which.

གང་ཉིད་ *gaṅ-ñid* यदेव whichever; whatever.

གང་འཐད་ *gaṅ-ḥthad*=གང་འགྲིགས་ *gaṅ-ḥgrigs* what (you) like; also what suits you? དེར་ཚེ་སྲོག་ལ་ཅང་དུ་གནོད་པ་བྱུང་ནའང་ང་ཚ་ལ་ཁག་མི་འབྱུང་ཀྱི་གང་འཐད་བྱ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ཞེས་གཙོ་བོ་གཅིག་གིས་སྨྲས་པ། even if any accident happened to life there, to us no hardship occurring, we can do whatever suits us, so one *Tso-wo* expressed himself (*Ḥbrom. 136*).

གང་དག་ *gaṅ-dag* येषाम् some; གང་དག་གི་ཕྱིར་ *gaṅ-dag-gi phyir* येषां कृते for whom or what; for the sake of whom or what.

གང་དག་ཉིད་ *gaṅ-dag-ñid* यदेव whichever.

གང་དག་འདིར་ *gaṅ-dag-ḥdir* यावेिह, यदत्र those two who are here; all those here; whoever present.

གང་དུ་ *gaṅ-du* कुत्र, यत्र where? where.

གང་དུའང་ *gaṅ-duḥaṅ* क्वचित् at whatever time; wherever; seldom; where.

གན་དྲན་དྲན་དུ་བཅད་པ *gan dran-dran-du bcad-pa*=བརྫུན་བཅད་པ *brdsun bcad-pa* to speak at random; to say what occurs in the mind; to speak falsehood.

གང་འདྲ་ *gaṅ-ḥdra* यादृशो how, like what: གང་འདྲ་མཐོང་ *gaṅ-ḥdra mthoṅ* what have you seen?

གང་ན་ *gaṅ-na* कुत्र where?

གང་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ *gaṅ-rnams-kyi* येषां of what; pertaining to what?

གང་མགོ *gaṅ-mgo* (in *C.*) bowl of a tobacco-pipe; གང་སྨྱུག་ *gaṅ-smyug* mouthpiece or tip of it.

གང་པོར *gaṅ-por* in a lump, mass.

གང་བ I: *gaṅ-wa*=ཁེངས་པ *kheṅs-pa* पूर्ण to fill; to make full; filled up; also piled up: གང་བལམ་བརྩེགས་པ *gaṅ-waḥam brtsegs-pa* piled up or made full.

Syn. ཚང་ཅན་ *tshaṅ-can*; ཁེངས་ *kheṅs*; བྱུར་བུ *byur-bu*; ཕྱུར་བུ *phyur-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

གང་བ II: भरित, पूर्ण finished; completed; ལུང་ཆུས་གང་བ *luṅ-chus gaṅ-wa* a valley filled with water: ཟླ་ཉ་གང་བ "the moon as full fish"; in the fullness of the crescent.

གང་བ་མེད་པ *gaṅ-wa med-pa* अपरिपूर्ण in complete.

* གང་བ་བཟང་པོ *gaṅ-wa bzaṅ-po* पूर्णभद्र (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 181*) completely happy or gentle: also n. of a serpent demon.

* གང་བའི་ཟླ་བ *gaṅ-waḥi zla-wa* पूर्णचन्द्र (*Schr.*; *Bull. 1848, 298*); lit. the full moon; n. of a *Bodhisattva*.

གང་བུ *gaṅ-bu* पत्रि, मञ्जरि fresh shoots of leaves; a pod or sheath; also cluster of buds. Acc. to *Sch.* flower bud: འབྲུ་གང་བུ་ཅན *ḥbru gaṅ-bu-can* grains which have husks such as wheat, sesamum, &c.: འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་གང་བུར་འཁྱིལ་བས enveloping himself in a veil of rays; wrapping himself in a sheath of light.

གང་བྱེད་ *gaṅ-byed* यत् करोति whatever he does, has been doing, is doing.

གང་མོས *gaṅ-mos* नाना 1. various; different sorts. 2. གང་འདོད་ *gaṅ-ḥdod* whatever is wished for.

གང་ཙམ *gaṅ-tsam* a small quantity; not a considerable quantity.

གང་ཙུག་ཡིན་=གང་ནས་ཡིན་ *gaṅ-tsug-yin*=*gaṅ-nas-yin* or གང་ན་སྡོད་མཁན་ཡིན་ *gaṅ-na sdod mkhan-yin*; ཁྱེད་གང་ཙུག་ཡིན་གར་འགྲོ་དྲིས་པས *khyed gaṅ-tsug-yin gar-ḥgro dri-pas* he asked whence are you; whither are you going (*A. 131*).

གང་ཞིག་ *gaṅ-shig* यः, यत् which.

གང་ཞེ་བསྟན་པ *gañ-she bstan-pa* ཞ་ བཤད་ཟིན་ which has been explained, shewn.

གང་ཟག I: (ཞལ་ཟག *shal-zag*) tobacco-pipe, not the *hukka*, but a long straight sort, similar to the European smoking pipe, generally made of metal.

གང་ཟག *gañ-zag* II: 1. पुद्गल, पुग्गल, पुग्गलस्। पूर्णं गलति च इति पुद्गलः that which becomes full and then undergoes decay (Sām.); an animated being; a corporeal being that is subject to decay and destruction. 2. man, as an intellectual being; a person: གང་ཟག་གཞན་གྱིས་བརྡ་སྤྲད་པས *gañ-zag gshan-gyis brda sprad-pas* another person describing it to you (opposite to what we know by our own perception and observation), hence a philosophical term for "self": མཁས་པའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས learned or lettered men; men of science, especially in relation to religion: ཆོས་ཕྱི་མཐོང་བའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས men who postpone religion, not troubling themselves about it: འཕགས་པའི་གང་ཟག་རྣམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ the prince of the reverend (band of) persons, *i.e.*, Buddha: མུ་སྟེགས་ཅན་གྱི་གང་ཟག inferior heretical people: གང་ཟག་ཕལ་པ *gañ-zag phal-pa* or ཐ་མལ་པ *tha-mal-pa*, common or vulgar people (*Jä.*).

གང་ཟག་བཞི *gañ-zag bshi* the four kinds of human beings or higher beings are—(1) तमस्तमःपरायणः; མུན་ཁྲོད་ནས་མུན་ཁྲོད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mun-khrod nas mun-khrod du hgro-wa* that go on from darkness to darkness; (2) ज्योतिः परायणः; མུན་ཁྲོད་ནས་སྣང་བར་འགྲོ་བ *mun-khrod nas snañ-war hgro-wa* that go from darkness unto light; (3) ज्योतिस्तमःपरायणः; སྣང་བ་ནས་མུན་ཁྲོད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa nas mun-khrod du hgro-wa* that go again from light into darkness; (4) ज्योतिर्ज्योतिःपरायणः; སྣང་བ་ནས་སྣང་བར་འགྲོ་བ *snañ-wa nas snañ-war hgro-wa*, that advance from light to a greater enlightenment. The term གང་ཟག *gañ-zag* has sixteen different synonyms:—བདག *bdag*; སྲོག *srog*; སེམས་ཅན *sems-can*; སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*; འགྲོ་བ *gro-was*; སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu*; གསོ་བདག *ços-bdag*; ཤེས་ལས་སྐྱེས *çes-las skyes*; मानव, मनुज man; བྱེད་པ་པོ *byed-pa-po*; བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ་པོ *byed-du hjug-pa-po*; ཚོར་བ་པོ *tshor-wa-po*; ཤེས་པ་པོ *çes-pa-po*; མཐོང་བ་པོ *mthoñ-wa-po*; ཟ་བ་པོ *za-wa-po*; སློང་བ་པོ *sloñ-wa-po* (*Mñon.*). These are all applied to signify an animate being. There are two kinds of གང་ཟག, ordinary and extraordinary; the ordinary གང་ཟག literally means that which is subject to decay, from གང *gañ*, what, and ཟག *zag*, decay. The Buddhist meaning is as follows:—(1) རང་རྒྱུད་སྡིག་པ་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱིས་གང་ཞིང་ཡོན་ཏན་དང་དགེ་བའི་རིགས་གསོག་མི་ཐུབ་པར་ཟག་འགྲོ་བས་སེམས་ཅན་ཕལ་པའི་གང་ཟག *rañ-rgyud sdig-pa ñon-moñs kyis gañ shiñ yon-tan dañ dge-wahi rigs gsog mi-thub-par zag hgro-was sems-can phal-wahi gañ-zag* one's own nature being filled (གང *gañ*) with sin he cannot acquire and retain virtue, which ཟག *zag* leaks out or decays, therefore an ordinary living being is called གང་ཟག *gañ-zag*; (2) རང་རྒྱུད་དགེ་བ་དང་བཟང་པོའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་གང་ཞིང་ཉོན་མོངས་ཀྱི་སྐྱོན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཟག་འགྲོ་བས་སངས་རྒྱས་གང་ཟག *rañ-rgyud dge-wa dañ bzañ-pohi yon-tan thams-cad-kyis gañ-shiñ ñon-moñs-kyi skyon thams-cad zag hgro-was sañs-rgyas gañ-zag* Buddha is གང་ཟག because his nature is full of all virtues or merits and sin has been thrown out of it or has altogether been destroyed; (3) རང་རྒྱུད་ལ་ཡོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་གང་ཡིན་པ་མི་ཉམས་པར་གང་ཞིང་སྐྱོན་གང་ཡོད་པ་རྣམས་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱིས་ཟག་པར་བྱེད་པས་ན་གང་ཟག་ཏེ་སྐྱེས་བུ་ཆེན་པོ་དང་འཕགས་པ་དང་ཐར་པ་ལམ་ཞུགས་པ་ནི་གང་ཟག when one's own nature retains whatever virtue it possessed undeteriorated and whatever faults there was in it have been thrown out from exertion, one has entered

either the *Mahā yānā* or *Hinayāna* path. Persons in such a stage, whatever doctrine or theory they may hold for salvation, belong indeed of the *Mahāyāna*. In གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag* of the ordinary kind his very nature is གང་ *gaṅ*, *i.e.*, filled with deeds (*las*), sin, suffering, and misery; moreover, all virtue and talents having become exhausted, *i.e.*, ཟག *zag*, his animated being becomes what is called *Pudgal*. In the strict sense of the word, a Buddha is also a *Pudgala*, though of the extraordinary kind, he on the contrary being full of virtues and talents and all defects, sins, &c., being exhausted in him. The following are the twenty གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag* (*Pudgala*) of the *Çrāvaka* School:—(1) स्रोतापन्न; རྒྱུན་དུ་ཞུགས་པ *rgyun-du zhugs-pa* one having entered the regular course performs *Samādhi* (deep meditation); (2) सप्तकृत्भवपरम; དེ་ལྟར་ཐོགས་ན་སྲིད་པ་ལན་བདུན་པ *de-ltar thogs-na srid-pa lan bdun-pa* after having thus spiritually cultured the mind he has to pass into seven births in the world; (3) कुलंकुल; རིགས་ནས་རིགས་སུ་སྐྱེ་བ *rigs-nas rigs-su skye-wa* after the second stage, his birth is ensured in his own state, *i.e.*, if he is a god he is reborn as a god, if man he is reborn as a man, but he never goes to any lower stage of birth; (4) सकृदागामी; ལན་གཅིག་ཕྱིར་འོང་བ *lan-gcig phyir hoṅ-wa* (as such) he has only once to come to this world for doing good; (5) एकवीचिक; བར་ཆད་གཅིག་པ *bar-chad gcig-pa* he has only one interruption before full fruition; (6) अनागामि; ཕྱིར་མི་འོང་བ *phyir mi-hoṅ-wa* he will not come again to this existence; (7) अन्तरा परिनिर्वायिन्; བར་མ་དོར་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *bar-ma-dor yoṅs-su mya-ṅan las hdah-wa* he will attain to *Nirvāṇa* not from this life but from the intermediate state or *Bardo*; (8) साभिसंस्कारपरिनिर्वायिन्; མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད་པ་དང་བཅས་པས་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *mṅon-par hdu-byed-pa daṅ bcas-pas yoṅs-su mya-ṅan las hdah-wa* he escapes from misery save that a vestige of the *Skandha* still remains; (9) अनभिसंस्कारपरिनिर्वायिन्; མངོན་དུ་འདུ་བྱེད་པར་མེད་པར་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *mṅon-du hdu-byed par med-par yoṅs-su mya-ṅan las hdah-wa* he attains to *Nirvāṇa*, the *Skandha* being utterly destroyed, *i.e.*, without the least vestige remaining; (10) ऊर्ध्वस्रोतस्; གོང་དུ་འཕོ་བ *goṅ-du hpho-wa* he will in his spiritual progress reach up to the *Akaniṣṭha* heavens; (11) कायसाक्षी; ལུས་ཀྱི་མངོན་སུམ་དུ་བྱེད་པ *lus-kyi mṅon sum-du byed-pa* he will obtain the body of supreme intelligence or knowledge; (12) श्रद्धानुसारी; དད་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *dad-pahi rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* he will here have completely subdued the senses or passions; (13) धर्मानुसारी; ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *chos-kyi rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* all his intellectual and moral faculties become so as to be directed effectually to all good works; (14) दृष्टिप्राप्त; མཐོང་བས་ཐོབ་པ *thoṅ-was thob-pa* having heretical views or having insight into religion; (15) समयविमुक्त; དུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *dus-kyi rnam-par grol-wa* getting salvation in time; (16) असमयविमुक्त; དུས་དང་མི་སྦྱོར་བར་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ getting salvation not in proper time; (17) उभयतोभागविमुक्त; གཉིས་ཀའི་ཆ་ལས་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *gñis-kahi cha-las rnam-par grol-wa* getting salvation in time as well as without reference to time; (18) उपपद्यपरिनिर्वायी; སྐྱེས་ནས་ཡོངས་སུ་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདའ་བ *skyes-nas yoṅs-su mya-ṅan las hdah-wa* entering into the state of *Nirvāṇa* immediately after one's birth; (19) प्रज्ञाविमुक्त; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བ *çes-rab kyis rnam-par grol-wa* fully delivered by means of absolute or transcendental knowledge; (20) श्रद्धाविमुक्त। delivered by means of faith.

གང་ཡ *gaṅ-ya* a very large figure or number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

གང་ཡང་ *gaṅ-yaṅ* कश्चित्, यच whosoever; whatever; any one.

– གང་ལ *gaṅ-la* कुत्र where; in whom.

གང་ལོ། *gaṅ-lo* an empty pod, freed from the kernels (in *W.*) (*Jä.*).

གང་ཤར *gaṅ-çar* གང་སེམས་ལ་བསམས་པ anything that occurs (in the mind); what is thought; a thought.

གང་སུ་དག *gaṅ-su dag* ये केचित् whichever of those.

གངས *gaṅs* हिम 1. glacier; glacier-ice. 2. snow (usually *kha*). 3. the sclerotic of the eye (*Sch.*).

གངས་རྒྱུད *gaṅs-rgyud* a chain of snowy mountains.

གངས་ཅན *gaṅs-can* हिमवत् 1. one of the native names of Tibet. 2. abounding in snow; snowy; full of glaciers: *Gaṅs-can-las hbyuṅ-wahi chu* the water issuing from a glacier: *Gaṅs-can-gyi skad* the language of Tibet.

གངས་ཅན་མཁས་པའི་གཙུག་རྒྱན *Gaṅs-can mkhas-pahi gtsug-rgyan* a complementary name of Tsongkha-pa, the great Buddhist reformer of Tibet whose religious name was རྒྱལ་བ་བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ *Rgyal-wa Blo-bzaṅ grags-pa*; his other names were:—རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Rje rin-po che*; རྗེ་ཙོང་ཁ་པ *Rje Tsoṅ-kha-pa*; གངས་ཅན་སྒྲོན་མ *Gaṅs-can gliṅ-rta*; ཤར་ཙོང་ཁ་པ *Çar Tsoṅ-kha-pa*; འཇམ་མགོན་བླ་མ *Hjam mgon blama.*

གངས་ཅན་མགོན་པོ *Gaṅ-can mgon-po* or སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Spyan-ras gzigs* the patron saint of Tibet, Avalokites'vara, also styled:—འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ *Hjig-rten mgon-po*; ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Thugs-rje chen-po*; འགྲོ་བའི་མགོན་པོ *Hgro-wahi mgon-po.*

གངས་ཅན་རྒྱལ་པོ *Gaṅs-can rgyal-po* King of Tibet; and in books occasionally applied to the Dalai Lamas of Lhasa.

གངས་ཅན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཞི་གནས *Gaṅs-can rgyal-pohi bsti-gnas* as also ཆོས་འཁོར་དཔལ་གྱི་ལྷ་ས *chos-hkhor dpal-gyi Lha-sa* used to designate Lhasa, the capital of Tibet (*Yig. k. 32*).

གངས་ཅན་ཆེན་པོ *gaṅs-caṅ chen-po* sometimes applied to mountainous region covered with eternal snow extending from Ladak to the Kailas range. Also the name of a fabulous mountainous region the chief peak of which is said to be about 1,500 miles round and filled with *Yakṣa*, *Rakṣa* and other demi-gods.

གངས་ཆེན *Gaṅs-chen* any great range of snowy mountains or a great glacier; n. of a village at the south-western foot of the Kaṅchenjunga mountain. གངས་ཆེན་མཛོད་ལྔ (Kanchenjunga in Sikkim) lit. the five great repositories of snow.

གངས་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Gaṅs-chen Chos-rgyal* the Grand Lama of Tibet; also the name of a guardian deity of Buddhism in Tibet; a name of Yama, the Lord of Death, who is worshipped in Tibet under the name of *Dam-chen Chos-rgyal.*

གངས་ལྗོངས་ཡུལ *Gaṅs-ljoṅs yul*=བོད *Bod* Tibet.

Syn. གངས་ཅན་ཞིང; གངས་རི་ར་བའི་སྐོར་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས *gaṅs ri ra-wahi skor-wahi shiṅ-khams*; གངས་ཅན་ས་ལྷའི་སྨན་ལྗོངས *gaṅs-can sa-lhahi sman-ljoṅs* (*Mṅon. and Yig. k.*).

གངས་འབབ *gaṅs-hbab* avalanche; it snows.

གངས་སྤྱལ *gaṅs-sbal*, also called དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dkyil-hkhor* बोधक, the snow lizard with circular marks on its skin resembling the common Indian lizard (*Lex.*); a frog of fabulous origin: the male frog is said to live on the top of the snowy mountains and the female frog in the abyss of the deep gorge below the mountain; when the sun passes over the tropic of cancer (*karkaṭa* or crab), the male frog descends to the foot of the mountain and the female frog ascends there to meet him midway. Before

meeting each other the male frog remains more powerful; but after they have united, the female becomes the stronger of the two (*Sman.*).

གངས་རི I: *gańs-ri* हिमाद्रि, हिमगिरि snowy mountain or snow-mountains—a common designation for many of the great ranges in Tibet; གངས་ཉི་ཤུ *gańs-ñi-çu* the twenty principal mountains of Tibet:—(1) ཐང་ལྷ *Thańlha,* (2) ཏི་སེ *Ti-se* (*Kailāça*), (3) མང་མཁར *Mań-mkhar,* (4) བུ་ལེ *Bu-le,* (5) སྟར་སྒོ *Star-sgo,* (6) ཕོ་ལ *Pho-la,* (7) མཁའ་རི *Mkhah-ri,* (8) ཇོ་མོ་ཁ་རག *Jo-mo kha-rag,* (9) རྡོ་རྗེ *Rdo-rje,* (10) གང་བཟང་ *Gań-bzań,* (11) རྩེ་རྒུམ *Rtse-rgum,* (12) ལ་ཕྱི *La-phyi,* (13) ཚེ་རིང་ *Tshe-riń,* (14) སྣ་ནམ *Sna-nam,* (15) ཏེ་སྒྲོ *Te-sgro,* (16) འོད་དེ་གུང་རྒྱལ *Hod-de guń-rgyal,* (17) ཡར་ལྷ་ཤམ་པོ *Yar-lha çam-po,* (18) གསལ་རྗེ *Gsal-rje,* (19) ཧ་བོ་གངས་བཟང་ *Ha-bo gańs-bzań,* (20) ཙ་རི་ང་ལའི་གངས *Tsa-ri ńa lahi-gańs* (*Kathań.* ཀ, *168*).

གངས་རི II: ཤུ་དག་དཀར་པོ *çu-dag dkar-po* n. of a vegetable drug (*Mńon.*).

གངས་སྲག *gańs-srag*=གངས་འཕྲེད *gańs-hphred* along or across the glacier.

གངས་སྲུལ *gańs-srul* an avalanché; a slip in the snowy side of a mountain; a snow-slip.

གངས་ཐིག *gańs-thig* n. of a stone or mineral substance resembling stone; it is said to be a cure for fever that is produced from the liver.

གངས་པ་ཤེ་བུ *Gańs-pa çe-bu* the name of a celebrated lama and philosopher of the *Kadampa* School of Tibet.

གཉྫི་ར *gań-ji-ra* lit. posessed of treasure or མཛོད་ལྡན *mdsod-ldan*; an ornamental pinnacle on a temple, house or chorten constructed after the prescribed model given in Buddhist books. This is a Sanskrt word though sometimes Tibetanised, being written as བགན་འཇི་ར *bgan-hji-ra.*

གད *gad* as in གསེར་གད *gser-gad* 1. pure, genuine, unalloyed. 2. a rock.

གད་སྐྱིབས *gad-skyibs* a rock cavern; a place of shelter under the cleft or nook of a rock: དངུལ་གྱི་ཕྱང་བ་དེ་རྣམས་གད་སྐྱིབས་ཤིག་ཏུ་བཅུག kept the bars of silver in the nook of a rocky hill.

གད་ཁ *gad-kha* ཁྱད: wide, broad; breadth; with breadth.

གད་མོ *gad-mo,* हास a laughing; laughter: གད་མོ་དགོད *gad-mo dgod* हसति utters a laugh; གད་མོ་བགད་བྱུང་ *gad-mo-bgad byuń* I have laughed; གད་མོ་བགད་སོང་ *gad-mo bgad-soń* he has laughed. གད་མོ་རྒོད *gad-mo rgod* to laugh; གད་མོ་ཤོར་བྱུང་ *gad-mo çor-byuń* laughter sprang forth; གད་མོ་ཤོར་སོང་ *gad-mo çor-soń* idem; གད་མོས་འདེབས་པ *gad-mos hdebs-pa* to laugh at a person; འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་གད་མོ *hjig rten-pahi gad-mo* laughter of worldly-minded people: འདི་གད་མོའི་གནས this is to me an object of laughter; it is ridiculous to me (*Jā.*). གད་རྒྱངས་ཅན *gad-rgyańs-can* हाहाकार. འཇིགས་པའི་གད་མོ *hdigs-pahi gad-mo* (हाहा *Ha Ha*) loud laughter; སྡིག་པའི་གད་མོ *sdig-pahi gad-mo* (हिहि *hihi*) coquettish laugh; དགྱེས་པའི་གད་མོ *dgyes-pahi-gad-mo* (हेहे *he-he*) laugh of merriment or rejoicing; ཟིལ་གྱིས་གནོན་པའི་གད་མོ *zil-gyis gnon-pahi gyad-mo* ཧེ་ཧེ a laughter of triumph; ཁྲོ་བོའི་བཞད་པ་བརྒྱད *khro-wohi bshad-pa brgyad* the eight laughs of indignation and wrath, &c.

གད་རྒྱལ *gad-rgyal* the walls of conglomerate rock through which mountain-torrents have cut their way.

གད་སྙིགས *gad-sñigs* dust; refuses; swept-out: *phyags-mas gad-sñigs phyags* sweep with a broom the dust, refuse, etc. (*Ñag.*).

གད་དར *gad-dar* sweeping, cleansing; གད་དར་བྱེད་པ *gad-dar-byed-pa* cleansing; sweeping well a place; keeping it clean.

Syn. ཕྱག་དར *phyag-dar*; བྱི་དོར *byi-dor*; གད་དར *gad-dar*; གཙང་མར་བྱེད *gtsaṅ-mar-byed*; རྡུལ་སྤངས *rdul-spaṅs* (*Mṅon.*).

གད་མདའ་ལ *Gad-mdah-la* n. of a mountain; the lowlands at the foot of a *Gad*.

གད་མདལ་ལ་ཚུན *gad mdal-la tshun* this side of the mountain called *Gad-dala*.

གད་པ I: *gad-pa* or གད་མཁན *gad-mkhan* a sweeper; a cleanser; ཕྱག་དར་བྱེད་མཁན, གད་མ་རྡུལ་ཕྱག་ཆུ་ཁུར་ཕྱིར་རིགས the class (of menial servants) requiring wages (such as) sweepers, dusters and water carriers. གད་གཙང་མ any place or object well dusted or cleansed.

གད་པ II: 1. a precipitous cliff of conglomerate such as often walls in the mountain rivers: 2. wide crack in a conglomerate rock.

གད་ཕུག *gad-phug* a cavern or cleft in a conglomerate rock: གཞུང་གིས་སྟག་དཀར་གྱི་གད་ཕུག་ཏུ་ཞག་ལྔ་བཞུགས *gshuṅ-gis stag-dkar-gyi gad phug-tu shag-lṅa bshugs* meanwhile they halted for five days in the rocky cavern of *Stag-dkar*.

གན *gan* = *rtsar* near: དེད་དཔོན་དེའི་གན་དུ་སོང་སྟེ་དྲིས་པ *ded-dpon dehi gan-du soṅ-ste dris-pa* going near to the chief of the merchants (caravan), he asked. གན *gan* (= གམ *gam* in *C.*) signifying nearness, proximity; is used in such connection as གན to, towards, up to: ངའི་གན་དུ་ཤོག come up to me; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གན་དུ he went unto the king; ཁང་པའི་གན་དུ་སོང he went towards the house; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གན་ནས་བྱུང he came from the king; ཆུ་ཕྲན་གན་དུ in *W.* close by the brook; ཆུར་གན་དུ *chur gan-du* in *W.* hard by the water; རིར་གན་པ *rir gan-pa* one living close to a mountain or hill.

གན་ཀྱལ *gan-kyal* or གན་རྐྱལ *gan-rkyal*, ཕྱལ supine; lying on the back with the face upward: གན་རྐྱལ་དུ་ཉལ་བ to lie in that position: གན་རྐྱལ་དུ་ལྷུང་བ to fall on the back.

གན་རྒྱ *gan-rgya* = བགན་རྒྱ *bgan-rgya*, vulg. གམ་རྒྱ *gam-rgya*, a written contract; an agreement (*Cs.*).

གན་དར *gan-dar*, a silk handkerchief offered as a present in exchanging compliments on meeting (*Sch.*).

‡ གན་དྷ་བྷ་དྲ *gan-dha bha-dra* गन्धभद्र, a kind of drug used in liver derangement.

‡ གན་དྷ་རིའི་སྔགས *gan-dha rihi sṅags* गन्धारी-मन्त्र a Buddhist *mantra* or charm which has the power of enabling one to move in space.

‡ གན་དྷོ་ལ *gan-dho-la*, गन्धालय, गन्धकुट the temple of fragrance; hall of worship built after the model of a *chaitya* with many doors. It is generally attached to a great monastery. In Tibetan it is called དྲི་གཙང་ཁང *Dri gtsaṅ-khaṅ*, the name being applied to the particular chapel where the image of Buddha is placed. The great temple of Buddha at Gaya was called *Mahā gandhola Caitya*. *Phyi gan-dho-la naṅ-du lha-khaṅ byas-pa* its inside was a god's house or chapel and the outside a *gandhola*.

‡ གན་དྷི *gan-dhi* गन्धिक a mineral substance used as a cure for leprosy.

‡ གཎ་ཊའི་ཏོག *gan-ṭahi-tog* or གན་ཐི་པར་ན *gan-thi par-na* a medicinal plant.

‡ གཎྚི *gan-ṭi* घण्टि a piece of thick plank measuring about 6 feet by 12 inches either of white sandal wood or of deodar, which when struck with a hammer or another piece of thick hard wood, produces a kind of ringing sound which is heard from a great distance. It is used on special occasions to summon the monks of a monastery to attend any special religious service, &c.

གན་གཡོག *gan-gyog* or གཎྚིའི་ཐེ་བུ *gan-ṭi the-bu* घण्टि कोणक the rod or hammer with which the *ghanṭi* (wooden gong) is struck or beaten.

‡ གཎྜ་པ་སི *ganḍa-pa si* (mystic) avarice; greed for gain (*K. g.* ཁ 26).

‡ གཎྜི *gan-di* गण्डी in books the gong or bell to call monks to monastic services.

གཉྫ་མཛོད *gan-mdsod* = བང་མཛོད *bań-mdsod* store-room, store-house.

卐 གབ་ཁུང *gab-khuń*, defined as པུས་མོའི་རྒྱབ་ཀྱི་སྐྱིད་ཁུང *pus-moḥi rgyab-kyi sgyid-khuń*, the cavities behind the knee bones.

གབ་སྒྲ *gab-sgra* a belch (in *W.*) (*Jä.*).

གབ་པ *gab-pa* to hide; to conceal one's self: རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས་འདི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐམས་ཅད་གབ་ནས་མི་སྟོན་པར་གདའ་བས *Rgyal-waḥi ḥbyuń-gnas ḥdi yon-tan thams-cad gab-nas mi ston-par gdaḥ-was*. This *Rgyal-waḥi ḥbyuń-gnas* having concealed all his talents does not exhibit them (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ 2).

Syn. ཡིབ་པ *yib-pa*; སྦས་པ *sbas-pa*; སྒྱོགས་པ *sgyogs-pa*; མི་མངོན་པར་བྱ་བ *mi mńon-par bya-wa* (*Mnoń.*).

གབ་ཕྱུང *gab-phyuń* n. of a religious treatise on the occult doctrine of Buddhism.

གབ་ཙེ *gab-tse* = གབ་རྩེ *gab-rtse* ... or གབ་ཚེ *gab-tshe* a plan or table of points for computing the figures of divination in magical computations. In this connection, ས་ལ་གནས་པའི་ས་བདག་གི་རྩིས *sa-la gnas paḥi sa-ḥdag-gi rtsis* refers to calculating the identity and deeds of mischief done by a local "god of the soil." Again བར་སྣང་ལ་གནས་པའི་ལས་སྐར་གྱི་རྩིས refers to astrological calculations worked with the *gab-tse*. གབ་ཡང་ལུ་ཡི་གབ་ཙེ is a mystic chart used for bodily prognostics; གསུང་གི་གབ་ཙེ one for the speech; ཐུགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཙེ་དང་ one for the heart. སྤྱིར་གབ་ཙེ་ས་ལ་ཡི་གབ་ཙེ་གནམ་གྱི་གབ་ཙེ་ བར་གྱི་གབ་ཙེ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཆ་སྙད་མང་པོ་ཡོད In the general term *gab-tse* are included many particular significations, that for the soil, that for the sky, that for the intermediate space, etc.

གབ་ཚད *gab-tshad* slow, insiduous fever; according to *Sch.* a hectic, consumptive fever.

གབ་ཚིག *gab-tshig* ... प्रहेलिका riddle; also mystical words or expressions used in magic to stupify one's enemies without killing them. Also the 16 ornamental mystical allusions employed to excite laughter in a play, etc., and to convey hidden meanings in an assembly, etc. The names of these are as follows:—ཀུན་ཏུ་ཚོགས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག *kun-tu tshogs paḥi gab-tshig*; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བསླུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་རིམ་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་གབ་ཚིག *de-bshin-du slu byed-kyi rim-pa dań bral-waḥi gab-tshig*; རབ་བཅོམ་གྱི་གབ་ཚིག *rab-ḥcom-gyi gab-tshig*; མཐུན་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག *mthun gzugs-kyi gab-tshig*;

རྩུབ་མོའི་གབ་ཚིག rtsub-moḥi gab-tshig; གྲངས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག grañs-kyi gab-tshig; རབ་བཏགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག rab btags-kyi gab-tshig; མིང་དུ་བཏུས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག miñ-du btus-paḥi gab-tshig; སྒྲིབ་པའི་གབ་ཚིག sgrib-paḥi gab-tshig; མཐུན་པའི་སྒྲའི་གབ་ཚིག mthun-paḥi sgraḥi gab-tshig; རྨོངས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག rmoñs-paḥi gab-tshig; ཡོངས་ཕྲོགས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག yoñs phrogs-kyi gab-tshig; གཅིག་བསྒྲིབས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག gcig bsgribs-kyi gab-tshig; གཉིས་ཀས་བསྒྲིབས་པའི་གབ་ཚིག gñis-kas bsgribs-paḥi gab-tshig; ཡོངས་འདྲེས་ཀྱི་གབ་ཚིག yoñs ḥdres-kyi gab-tshig.

གབ་ཡིག gab-yig 1. in the medicinal works of Tibet the names of certain drugs and medicines are written in words which are not ordinarily understood, having secret meanings assigned to them. 2. in figurative language, meanings of names and words which are not ordinarily understood. Such are called གབ་མིང gab-miñ, *i.e.*, secret names.

གབ་ས gab-sa སྦས་ས sbas-sa or ཡིབ་ས yib-sa hiding-place; place of concealment: གསེར་མང་པོ་ཁྱེར་ནས་ཕྱིན་ཀྱང་གབ་ས་དང་འགྲོ་ས་མེད we came bringing much gold with us, but we were without a hiding-place or a place to go to (*A. 120*).

གམ gam निकट near, v. གན gan.

Syn. གམ་ཡོ gam-yo; དྲུང druñ; ཉེ་འཁོར ñe-ḥkhor (*Mñon.*).

གམ་གུམ gam-gum a number, གྲངས་གནས grañs-gnas (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གམ་སྤངས gam-spañs panels or little boards beneath the cornice of a roof, often filled up with paintings (*Jä.*).

‡ གམ་བུ་ར gam-bu-ra, जम्बीर in *W.* a citron; lemon (*Jä.*).

གམ་འབྲོག gam-ḥbrog a dairy in the neighbourhood of one's residence. *Gam-ḥbrog rgyañ ḥgrog ḥzañ-wa rtsa-yi dge* Near and distant dairy farms become thriving through the abundance of pastures (*Jig.*).

གམ་འཛིན gam-ḥdsin abbr. of གན་རྒྱ་དང་འཛིན *ganrgya dañ ḥdsin*, a receipt, acknowledgment; the letter of transfer, exchange, &c., for buying and selling or transaction of money business, &c.: གམ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ་འདོད་སྦྱར་གྱི་བཀོད་པ་གོ་བརྡའ་འཕྲོད་ངེས *gam-ḥdsin byed-pa ḥdod sbyargyi bkod-pa go-brdaḥ ḥphrod ñes* certainly, the receipt and the deed of agreement should be satisfactorily explained (*Rtsii*).

+ གམ་ཡོ. *gam-yo* (གམ་གྱོག *gam-gyog*) = ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* attendant.

གའུ *gaḥu* समुद्ग 1. a little box or case when containing a talisman or amulet, it is worn suspended round the neck.

གར I: *gar* or གར་བྲོ *gar-bro* नृत्त, नाट, लास dance; acting in a dramatic play; gesticulation; གར་བས་བསྐོར *gar-was bskor* surrounded by dancing girls or actors; གར་བྱེད་པ *gar-byed-pa* to dance; གླུ་གར་རྩེད་མོ་བྱེད་པ *glu-gar rtsed-mo byed-pa* to sing; to dance and play; གར་ཟས *gar-zas* the food given to performers; *gar ḥkhrab-mkhan gyi zas-la* for the food of those who perform dancing; གར་ལ་དགའ་བ *gar-la dgaḥ-wa* लास्यप्रिय very fond of dancing; གར་ལ་ལྟ *gar-la lta* प्रेक्षक attending a dance; witnessing a performance.

གར་གྱི་ལྟད་མོ *gar-gyi ltad-mo* नाटक dancing entertainment or amusement.

གར་གྱི་དབང་པོ *gar-gyi dwañ-po* = གྲུབ་ཆེན *grub-chen* or རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ཆེན་པོ *rnal-ḥbyor-pa*

chen-po fig. a *yogi* or ascetic engaged in meditation: སྐུ་མཆོག་གར་གྱི་དབང་པོ་མཛེས་བརྗིད་སྐོམས་ཅིང་ *sku-mchog gar-gyi dwaṅ-po mdzes brjid skoms-ciṅ* your holiness the lord of the dancers (peacock), equal in beauty and splendour (*Yig. k. 28*).

གར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *gar-gyi gtso-bo*=གླུ་གར་གྱི་མཁན་པོ *glu-gar-gyi mkhan-po* or གཙོ་བོ *gtso-bo* teacher or director of a dance or dancing performance (*Mṅon.*).

གར III: or ག་རུ *ga-ru*, or གང་དུ *gaṅ-du*, whither; where; གར་ཡང *gar-yaṅ* anywhere: གར་ཡང་སྐྱེ་བ *gar-yaṅ skye-wa* growing anywhere: གར་ཡང་མི་འགྲོ་བ *gar-yaṅ mi hgro-wa* to go nowhere. གར་མེད *gar-med* in *W.* at all events; by all means; ག་ན་མེད *ga-na-med* or གར་བབ *gar-bab* at random; haphazard (*Sch.*).

གར་མཁན *gar-mkhan* or བྲོ་མཁན *bro-mkhan* नर्तक dancer 1. a dancer, performer, *e.g.*, even a Buddha or any saint dances when displaying miracles. 2. name of a god, acc. to *Sch.* S'iva (*Jä.*).

གར་མཁན་མ *gar-mkhan-ma*=གར་མ *gar-ma* नटी, नृत्ता dancing girl. The thirteen modulations of voice or musical notes: (1) གར་མ *gar-ma* केशिक; (2) རོལ་རྩེད་མ *rol-rtsed-ma* माध्यार; (3) དལ་མ *dal-ma* शिथार; (4) མྱུར་མ *myur-ma* वेग ; (5) བར་མ *bar-ma* मध्यम; (6) ཚིག་རྡེག *tshig-rdeg* पदम; (7) བྱ་བའི་དུས *bya-wahi-dus* प्रमाण; (8) བྱ་བའི་ཚད *bya-wahi tshad* प्रमाण ; (9) ཏ་ཏྭ *ta-tva* (तत्त्व) reality; (10) ཨོ་གྷ *o-gha* (ओघ) flow ; (11) གྷ་ནི *ghc-ni* घन compact; (12) ལ་ཡ *la-ya* (लय) absorption; adherence ; (13) ས་མྱ *sa-mya* (साम्य) equality.

གར་འཆམ *gar-cham* the frantic dance of the lamas of Tibet which is chiefly observed by the *Rñiṅ-ma* schools of Tibet. It is of two kinds ཕུར་པའི་རྩ་འཆམ *phur-pahi rtsa hcham* the dance of the enchanted club, and འཁྲུབ་འཆམ *hkhrub-hcham* the dance of the lamas at the time of offering sacrifice.

གར་སྟབས *gar-stabs* dancing gesture or motion.

གར་པ *gar-pa* नर्तक a dancer; also a dance.

གར II: the encampment of an army; a camp.

གར་རྒྱབ *gar-rgyab* encampment; གར་རྒྱབ་པ *gar-rgyab-pa* to encamp; also for གར་རྒྱབ *gaṅ-rgyab*, རྡོ་མདའ་སོགས་གར་རྒྱབ *rdo-mdah sogs gar-rgyab* fling at him stone or arrow, etc., whatever (you can) (*Hbrom.* ཕ *6*).

+ གར་ཅིག *gar-cig*=གང་ཞིག *gaṅ-shig*, which one; whichever one.

གར་གདོང་བཙན *Gar gdoṅ-btsan* the famous general of King *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*, who visited the capital of China and induced Emperor Taitsung to give one of the princesses imperial in marraige to his sovereign, about 630 A.D.

གར་རྡེབ *gar-rdeb* ཆུས་ཁྱེར་གར་རྡེབ་སོགས་ལ *chus-khyer gar-rdeb-sogs-la* lands, fields, houses, &c., that have been devastated by a river by the over-flowing of its banks, &c. (*Rtsii.*).

གར་ནག *gar-nag* name of a medicine.

གར་པོ I: *gar-po* in colloq. language the word དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* is pronounced as གར་པོ *gar-po* and also written as such. It is usual to pronounce དཀར་པོ *dkar-po* as གར་པོ *gar-po* in the vulgar language (*Grub.* ཀ *2*).

གར་པོ II: སྲ, also གར་མོ *gar-mo*, thick; dense; condensed; not fluid.

གར་བ 1. *gar-wa* བསྐ་བ *bska-wa* कषाय astringent. 2. strong; གར་ཆང་ *gar-chan* strong beer (*Jä.*).

གར་བཙན་འཕགས་པ *Gar btsan hphags-pa* name of a monastery and also of a deity in Tibet (*Jig. 3.*).

‡ **གར་ཛ** *gar-dsa* or བི་གར་ཛ *bi gar-dsa*, गर्ज, [illegible] n. of a tree or kind of wood ཤིང་ *çin* (*K. ko.* ཀ, *3*).

གར་ཞ *gar-sha* the native name of the district called La-hul or La-hol by the Hindus (*Jä.*).

གར་ལོག *gar-log* acc. to the Tibetans rapacious mountain tribes belonging to the far north-east of Tibet. ཏུ་རུཥྐ་ཞེས་པ་ནི་བོད་སྐད་དུ་གར་ལོག་གི་མིང་ཅན་ནི་ལི་ཡི་གུར་ཁང་དུ་བཤད་ཡོད those styled in the Tibetan tongue *Gar-log* are described in the Li-s'i Gur-khang as Turushka. The གར་ལོག *Garlog* were a different people from the མགོ་ལོག *Mgo-log*. གར་ལོག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་སྐུ་ལུས་བཏང་བས་ཆོས་ཕྱིར་སྲོག་སྐྱང་བཏོང་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡིན *Gar-log gi rgyal-po la sku-lus btan-was chos-phyir srog-kyan bton-wahi rgyal-po yin.* In Atis'a's biography it is mentioned that the King of the Gar-log in the first part of the 11th century, A.D., came from the Indian side and made the King of Tibet a captive when he was there on a visit to Purang. Probably they were the earliest Mohamedan invaders of Kashmir.

གར་ཤ *gar-ça* the muscles of the thumb (*Med.*) (*Jä.*).

✠ **གལ** I: *gal*=ནན *nan* pressing; གལ་གྱིས *gal-gyis* pressingly, urgently.

གལ II: importance གལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ *gal-du hdsin-pa* to consider of importance; to esteem.

Syn. གནད *gnad*; མདོ *mdo* (*Mnon.*).

གལ III: 1. constraint; compulsion: *na-la gal-jun* in *C.* "I have been compelled" (*Jä.*). 2 trap; snare: in colloq. གལ་འཛུགས་པ *gal hdsug-pa* to set a snare (*Jä.*).

གལ IV: v. གང་ལ་ལ *gan la-la.*

གལ་འགག *gal-hgag*=གནད་འགག important: གལ་འགག་ཆེ་བ very important.

གལ་ཆུང *gal-chun* unimportant; insignificant; undervalued; slighted.

གལ་ཆེ་བ *gal-che-wa* very important: ཚེ་འདི་དང་ཕྱི་མ་གཉིས་ལས་ཕྱི་མ་གལ་ཆེ་བ of the two, this life and the future, the latter is of greater importance: དོན་མེད་འཁྱམས་འགྲོ་བ་ལས་ཡོན་ཏན་སྦྱང་བ་གལ་ཆེ it is of greater importance to acquire accomplishments than to go roving about without purpose: བསླབ་བྱ་གལ་ཆེ་བ important moral precepts.

Syn. གནད་ཆེ་བ *gnad-che-wa*; རྩ་ཆེ་བ *rtsa-che-wa*; ཁག་ཆེ་བ *khag-che-wa*; གཙོ་ཆེ་བ *gtso-che-wa* (*Mnon.*).

གལ་ཏེ *gal-te* conj. if; in case of: implies a conditional possibility. It is placed as the first word in a conditional sentence while ན *na*, its complement, stands after the verb at the end; together they signify "if." གལ་ཏེ, however, is sometimes omitted, ན still meaning "if." In colloq. expression གལ་ཏེ *gal-te* is seldom used; but "*gal-shi*" is a common substitute: གལ་ཏེ་བདེ་བ་ཀུན་འདོད་ན, འདོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོངས་སུ་སྤངས if you wish to enjoy all happiness, you must entirely leave off all desire: གལ་ཏེ་རྟག ཏུ་མཚན་འདོད་ན, མི་ཡི་དོར་གྱི་ཉེ་སློགས་དང་ ཡིད་ཆེས་སྤང་མ་ན

འཇུག, ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་གལ་སྤང་བར་ཞུ if you wish at all times to live in friendship (with the three Holies), you should avoid the three dangers, viz. of looking at your loving wife, thinking of profit, and of confiding in an envoy.

གལ་མདོ *gal-mdo*=གལ་འགག *gal-hgag* or གནད་འགག *gnad-hgag* 1. really, essentially of importance. 2. n. of a disease (*Med.*).

གལ་པོ *gal-po* probably same as གལ *gal*. གལ་པོ་ཆེའི་ཁྱིམ་བདག the important, indispensable master of the house (family).

གལ་བ *gal-wa* to force, to press some thing on a person: མི་ལ་བཙོན་གལ indoor confinement is forced on men (*Jä.*).

གལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *gal-war byed-pa* བརྩོན་བཏང་བ *hrtson btan-wa* བཙང, བསྐྱུར to be assiduous.

གལ་བཟུང *gal-bzuṅ* (lit. got hold of the important thing), =སྤྲོས་འཇོག renunciation.

གལ་རོ *gal-ro* in *W.* refuse; rubbish.

གགས *gas*, v. འགས་པ *hgas-pa*.

གི *gi* I. numeral for 33, v. affix instead of ཀྱི *kyi* after ག and ང; for signification v. ཀྱི *kyi*.

གི་གུ *gi-gu* the vowel sign ི for *i*.

གི་གུ་ཤེལ *gi-gu çel*=གི་གུ་ཤ *gi-gu-ça*, having a white speck in the eye; wall-eyed (of horses) (*Sch.*).

གི་ལྗི་བིག *gi-lji-big* or ཀོ་ཙི་བིག *ko-tsi-big* tanned skin of a kind of deer obtained from Mongolia and China (*Jig.*).

‡ གུ་ནེ་རུ *Gu-ne-ru* n. of an Indian *yogini* or female ascetic (*K. dun. 38*).

གི་ཝང *gi-waṅ* and also གི་ཧང *gi-haṅ* गोरोचना, रोचना, पचक, पित्त a yellow pigment, an anthelminthic medicine; पित्त n. of a concretion in the entrails of some animals, used for medicine. Acc. to the medical works of Tibet this concretion is formed in the liver of certain animals and seldom in men, and it resembles in appearance and size the boiled yolk of a hen's egg. There are also smaller ones. Acc. to some lexicographers this concretion is formed in two or three *strata* or folds. The best quality of *gi-waṅ* is that which is obtained from an elephant, and those obtained from the ox called *gorocana* are of second quality. A kind of གི་ཝང *gi-waṅ* is also obtained from minerals and clay, and is of reddish-yellow colour. All these are supposed to be possessed of wonderful healing power. གི་ཝང་སྦྲང་རྩི་དང་སྦྱར་ནས་མིག་ལ་བྱུགས་ན་ས་འོག་གི་གཏེར་མཐོང་བ (*K. g.* ང *308*). *Gi-waṅ* mixed with honey, if applied to both the eyes as a medicine, will give one such a clear vision, enabling one to see all the treasures which are in the earth.

‡ གི་རི་བྷན་དྷ *Giri bhan-dha* n. of a mountainous country: *Gi-ri bhan-dhaḥi yul-gyi mthaḥi ri khoṅs-su kla-kloḥi rigs mi-ḥdra-wa bcu yod-par rgya-gar-pa dag-la grags-çiṅ* it being known to the Indians that in the mountains skirting the country of Giribandha there are ten different La-lo tribes (*Dsam.*).

གི་ལིང *gi-liṅ* a strong-bodied horse (*Sch.*).

གི་ལིན *gi-lin* a fabulous animal.

གི་ཤང་རྒྱ *Gi-çaṅ rgya* n. of a trib... Tibet.

‡ གིང་ *giṅ* किङ्गर probably a little drum, or the beating of it as an accompaniment in dancing (*Jä.*).

གིམ *gim* སྒྲ་སྙན་གྱི་གྲགས་ཞིག· *sgra-sñan-gyi grags-shig* n. of a soft musical tone. (*K. my.* ཀ *293*).

གིར་མོ *gir-mo*, *Ld.*, the Indian rupee; in *C.* it is called གོར་མོ *gor-mo* or སྒོར་མོ *sgor-mo*.

གིས *gis* instead of ཀྱིས *kyis* after a final ག or ད.

གུ *gu* 1. numerical for 63=ཧུ *hu*. 2. sign of diminutives, *e.g.*, ཁྱི་གུ *khyi-gu* a puppy; little dog. 3. extension; extent; room; space; གནས་ས་གུ་དོག *gnas sa gu-dog*, ལུང་པ་གུ་དོག *luṅ-pa gu-dog*, ལམ་གུ་དོག *lam gu-dog*, སེམས་གུ་དོག་པོ *sems gu-dog-po* narrow-minded; a narrow place, valley or road; གུ་ཡངས་པ *gu-yaṅs-pa* spacious; roomy; wide; གུ་ཡངས་པ་འདུག *gu yaṅs-pa hdug* there is much room here.

གུ་ཡངས་པོ *gu yaṅs-po*=དོགས་པ་མེད་པ *dogs-po med-pa* spacious; capacious: ས་ཆ་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sa-cha gu yaṅs-pa* a spacious, wide place: སྡོད་ས་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sdod-sa gu yaṅs-pa* a commodious residence: སེམས་གུ་ཡངས་པ *sems gu-yaṅs-pa* a broad, generous heart.

གུ་གུ་ཤ *gu-gu-ça* enamelled plates, cups, &c.; generally enamels on copper.

‡ གུ་གུལ *gu-gul* or གུག་གུལ *gug-gul*, गुग्गुल, कौशिक, पलङ्कष a costly incense, one kind of which is white, another black. It is used in medicine and its smell drives away evil spirits.

Syn. བུམ་མཁན *bum-mkhan*; འདྲེ་འཇིགས *hdre-hjigs*; ནལ་མོ་འདྲ *nal-mo hdra* (*Mṅon.*).

‡ གུ་གུལ་ཤིང *gu-gul-çiṅ* कटूकल, पलाश, पलङ्कषो *Amyris galloca* the plant from which the incense is obtained.

གུ་གེ *Gu-ge* n. of a province in the West of Tibet. Also n. of a section and school in the Sera monastery. The people of the province of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge* are called གོ་གེ་པ *Go-ge-pa*.

གུ་ཏན *Gu-tan* also called *Go-tan*, the elder grandson of ཇེན་གིས་ཁན *Jen-ghis Khan*, who invited Sakya Paṇḍita to Mongolia in order to introduce Buddhism there.

གུ་ཏི *gu-ti* in *W.* deaf (*Jä.*).

‡ གུ་ཎ་མི་ཏྲ *Gu-ṇa mi-tra* गुणमित्र a Buddhist monk about whom mention is made in the *Phar-phyin* section of the sacred books of Tibet.

གུ་སུལ *gu-sul* (for རལ་གུ་སུལ་མ *ral-gu sul-ma*) hair-pendants of precious stones of women in Tibet: མོ་རང་གི་རལ་གུ་སུལ་ཕུད་ནས་ཕུལ taking off her hair-ornaments, she offered them (*A.* ཀ *102.*).

གུ་ཡར *gu-yar* in *W.* slowly; gently; without noise (*Sch.*).

གུ་ཡུ *gu-yu* पारद quick-silver.

གུ་ཡོག *Gu-yog* 1. བྱའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག *byaḥi rgyal-po shig* n. of a king of birds (*K. my.* *18*). 2. n. of the second son of Jengis Khan, who ruled over Eastern Mongolia.

‡ གུ་རུ *gu-ru* गुरु spiritual teacher; a teacher; father-confessor; བླ་མ *bla-ma*, སློབ་དཔོན *slob-dpon*. Often in Milarapa.

གུ་རུ་མཚན་བརྒྱད་ *Gu-ru mtshan-brgyad* the eight manifestations of the Great Teacher; also the eight names of Padma Sambhava.

གུ་རུག *gu-rug* 1. in *Ld.* a colt or foal of an ass (*Jä.*). 2. n. of a celebrated lama who was tutor to *Rog Çes-rab*.

གུ་ལང་ *gu-lañ* n. of a deity propitiated by mothers (in Tibet) for the well-being of their children. According to some this deity blesses mothers with children.

གུ་ལིང་ *gu-liñ* 1. pure gold picked out from a mine. 2. also spelt གུ་གླིང་ *gu-gliñ*, gold embroidered cloth or silk: གུ་གླིང་གི་ཆོས་གོས་གཅིག་ཕུལ་ནས having presented a religious garment of embroidered silk (to him).

གུ་ལེ *gu le* in *W.* for ག་ལེ *ga-le* slowly; softly; gently.

‡ གུ་ཤྲི *Gu-çri* said to be a corrupt form of the Chinese title of *Kauçiri*, which is conferred on Buddhist monks and religious men, but it is evidently the corruption of the Sanskrit title of *gau-çri*, the lord of religion or *guṇa-çri*: in Tibetan ཡོན་ཏན་དཔལ *yon-tan-dpal*, the blessed, learned or talented one. In Mongolian *Kau-çri* signifies a *Paṇḍit* or a learned man.

གུ་ཤྲི་སོག་པོ *Gu-çri sog-po* Gus'ri the Mongolian, in Tib. called གུ་ཤྲི་བསྟན་འཛིན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Gu-sri bstan-hdsin chos-rgyal*, the *Dsuñgarian* Chief, who conquered Tibet and established the supremacy of the Dalai Lama in 1643 A.D. over all Tibet; also an *Œleuth* Mongolian who belonged to Gus'ri's nneɪs.

གུ་སུ *gu-su* occurs in (*Vai. kar.*) a garment, dress (*Jä.*).

གུག་གུ་བཙན *gug-gu, bçan* an oblation cup: གུག་གུ་བཙན་ནི་ཧོར་གྱི་ཏིང་ལས་ལོད *gug-gu bçan-ni Hor-gyi tiñ las lod* this name is now applied to enamelled cups made in China (*Ñg.*).

‡ གུག་གུལ *gug-gul*, v. གུ་གུལ *gu-gul*.

གུག་པ *gug-pa* 1. དུད་པ *dud-pa*, དད་པས་གུག་པ *dad-pas gug-pa* བཏུད་པས bent as in reverence, to bend in salutation: གུག་བཟས *gug-bzas* with humility, humbleness, modesty. 2. In *W.* to rub or scratch gently; to tickle.

གུག་གུག *gug-gug* bend low: མགོ་ལུས་གུག་གུག་གསུམ་གྱིས་ཕྱག་བྱས *mgo-lus gug-gug gsum-gyis phyag-byas* he saluted thrice, bending low his head and body.

གུག་གེ་བ *gug-ge-wa* bent; bent downwards (of leaves) (*Vai. sñ.*), v. གུག་པ *gug-pa*.

གུག་སྲང་ *gug-srañ* weight of gold according to the standard formerly used in the province of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*, a *Srañ* or ounce of གུ་གེ *Gu-ge*: གསེར་གུག་སྲང་གསུམ་བརྒྱ་ཕུལ་ནས having presented gold of the weight of 300 ounces (of *Gu-ge*) (*A.* 79).

གུང་ I: *Guñ* an imperial title, belonging to the second class of nobility in China; it is second only to the distinction of *Wang* or Prince, and is very much prized in Tibet. The recipient wears a ruby button and three plumes of the peacock.

གུང་ II: गिरिगिल् variously applied (1) to a species of leopard-cat found in Tibet.

which is smaller than the Himalayan leopard, and (2) to the broad-headed tiger of Central Asia, kharakula of the Mongols, which lives in the forests of the Amur and of North-Western China. The flesh of latter is used in paralysis, and also as an antidote against evil spirits.

གུང་ III: the middle; central; also generally the meridian; noon; midday; as well as, less frequently, midnight; ཉིན་གུང་ *ñin-guṅ* midday; noon; མཚན་གུང་ midnight.

གུང་ལ *guṅ-la* in the middle: སྟོད་ཀྱི་གུང་ནས་ཐོན *stod-kyi guṅ-nas thon* taken or come out of the middle of Upper Tibet.

གུང་དུ་བྱེད་པ *guṅ-du byed-pa* to divide through middle; to dissect anatomically; དབྱར་གྱི་གུང་ལ *dbyar-gyi guṅ-la* in the middle of summer; ནམ་གྱི་གུང་ལ *nam-gyi guṅ-la* at the midnight hour; the middle watch of night.

གུང་རྒྱལ *Guṅ-rgyal* n. of one of the early kings of Tibet (*Yig.*).

གུང་ཇ *guṅ-ja* midday tea; also the religious service conducted in a Buddhist monastery at midday when tea is served to the congregated monks.

གུང་གཉིས *guṅ-gñis* the two middle times, midday and midnight.

གུང་ཐང་ *Guṅ-thaṅ* lit. central plain, n. of a part of Ngāri Khorsum; n. of a monastery in Ngāri.

ཁབ་གུང་ཐང་ district of Gungthang in western Tsang, the birth-place of *Nag-tsho Lo-tsa-wa Tshul-khrims rgyal-wa*, who brought Atiśa to Tibet.

གུང་ཐང་འཇམ་དབྱངས *Guṅ-thaṅ Ḥjam-dbyaṅs* n. of an incarnate Lama of Amdo, who became the high priest of *Tashi Gomaṅ* monastery of Amdo and erected a lofty chorten-temple 360 feet high; and founded a monastery with a library containing 20,000 block-print volumes.

གུང་ཐང་རྩ་འི་ཀོ་རོན *Guṅ-thaṅ Rtsaḥi ko ron* the birth-place of *Milaraspa* the poet and saint.

གུང་པ *guṅ-pa*=འབྲིང་པོ *ḥbriṅ-po* मध्यम the second of three brothers; the middle one.

གུང་འབབ་པ *guṅ ḥbab-pa* to take rest at noon on a journey; གུང་ཚིགས *guṅ-tshigs* dinner (*Sch.*).

གུང་མཛུབ *guṅ-ḥdsug* मध्यमा also *guṅg-mo*, the middle finger.

གུང་རི་གུང་བཙན *Guṅ-ri guṅ-btsan* the son and successor of King ཁྲི་སྲོང་ལྡེ་བཙན *Khri-sroṅ ldeḥu-btsan* who reigned in Tibet about 733 A.D.

གུང་ལ་ཕུག *guṅ-la phug* or གུང་དམར་ལ་ཕུག *guṅ dmar-la phug* carrot.

གུང་མཚམས་ལ་འགྲོ་བ *guṅ-zaṅs la ḥgro-wa* to take a walk about midday, also generally to take a walk གུང་ལོན *guṅ-lon* at noon.

གུད *gud* 1. slope; declivity (*Cs.*). 2. separation; solitude; seclusion (*Sch.*).

གུད་དུ *gud-du*=ལོགས་སུ་སྒེར་དུ *logs suḥam sger-du* aside; apart: ཡང་ཇོ་བོས་ཕྱག་དར་སྟོན་པ་གུད་དུ་གསུངས་པ again *Joḅo* spoke to *Phyag-dar ston-pa* while alone in a solitary place (*A. 5*).

གུད་དུ་འཁོར་བ *gud-du ḥkhor-wa* 1. to place aslant or to one side; གུད་དུ་གཡེགས་པ *gud-du gyegs-pa* to separate (*Jä.*), disperse. 2. to buy dear, at a loss; synonymous with གུན་གོད *gun-god*; in *Lad.* heavy or thick of hearing; གུད་ནག *gud-nag* quite deaf; deaf as a post. 3. གུད་དུ་བཞག་པ *gud-du ḥjug-pa*= ལོགས་སུ་བཞག་པ *logs-su ḥzhag-pa* or གུད་དུ་བཞག་པ

shan-du ḅoug-pa to humiliate; deprecate; to place in a false or inferior position.

གུད་པ *gud-pa*=བགུད་པ *ḅgud-pa*.

གུད་པོ *gud-po* dear; expensive, v. རྒུད་པོ *rgud-po*.

གུན *gun* loss; damage: ང་ལ་གུན་ཕོག *ṅa-la gun-phog* in *W.* I have suffered loss (prop. damage h[illegible] come to me) (*Jä.*). གུན་སྐོང་བ to make u[illegible] a loss: གཞན་ཡུལ་རྣམས་ནང་གང་ནས་ཀྱང་ང་རྒྱལ་གྱིས་ཉིན་རེ་བཞིན་གུན་སྐོང་ངོ in all other places, on the other hand, they out of pride almost daily tried to replenish their loss (*Ḥbrom.* [illegible]).

གུན་དུམ *gun-dum* a bottle-shaped or cylindrical basket for fruit in *Ld.* (perhaps akin to *rkon-pa*) (*Jä.*).

གུན་པོ *gun-po* in *Ld.* expensive; dear.

གུམ་སྟེ *gum-ste*=ཤི་ནས *çi-nas* or ཤི་སྟེ *çi-ste* having died or been dead: དེ་ནས་ཡུན་མི་རིང་བར་བྲམ་ཟེ་གུམ་སྟེ *de-nas yun mi-riṅ war Bram-ze gum-ste* then, not long after, the Brāhman having died (*Ḥbrom. 168*).

གུམ་པ *gum-pa*, v. འགུམ་པ *ḥgum-pa*.

གུར *gur* वस्त्रगृह, पटकुटी, गुडाकार a tent; also a house made of hay or straw or grass; ཉལ་གུར *ñal-gur* a sleeping tent; བཞུགས་གུར *ḅshugs-gur* a tent used by a great man for his residence; གུར་ཡོལ *gur-yol* the ceiling of a tent; གུར་ཁེབས *gur-khebs* the cover or canopy; རས་གུར *ras-gur* tent of cotton cloth; རྒྱལ་གུར *rgyal-gur* royal pavilion; དམག་གུར *dmag-gur* a military tent; གུར་མཆོག *gur-mchog* a magnificent tent; གུར་ཐག *gur-thag* tent robes; གུར་བེར *gur-ber* in *W.*, or གུར་ཤིང *gur-çiṅ*, the tent poles; གུར་ཐོག *gur-thog* the upper covering or outer-fly of a tent; ཐབ་གུར *thab-gur* hearth-tent; that which is used as a kitchen; གུར་གྱི་ཤམ་བུ *gur-gyi çam-bu* the outer canopy-like cover of a tent; the upper part of a double tent; གུར་ཕུར *gur-phur* the pegs or pins used for pitching a tent. གུར་གཞོལ *gur-gshol* the walls of a tent; གུར་གླད *gur-glad* the top or crown of a tent; the passage for the smoke out of a tent; གུར་འགྲམ *gur-ḥgram* lattice in the side of a tent; གུར་ལྕམ *gur-lcam* stakes supporting the roof of a tent (*Sch.*).

གུར་ཁང *gur-khaṅ* the imaginary pavilion or mansion of the gods, which is formed in the sky, canopied by rain-bows, walled by rays of light, supported by diamond posts and carpetted with variegated clouds, for the use of the gods when they come to witness religious entertainments or performances of the pious on this earth.

གུར་གྱི་མགོན་པོ *Gur-gyi mgon-po* a divinity of the Sakya-pa School.

གུར་དྲག *Gur-drag* n. of a Buddhist deity of the Sakya-pa School.

གུར་ནག *gur-nag* those of the black tent, or the Black-tent Mongols; གུར་དཀར *gur-dkar* the White-tent tribes of Mongolia; སྒོད་གུར *sgod-gur* the tent used by itinerant mendicants or *Shamans*.

གུར་པ་གྲྭ་ཚང *gur-pa grva-tshaṅ* a Buddhist congregation at རྒྱང་རྩེ *Gyaṅ-tse*.

གུར་ལྤགས *gur-lpags* a perforated skin; a hide full of holes (*Sch.*).

གུར་སེར *gur-ser* the tribe of the Mongols who used to live in yellow tents. The Tāranātha Lama of Urga (Tah Khureh) in Mongolia still uses the yellow tent.

གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* or གུར་ཀུམ *gur-kum* कुङ्कुम, काश्मीरज saffron, crocus, marigold.

alendula, and similar yellow flowers (*Jä.*): གུར་གུམ་མཆིན་ནད་ཀུན་སེལ་རྩ་ཁ་སྡོམ *gur-gum mchin-nad kun sel rtsa kha sdom* saffron cures liver-disorders and contracts the surface of the bowels (*Rtsii.*). There are three kinds of saffron known to the Tibetans; བལ་པོ་གུར་གུམ *Bal-po gur-gum* the saffron of Nepal; ཁ་ཆེ་གུར་གུམ *kha-che gur-gum* the Kashmir saffron, which is the best, and ཟི་ལང་ཟུ or ཟི་ལང་ཀ, that is brought from distant regions (Spice-islands).

Syn. ཚིམ་བྱེད་དམར *tshim byed dmar*; འདབ་བརྒྱ་བ *hdab brgya-wa*; རྫིང་དྲུང་སྐྱེས *rdsiṅ druṅ skyes*; མེ་ཏོག་དོན་ཅན *me-tog don-can*; ཀུན་ནས་འཁུམས *kun-nas hkhums*; མེ་ཏོག་ཉི་མ *me-tog ñi-ma*; ཕྲ་མ་ཅན *phra-ma-can*; ཁ་ཆེ་སྐྱེས *kha-che-skyes*; དྲི་ཞིམ *dri-zhim*; ལུས་དམར *lus-dmar*; མེའི་རྩེ་མོ *mehi rtse-mo*; བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed*; འཁུང་བྱེད *hkhuṅ-byed*; མཆོག་ལྡན *mchog-ldan*; དཔའ་བོ་བརྟན་པ *dpah-po brtan-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཀུར་ཀུར *gur-gur* in *Ld.* a small churn used for preparing tea. (*Jä.*)

ཀུར་ཏིག *gur-tig* a kind of drug used for healing or drawing sores, &c.; རྨ་གས་རྩ་ཚད་མཁྲིས་ནད་སེལ *rma gas rtsa tshad mkhris nad-sel* it inflames sores, cures bilious fever.

ཀུལ་ཀུལ *gul-gul* a quaking; shaken as if by a strong wind: ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྟང་སྟབས་མཛད་པས་ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་གཅིག་གུལ་གུལ་བྱུང་སྐད *khro-bohi stań-stabs mdsad-pas yul chen-po gcig gul-gul byuń skad* It is said that because they assumed the attitude of a wrathful deity, a great country trembled (as if by an earthquake).

ཀུལ་ནག *gul-nag*, lit. the black གུ་གུལ *gu-gul* or གུག་གུལ་ནག་པོ *gug-gul nag-po*, n. of a medicine.

གུས་པ *gus-pa* श्रद्धा, सम्भ्रम, आदर, भक्ति गौरव, अभिवादन, गौरवं, समाद्रि, नम्र, मान, sbst. humility, respect, reverence, devotion; also adj. respectful, devout; very common in the phrase *gus-pas phyag btshal-lo*, saluted with reverence; མ་གུས་པ *ma-gus-pa* unsubmissive, undevout; གུས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ *gus-pa daṅ bcas-pa* सगौरव respectfully; with dignity and honour; གུས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *gus-par hgyur-wa* to be respectful; to humble one-self (*Cs.*) ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་གྱིས་གུས་པས་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ I offer salutation reverentially with the three—my heart, speech and body: གུས་པ་ཆེན་པོས་བསྟེན་པར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས *gus-pa chen-pos bsten-par byin-gyis-rlobs* may the blessing be granted to maintain the greatest devotion. གུས་པར་བསྒྲིམ་པ *gus-par bsgrim-pa* to behave with respect; གུས་པར་ཉན *gus-par ñan* शुश्रूषा to serve or attend respectfully; to listen with respect; གུས་པར་བྱེད་པ to regard.

གུས་པོ *gus-po* in *C.* and *W.* expensive, costly, dear, v. གུད་པོ *gud-po* or རྒུད་པོ *rgud-po*.

གུས་སོ *gus-so* सम्मति becomes very dear; respects; worships.

གེ *ge* num. for 93.

གེ་བ *ge-wa* is an auxiliary particle signifying did (emphatically): ཡ་སོའི་མཆེ་བས་བྲང་ཁ་ནོན་མ་སོའི་མཆེ་བས་དཔྲལ་བ་ན་ཡར་ལ་ལྷག་གེ་བ *ya-sohi mche-was braṅ kha non, ma-sohi mche-was dpral-wa na yar-la lhag ge-wa* by the upper tusk he pressed on his breast, by his lower tusk he opened asunder up to the forehead (*Hbrom. 139*).

གེ་ར *Ge-ra* n. of a country: གེ་རའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞེས་པ་འང་བྱུང་འདུག *Ge-rahi rgyal-po zhes-pahaṅ byuṅ-hdug* also there was one, called the King of གེར *Ge-ra* (*K. du.* ཀ *281*).

གེ་ར་ལྷ་པ *Ge-ra lha-pa* name of a Tibetan chief, said to have descended from the royal line of kings, *i.e.*, from *Sroñ-btsan sgam-po*, and belonging to a place called གེ་ར་ལྷ *Ge-ra lha* situated to the east of Lhasa on the Yaru Tsang-po beyond Chethang.

གོ་ཤ *go-ça* a kerchief for the head hanging down behind from the shoulders.

‡ གེ་སར I: *ge-sar* कुसुमकिञ्जल्क, केसरं, किञ्जल्क, काश्मीरज, पिशुन saffron, the corolla of a flower. There are three kinds of གེ་སར *ge-sar* viz:—ན་ག་གེ་སར *na-ga ge-sar* नागकेसर, པུཥ་པ་གེ་སར *pus-pa ge-sar* पुष्पकेसर, and པད་མ་གེ་སར *pad-ma ge-sar* पद्मकेसर (*Mil.*). Acc. to *Cs.* གེ་སར is a flower; it is said to grow in Nepal and is called པད་མ་གེ་སར *pad-ma ge-sar*; acc. to *Sch.* pistil, but like ཟེ་འབྲུ *ze-hbru* it signifies undoubtedly the organs of fructification in general.

‡ གེ་སར II: *Ge-sar* n. of a powerful king ruling in Shensi in China, who on account of his martial valour was deified and raised to the position of the God of War. There are various accounts of him. The people of Kham in Tibet own him for their national war-god, while the Mongolians say that གེ་སར *Ge-sar* was a king of Mongolia. According to some authors, he lived in the 7th century A.D. According to the collection of heroic songs called the རྒྱལ་དྲུང *Rgyal-druñ*, King *Gé-sar* lived in the 8th century A.D. His origin is, however, lost in myth.

གེ་སར་གྱི་སྒྲུང *ge-sar-gyi sgruñ* stories from the works called གླིང་དང་ཇང *Liñg* and *Jañg*; also extracts from the fabulous history of Ge-sar.

གེ་སར་ཅན *ge-sar-can* केसर the lotus flower; the filament of a lotus.

གེ་སར་དམར་པོ *ge-sar dmar-po*, གླུ་ཤིང *glu-çiñ*, Nāga Vṛkṣa (*Mñon.*).

གོ་ཧྱ *go-hya*, གནས *gnas* a secret abode—used as གསང་སྐད *gsañ-skad* (a mystic word) in the *Tantra* (*K.* ཀ *g. 215*).

གེགས *gegs*=འགགས *gags* विघ्न, प्रतिबन्ध hindrance; stoppage; obstacle: གེགས་ཆགས *gegs-chags*=བར་ཆད *bar-chad* interruption by an accident; danger; ཐེ་ཚོམ་དང་གེགས་སེལ་བ to remove doubts and hindrances (*Mil.*); གེགས་བྱེད་བགེགས a malignant spirit causing mischief or impediments; ཆོས་མཛད་ཕོངས་པ་གེགས་བྱེད་པ to hinder effectually religious doings; སངས་རྒྱས་མི་ཐོབ་པའི་གེགས་བཞི four obstacles to the attainment of Buddhahood: ཐོབ་པའི་གྲོགས་འགྲོའམ་གེགས་སུ་འགྲོ *thob-pahi grogs hgroham gegs-su hgro* will you help me or hinder me in obtaining; འགྲུབ་པའི་གེགས *hgrub-pahi gegs* impediment to the attainment of perfection.

✝ གེལ་པ *gel-pa* the trunk of a tree with a spiral top: གེལ་བ་ནི་ཤིང་ཕྱུང་ངམ་རྩ་བ་སྦོམ་ཤིང་རྩེ་མོ་རྒྱས་པ *gel-wa ni çiñ phuñ ñam rtsa-wa sbom çiñ rtse-mo rgyas-pa* the term *gelwa* is when the stem or thick roots of a tree grow into a branching top.

གེལ་ཤིང *gel-çiñ* ཀམ a log; a post.

གེན་དར་པ *Gein-dar-pa* བྱའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་གི་མིང n. of a king of birds. (*K. my.* ཀ, *18*)

གོ I: *go* 1. numerical sign for 123. 2. abbr. for དགུ་བཅུ *dgu-bcu* in the nineties; གོ་གཅིག *go-gcig* 91; also གོ་གཉིས *go-gñis* 92, etc.

གོ II:=in mystic language ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-mchog* यूथप, नायक, ཁྱུ the chief of a herd or company (*K. g.* ཁ, *28*).

གོ III: 1. place; room; space (prob. = གུ *gu*); in this sense it is used in མཚམས་མེད་པར *mtshams med-par*, without intermediate space, *i.e.*, close together, continuous: འབྲུ་སྣ་ཚོགས་གོ་མཚམས་མེད་པར་སྐྱེས *hbru sna-tshogs go mtshams med-par skyes* grain of every kind grew densely, luxuriantly: གོ་མཚམས་མེད་པར་གང་བ *go-mtshams med-par gaṅ-wa* closely filled. An important compound of *go* is found in གོ་ཆོད *go-chod*, the space is cut off, or filled, *i.e.*, the matter is done with, settled; satisfaction has been made; colloq. also I have got enough; I am full: དེས་རྒྱལ་བའི་གོ་མི་ཆོད་པ *des rgyal-wahi go-mi chod-pa* by this the victory has not yet been fully decided: ཐོས་བསམ་སྒོམ་གསུམ་གྱི་གོ་ཆོད *thos-bsam sgom gsum-gyi go-chod* there is intermission of hearing; thinking; meditation: ཁྱེད་ལ་གོ་མི་ཆོད་པའི་ཆོས *khyed-la go-mi-chod pahi chos* doctrine not satisfactory to you: བུ་ཚབ་ང་སྤྱུགས་ཅི་ཕྱིར་གོ་མི་ཆོད *bu-tshab ṅa spyugs ci-phyir go-mi-chod* why should it not be sufficient that I be banished instead of my son? 2. place, position, rank, condition of life: ཕའི་གོར *pha-yi gor* in the place of his father; གོ་ནས *go-nas* according to; in proportion to (*Jä.*): གོ་རྒས་ན *go rgas-na* when rank and dignity are grown old and gone; when the position in life has been lost: ང་ཡི་གོ་འདུག that is my place; my business. 3. a way, a space, in the more general sense: སྤྲིན་གྱི་གོ་བར་ཕྱེ་ནས་བྱོན *sprin-gyi go-war phye-nas byon* have come parting the clouds: ཨ་མའི་གོ་ན *a-mahi go na* at the place of my mother; with my mother (*Jä.*). གོ་ལྡོག་པ *go ldog-pa* to change place, especially to turn to the contrary (*Sch.*); ནད་གོ *nad-go* the seat of disease (*Sch.*).

གོ་སྐབས *go-skabs* अवकाश, काल, अन्तर, अवसर, क्षण interval; leisure; space; opportunity; in the meanwhile: བར་མཚམས [illegible] occasionally with companion words *go-skabs* signifies slowly, at leisure, or in power; just at the time: བདེ་བར་བསྡད་པའི་གོ་སྐབས་མེད *bde-war bsdad-pahi go skabs-med* there is no chance of my sitting at ease: དེ་ཕྱིར་བདག་ལ་གོ་སྐབས་སྩལ་དུ་གསོལ *de-phyir bdag-la go-skabs stsal-du gsol* (*A. 16*) therefore I pray for leave to avail myself of this opportunity.

གོ་སྐལ *go-skal* the share or portion due to a person in accordance to his rank (*Jä.*).

གོ་ཁང་ *go-khaṅ*, གོ་ཆའི་ཁང་པ *go-chahi khaṅ-pa* arsenal (*Schr.*).

གོ་ཁྲབ = གོ་ཆ་དང་ཁྲབ *go-cha daṅ krab* coat of mail with helmet; armour, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་གྱོན་པ *go-gyon-pa*, གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa* to wear a coat of mail, etc.; to put on war dress.

Syn. གོ་བགོས *go-bgos*; གཡུལ་གྱི་ཆས་ཞུགས་པ *gyul gyi chas shugs-pa*; ཡ་ལད་བགོས *ya-lad bgos* (*Mṅon.*).

གོ་གྲལ *go-gral* or གོ་གྲས *go-gras* rank; dignity (*Cs.*).

གོ་བགོས་པ *go-bgos pa* [illegible] the act of equipping or arraying: = གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa* to equip with armour; put on harness, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་ཙ *go-ca*, v. གོ་ཆ *go-cha*.

གོ་ཆ *go-cha* कवच, वर्म, [illegible], संनाह, [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] armour; harness; gear; implements; tools; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཀྱི་གོ་ཆ *bkra-sis-kyi go-cha* the implement of good luck; an amulet.

Syn. ཡ་ལད *ya-lad*; མཚོན་སྐྱོབ; *mtshon-skyob*; ལུས་སྐྱོབ *lus-skyob*; ལུས་བསྲུང *lus-sruṅ*; ལྕགས་གོས *lchags-gos*; ཁུབ་ཅན *khub-can*; ཁྲ་བ་ཅན

dra-wa can; འཁྲུག་གོས *hkhrug-gos*; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་འགོ་བ *lcags-kyi hgo-wa*; ཁྲབ *khrab*; རྨོག *rmog*; མགོ་སྐྱོབ *mgo skyob*; རྨོག་ཞུ *rmog-shu*; ལྕགས་ཞུ *lcogs-shu*; རྨོག་ཐུར *rmog-thur*; ཁྱུང་ཐུར་ཅན *khyuñ-thur can*; གོ་ཁྲབ *go-khrab* (*Mñon.*).

གོ་ཆ་གྱོན་པ *go-cha gyon-pa*, v. གོ་གྱོན་པ *go gyon-pa* or གོ་བགོས་པ *go bgos-pa*.

* གོ་ཆ་དང་བཅས *go-cha dañ bcas* **বতুল** (*Schr.*; *Kálác. T. 139*) with a ball.

* གོ་ཆའི་སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *go-chahi Skrag byed-ma.* (*22 B.*) (*Schr.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་བསྐྱེད་བྱེད་མ *go-chahi Bskyad-byed-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*22 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྟ་མཆོག *go-chahi Rta-mchog.* (*Schr.*) (*21 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཉི་མ *go-chahi Rdo-rje ñi-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*20 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *go-chahi Rdo-rje sems-dpah.* (*19 B.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྣམ་སྣང *go-chahi Rnam-snañ.* (*19 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་པད་མ་གར་དབང *go-chahi Pad-ma gar-dwañ.* (*Schr.*) (*20 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་རྨོངས་བྱེད་མ, *go-chahi Rmoñs-byed-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*22 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་ཙནྡི་ཀ *go-chahi Tsan-di ka.* (*Schr.*) (*23 A.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་གཤིན་རྗེ་མ *go-chahi Gçin-rje-ma.* (*Schr.*) (*21 C.*)

* གོ་ཆའི་ཧེ་རུ་ཀ་ནག་པོ *go-chahi He-ru-ka nag-po.* (*Schr.*) (*20 B.*)

གོ་ཆོད་པོ *go-chod-po*=ཕན་ཐོགས་པོ *phan-thog-po* useful; serviceable. ལས་དོན་གང་བྱེད་ཀྱང་བསྒྲུབ་ནུས་པའམ་མཐར་ཕྱིན་པའི་མི་ལ་གོ་ཆོད་པོ་ཟེར *las don gañ-byed kyañ bsgrub-nus paham mthar phyin-pahi mi-la go-chod-po ser* the term *go-chod-po* is applied to a man who is successful or who accomplishes any business or duty successfully: མི་འདི་གོ་ཆོད་དམ *mi-hdi go chod-dam* will this man be of service? (*A. 127*).

གོ་སྙོད *go-sñod* **कलौंजी** cummin seed (*Zam. 24*).

‡ གོ་དཱ་བ་རི *go-dā wa-ri* the Godavari river. ཐུགས་ཀྱི་གནས་བརྐྱད་ཀྱི་གཅིག་བེ་ཏཱའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་ལྷོ་ཐག་ཉེ་སར་ཡོད, ཧོ་མའི་ཆུ་མིག་སོགས་གནས་ཡ་མཚན་ཅན་མང *thugs-kyi gnas brkyad kyi-gcig, be-tahi yul-gyi lho-thag ñe sar-yod, ho-mahi chu-mig sogs gnas-ya mtshan-can mañ* Godâvari, one of the holy rivers of Southern India, a place on its bank near Vidharva where there is spirit-symbol of Buddha. It contains a milky spring (*Dsam. 36*).

‡ གོ་དམ་བཱ *go-dam bā* n. of a drug

Syn. ཡངས་པ་ཅན *yañs-pa can*; རི་མོ་ཅན *ri-mo can*; བ་གླང་མིག *ba-glañ mig*; མཆོག་སྦྱིན་མ *mchog sbyin-ma*; དབང་པོ་བཀྲ་བ *dbañ-po bkra-wa*; ཀམ་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *kam-ka chen-po* (*Mñon.*).

གོ་བདེ་བ *go-bde-wa* simple; easy; that which is easily understood: གོ་བདེ་བ་ལ་བསམ་ནས་དཔེར་བརྗོད་ན *go-bde-wa la bsam-nas dper-bjod na* he uttered an example with a view to make it easily understood (*Situ. 101*).

+ གོ་འདུན *go-hdun*, defined as སྣ་ཚོགས་སམ་གང་མོས་པ *sna-tshogs-sam, gañ mos-pa* what you like of different kinds.

གོ་འདྲིས་ཁྱེར་བ *go-hdris khyer-wa*=དགའ་པོ་ཉེ་བ་བྱེད་པ to be friendly; intimate (*A. 145*).

* གོ་ད *go-da* **गौतमहेम**; གོ་ད་འཕེལ་བྱེད *Go-da hphel-byed* n. pr. (*Schr.*) (*Tā. 2, 82*).

གོ་འཕང *go-hphañ*=གོ་གནས rank; place; position: རྣམ་མཁྱེན་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་གོ་འཕང་ཐོབ་པར་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས *rnam-mkhyen sañs-rgyas kyi go-hphañ thob-par byin-gyis brlabs* may the blessing be accorded me to gain the rank of an omniscient Buddha (*Mil.*).

གོ་བ *go-wa* to understand; to perceive mentally: དང་པོ་པཎྜི་ཏ་ཀུན་གྱི་གོ་བ་བྱུང *dañ-po pan-ḍi-ta kun-gyi go wa byuñ* first of all it was understood by all the Pandita.

གོ་བ་ཅན་ *go-wa can* = མཁས་པ a learned, clear-headed person; གོ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མི་རྣམས wise men.

གོ་བོ *go-ho* or བྱ་གོ་བོ *hya-go-ho* a kind of vulture: གོ་བོའི་གྲེ་བས་ཤ་སྣ་ཞུ་བ་དང་, མ་ཞུ་བའི་རིགས་རྣམས་ཞུ་བར་བྱེད *go-wohi gre-was ça-sna shu-wa dan, ma-shu-wahi rigs-rnams hju-war byed* the larynx of the vulture causes indigestible meat and different kinds of food which are not digested, to become digested (*Sman.*).

གོ་བྱེད *go-byed* acc. to *Jä.* is a quality of the air.

གོ་བསློག *go-hslog* (*go-dog*) = གོ་ལོག *go-log* misunderstand; misapprehend; to attach a wrong meaning (*Situ. 110*).

‡ གོ་ཡུ *go-yu* (Beng. গুয়া) areca nut: གོ་ཡུ་སོ་ཡི་བཅུད་ཀྱི་མཆོག་ཏུ་མཁལ་ནད་སེལ areca nut is the best essence for the tee h and cures kidney disease (*Sman.*).

+ གོ་ར *go-ra* = བཙོན་ར *htson-ra* jail; prison.

གོ་རིམ *go-rim* order, arrangement: གོ་རིམ་དང་མཐུན་པར་རྣམ་པར་བཀོད་པས have arranged it so as to agree with the order of things, etc. (*Situ. 101*).

+ གོ་རེ *go-re* = རྫོགས་པ *rdsogs-pa* perfected; finished; completed.

+ གོ་རེ་ལོང་ *go-re lon* = མངག་གཞུག་པ *mnag gshug-pa* or རང་དབང་མེད་པ *ran-dwan med-pa* spontaneously; as a matter of course; without power to exert one's self in any matter; necessarily (*K. du.* ཕ *175*).

གོ་ལ *go-la*, རྒྱ་ནག་གི་སྲ་རྩིའི་རྒྱུ་སེང་གི་ཁུ་བ *rgya-nag gi sra-rtsihi rgyu-se çin-gi khu-wa* 1. a kind of gum, prob. acacia imported to Tibet from China; ashes which have burnt without ignition. 2. མཆོད་བུ་ཅེས་འབྱུང་བའི་ཐལ་བ lime of burnt shell or cowries. 3. the areca nut brought from the sub-Himalayan district or from India is called སྨན་གོ་ལ *sman go-la*, *i.e.*, the globular medicine; རྒྱ་གར་གོ་ཡུ *rgya-gar go-yu* the Indian areca nut, or མོན་གོ་ཡུ, areca nut from the sub-Himalaya; these two are called སྨན་གོ་ལ *sman-go-la* (*Sman.*).

གོ་ལའི་རླུང *go-lahi-rlun* ཉི་ཟླ་སྐར་མ་སྐར་འཁྱམ་བ་རི་རླུང་ཞིག་ཞེང the wind which, acc. to Tibetan astronomers, keeps the sun and the stars moving in space: ཕོབས་ཚོགས་ཀྱང་གོ་ལའི་རླུང་འགྲོས་ལྟར་བགོག་མེད་དུ་ཞུ *phobs-tshogs kyan Go-lahi rlun-hgros ltar hgog-med-du shu* your letters should also be without let or hindrance, like the wind which keeps the heavenly bodies always in motion (*Yig. k. 87*).

གོ་ལེ *go-le* = ག་ལེ *ga-le* or དལ་པོ *dal-po* slowly.

གོ་ཕ *go-pa*, ཨོ་རྒྱན་ལམ་བར་གྱི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a town in the way to Udyāna, prob. in Ancient Kabul (*S. Lam. 17.*).

གོ་ལོག *go-log* the reverse; opposite to what was; back again; also for གོ་ས་ལོག་པ *go-sa log-pa* degraded; position changed as in the case of a superior officer subordinated, or an inferior officer promoted to a higher position:—དཔོན་པོ་གཡོག *dpon-po gyog* master made a subordinate or servant, or གཡོག་པོ་དཔོན *gyog-po dpon*, a servant raised to the position of a master; ཕན་པར་སྨྲས་པ་ལ་གནོད་པར་གོ་བ་ལྟ་བུ *phan-par smras-pa la gnod-par go-wa lta-bu* to take a useful advice as intended for mischief; also སྦྱིན་པ་གོ་ལོག opposed to charity or misunderstand charity; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་གོ་ལོག reversing, misinterpreting character or morality; བཟོད་པ་གོ་ལོག *hzod-pa go-log*, བརྩོན་འགྲུས་གོ་ལོག *hrtson-hgrus go-log* to misunderstand one's forbearance or industry; བསམ་གཏན་གོ་ལོག performance of the wrong *Dhyāna*; ཤེས་རབ་གོ་ལོག perverse or distorted knowledge or wisdom; སྙིང་རྗེ་གོ་ལོག *snin-rje go-log* tired of showing sympathy or compassion; བྱམས་པ་གོ་ལོག *byams-pa go-log* tired of loving.

གོ་ས *go-sa*, = གོ་གནས or གོ་གནས་ rank; office; dignity: བླ་མ་མཁན་པོ་རྒྱལ་བློན་སོགས་ཀྱི་གོ་ས་ལྟ་བུ་ལ *bla-ma mkhan-po rgyal-blon sogs-kyi go-sa lta-bu-la* like unto the position of the lamas, professors, officers, etc.

‡ གཽ་ཏ་མ *gau-ta-ma* = གོའུ་ཏ་མ *Gohu-ta-ma* རིགས་རུས་ཀྱི་མིང་། गौतम n. of a family in Ancient India (*K. du.* 5 *133*); n. of Buddha S'ākyamuni.

གོག *gog* in *W.* for གོང་པོ *goń-po* a lump.

གོག་ཐལ *gog-thal* ashes; burnt fragments.

གོག་པ *gog-pa* 1. to crawl. 2. to crumble off; to scale off (of the plaster of a wall) (*Jä.*).

གོག་པོ *gog-po* = ཞིག་རལ་བྱུང་བ *shig-ral byuń-wa* or ཉམས་ཆག་བྱུང་བ *ñams-chag byuń-wa* dilapidated; damaged; in ruins; worn out: ལྷ་ཁང་གོག་པོ a temple in ruins: མཆོད་རྟེན་གོག་པོ a chorten in ruins: ཁ་ཅིག་གོག་པོ་འགྲོ་ཙམ་ན་འཆི་བ་ཡང་ཡོད there are some who even die worn out when they crawl about (as little children) (*Khrid. 18*).

* གོ་བཟློག་ལྷན་སྐྱེས *go-bzlog lhan-skyes* (*Schr.*) (*80 A.*).

* གོ་ལའི་རི་མོ *go-lahi ri-mo* गोलरेखा (*Kālac. I. 52 58*) a circle; circular.

གོང་ *goń* 1. price; value; also གོང་ཐང *goń-thań* གོང་ཚད *goń-tshad*; ནོར་རྫས་ཀྱི་རིན་གོང་གི་ཚད *nor-rdzas kyi rin goń-gi tshad* the price or valuation of things or property: གོང་དཔྱད་པ *goń dpyad-pa* to apprize; to fix a price: གོང་བརྒྱབ་པ *goń brgyab-pa* or གོང་སྒྲིག་པ *goń sgrig-pa* id. In Sikkim: "*di goń ka dsó mo*" what is the price of it? (*Snd. Hbk.*) 2. = སྟེང *steń* or སྔོན *sńon* or ཐོག་མ *thag-ma* also གླད *glad* ཡགཏི, ཡག the above; in space as well as in time (in *Khams*, *e.g.*, it is used as a sbst. signifying elevated, alpine pasture grounds). གོང་དང་མཐུན *goń dań mthun*, གོང་དང་འདྲ་བར *goń-dań hdra-war*, གོང་བཞིན *goń-bshin*, གོང་མཚུངས *goń-mtshuńs* as above (mentioned); like the above or aforesaid similar to the above.

གོང་འཁོད *goń-hkhod* stated above; གོང་དུ་ཡོད་པ *goń-du yod-pa* existing above; གོང་དུ་གསལ་བར *goń-du gsal war*, set forth or elucidated above; གོང་གི *goń-gi* the former; the above; གོང་གི་དེ་རྣམས *goń-gi de rnams* those preceding; གོང་གི་ཤེས་སྨོས་པ *goń-gi shes smos-pa* the above statement that; སྔ་གོང་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *sńa goń Bod-kyi rgyal-po* the ancient or former Tibetan kings; གོང་གི་བཤད་པ་ལྟར *goń-gi bçad-pa ltar* as has been stated above; གོང་དུ *goń-du* over it; above; གོང་དུ་འཕགས་པ *goń-du hphags-pa* ऊर्ध्व taken upwards; gone upwards; improved; progressed; གོང་དུ་ཕུད *goń-du phud* placed in a position of dignity; kept on the top; གོང་དུ་འཕོ་བ *goń-du hpho-wa*, ऊर्ध्वगामी spiritually developed, lit. gone upwards; གོང་དུ་སྦྱོར་བ *goń-du sbyor-wa* उद्युक्त ready; གོང་དུ་སྨོས་པ *goń-du mos-pa* the above mentioned; གོང་ན *goń-na* on it; above; གོང་ནས *goń-nas* from above; གོང་ནས་གོང་དུ *goń-nas goń-du* उत्तरोत्तर more and more; higher and higher. གོང་པ *goń-pa* अति very much (*Lex.*); one above; the senior (one) = སྒོ་གོང་དུ *sgo goń-du* over the door; ཡབ་ཀྱི་གོང་དུ་འདས *yab-kyi goń-du hdas* died before his father; དེའི་གོང་དུ *dehi goń-du* before that or that time; མ་ཚོགས་གོང་དུ *ma-tshogs goń-du* before they assembled or congregated together.

གོང་དཀར་རྫོང་ *Goń-dkar-rdzoń* n. of a fort and town on the Tsang-po, where convicts are generally sent for punishment. It is situated S.-E. of Lhasa, in the district of Mal-gro.

གོང་ཁྲི་བདལ་བོད་འབར *Goń khri-hdal, hod-hbar* n. of a Bon saint believed to exist in astral

form in the north-west quarter (*G. Bon. 1*).

ཀོང་པོ *goṅ-po*=ཀོང་བུ *goṅ-bu* समवाय a meeting; assembly; fame; renown; globular.

ཀོང་ཕུད་པ *goṅ-phud-pa*=ཀོང་དུ་ཕུད་པ *goṅ-du phud-pa* to lift up; to ride up.

ཀོང་ཕེབས *goṅ-phebs*, or ཀོང་གི་བཀའ་ཕེབས *goṅ-gi bkaḥ-phebs*, the instructions from higher authorities; also those arrived or received earlier.

ཀོང་བ *goṅ-wa* in *W.* collar: ཀོང་བ་ནས་འཛིན་པ *goṅ-wa nas ḥdsin-pa* to seize by the collar.

གོང་བུ *goṅ-bu* 1. पिण्ड, सपिण्ड, गुटि, गोल a globular mass, lump, heap; ཀོང་བུ་ཅན *goṅ-bu-can* पिण्डवत् clot; clotty; in lump; in heaps; ཀོང་བུ་སོ་སོ *goṅ-bu so-so* प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्याय catarrh or cold; ཀོང་བུར་བྱས *goṅ-bur-byas* made into globular mass or lump. 2. agglomeration of atoms; དྲི་རོ་རེག གཟུགས་བཞི་སྟེ་རྡུལ་རྫས་བརྒྱད་འདུས་ཀོང་བ་ཡིན *dṛi ro reg gzugs bẓhi-ste ṛdul-ṛdsas bṛgyad ḥdus goṅ-wa yin* acc. to the Buddhist metaphysical conception that which produces the sensation of smell, taste, touch and sight is formed of the following eight atoms:—(1) རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ *ṛdul phra-rab*, (2) རྡུལ་ཕྲན *ṛdul-phran*, (3) ལྕགས་རྡུལ *lcags-ṛdul*, (4) ཆུ་རྡུལ *chu-ṛdul*, (5) རི་བོང་རྡུལ *ri-boṅ-ṛdul*, (6) ལུག་རྡུལ *lug-ṛdul*, (7) གླང་རྡུལ *glaṅ-ṛdul*, (8) ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་རྡུལ *ñi-maḥi ḥod-zer-gyi ṛdul* (*Sorig. 7.*)

གོང་མ *goṅ-ma* पूर्व, उपरि, अग्र, अपर superior; the former; the first-named; ཀོང་མ་ཆེ *goṅ-ma-che* or ཀོང་མ་ཆེན་པོ *goṅ-ma chen-po* the most high; རྒྱ་ནག་ཀོང་མ *Ṛgya-nag goṅ-ma* the Emperor of China; ཀོང་མ་རྣམས *goṅ-ma-ṛnams* the gods and superior beings. ཀོང་མ་ཆེ་དྲུག *goṅ-ma che dṛug*, the six superior things of the བོན་པོ *Bon-po* are the following:—གསང་བ་འདུས་པ *gsaṅ-wa ḥdus-pa* mysticism; སྟི་གྷར *sti-ghar*; མི་ལུས་བསམ་ལེགས *mi-lus bsam legs*; ཡི་གེས་ཞིང་པོ *yi-ges ẓhiṅ-po*; སྣང་བ་མདོག་ཅན *snaṅ-wa mdog-can*.

ཀོང་མ་ཆེན་ལུང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Goṅ-ma Chen-luṅ ṛgyal-po* the Tibetan name of the fourth Manchu Emperor Kyun-luṅ is ལྷ་སྐྱོང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Lha-skyoṅ ṛgyal-po*, the king protected by the gods. འདི་ལག་ཏུའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞི་པ་ནི་ཅང་ཤང་ཤང་ཆེན་པོ་དྲང་སྲོང་ལ་ཞེན་པ་དཀར་པོ་ཆེན་དཔལ་ལྡན་ཡེ་ཤེས་གདན་འདྲེན་བྱེ་ཆོས་ལུགས་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་མང་པོ་བཞེངས་རྣམ་ཐར་ངོ་མཚར། བཞེངས་པ་ལོ་དྲུག་ཅུ་ལྷག་ཙམ་སྐྱོང་ཞིང་འཕྲུལ་ཆེ་ཡིན་པས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་འཛིན་ He became very powerful, was devoted to Buddhism, invited the Pan-chen Rin-po-che called Tashi Lama Pal-dan Ye-s'e (friend of the first Governor General of India, Mr. Warren Hastings). He erected many temples and chaityas, and his life was a record of miracles. He reigned upwards of sixty years.

ཀོང་མ་མཆོད་ཡོན *goṅ-ma mchod-yon* the Dalai Lama being the spiritual lord and the Emperor of China being the temporal lord: ཀོང་མ་མཆོད་ཡོན་གྱི་ཐུགས་རྗེར་འདིར་ཡང་བདེ་ཞིང་ཕྲིན་ལས་ཞབས་འདེགས་ལ་ལྷོད་མེད་དུ་མཆིས *goṅ-ma mchod-yon-gyi thugs-ṛjer ḥdir-yaṅ ḥtsho-khams ḥde-ẓhiṅ ḥphrin-las ẓhabs-ḥdegs la lhod-med-du mchis* by the grace of the Grand Lama and the Emperor (of China) here too I being in good health have been in the discharge of public service without relaxation (*Yig. k. 18*).

ཀོང་མ་བཞིན *goṅ-ma bẓhin*=སྔོན་མ་བཞིན *sṅon-ma bẓhin* पूर्ववत् as before; as the above mentioned; like the aforesaid; as the previous one.

ཀོང་མའི་ཀོང་མ *goṅ-moḥi goṅ-ma* परोपर a superior's superior; also more and more; more in future.

གོང་མོ 1. *goṅ-mo* the upper one; ལག་པའི་གོང་མོ *lag-paḥi goṅ-mo* मध्यमाङ्गुलि the middle finger. 2. the white grouse, but applied to various birds in Tibet of the *Tetraonidæ* family: *lha-bya goṅ-mo* is the *Crossoptilon Tibetanum*, and *gong-gyag* the *Ithaginis geoffryoi*, etc. (*Snd. Hbk. pp. 170-1*). བྱིའུ་ཙོ་ཀ་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་གོང་མོ་ལ་སྨྲས་པ *byiḥu co-ka gñis kyis goṅ-mo la smras-pa* the two little *Coka* birds said to the grouse (*Rdsa.*). གོང་མོའི་ཤ་ཡིས་རོ་ཙ་ (འདོད་ཆགས) ཆུ་སེར་མོ་ནད་སེལ *goṅ-moḥi ça-yis ro-tsa chu-ser mo-naḍ sel* the flesh of the grouse stimulates the sexual desire and also cures discharge of whites: གོང་མོའི་མཇུག་སྒྲོའི་མོ་ནད་སེལ *goṅ-moḥi mjug sgroḥi mo-naḍ sel* the feathers of the grouse cure female diseases: གོང་མོའི་སྒོ་ངས་མེ་ལྷའི་གདོན་ནད་གསོ *goṅ-mohi sgo-ṅas me-lhaḥi gdon-naḍ gso* the eggs of the grouse cure illness caused by the demons of the fire-god.

གོང་མོ་སྲེག *goṅ-mo sreg* a pheasant, *Phasianus decollatus*.

གོང་ཞུ *goṅ-shu*=གོང་དུ་ཞུ *goṅ-du shu* 1. as stated or prayed above. 2. a paper lantern (*Jä.*); in colloq. Tibetan "*gam-shu*," a lantern.

གོང་འོག *goṅ-ḥog*=ལྟག་འོག *ltag-ḥog* पूर्वापर upper and lower; གཞི་གོང་ *gshi-goṅ* folio; གོང་སྐུ་གཤོགས *goṅ-sku gshogs* a title of honour, signifying his highness, excellence, etc.

གོང་རོལ་དུ *goṅ-rol-du*=སྔ་རོལ་དུ *sṅa-rol-du* or སྔོན་ལ *sṅon-la*, before, prior to: དམག་མ་བྱུང་གི་གོང་རོལ་དུ before the war took place,

གོང་ལ *goṅ-la* above.

གོང་ས *goṅ-sa* [illegible] one in supreme authority or position; the sovereign.

གོང་ས་ཡས་ཕྱིན་པ *goṅ-sa yas phyin-pa*=ཡ་རབས་གོང་མ *ya-rabs goṅ-ma* those superior persons gone before; persons in superior or more exalted stations.

གོད *goḍ* loss; damage; གོད་འགྱུར་བ *goḍ ḥgyur-wa* to suffer loss; ནོར་ལ་གོད loss of money and property: གོད་ཁ *goḍ-kha*, ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ལ་ནད་སྣ་ཚོགས་བྱུང་ནས་ཤི་བ *nor phyugs la naḍ sna-tshogs byuṅ-nas çi-wa* loss in property or in cattle by disease and other accidents: སྒོམ་སྒྲུབ་ཅི་བྱས་ཀྱང་གོད་མེད *sgom sgrub ci-byas kyaṅ goḍ-meḍ* there was no loss whatever whether he performed meditation or propitiation.

གོད་མ *goḍ-ma*=འཇིག་པ *ḥjig-pa* भय, क्षय; fear, loss.

གོན *gon* the common gourd; pumpkin in *W.* (*Jä.*).

གོན་པ *gon-pa* (གྱོན་པ) to put on clothes, shoes, etc.; གོན་པ་འདྲ་བ་རེ་རེ *gon-pa ḥdra-wa re-re* the cost of a set of anything to wear (*Btsii.*); མགོ་ལ་ཞྭ་གོན་པ to put a cap on the head. 2. coat, clothing (*Sch.*).

གོན་སྣམ *gon-snam* (གྱོ་སྣམ) serge or broadcloth for making robes, etc. (*Btsii.*).

གོན་ཕྱིང་ *gon-phyiṅ* felt used for wearing.

གོན་ལྷམ *gon-lham*=གྱོན་ལྷམ *gyon-lham* shoes to put on.

གོབ་ནོན *gob-non* (spelling uncertain) in *W.* to tease; vex; irritate (*Jä.*).

གོམ་པ *gom-pa* पाद, पद, चङ्क्रमम्, क्रम a pace; step: རྐང་འགྲོས *rkaṅ-ḥgros* to make a step; གོམ་པ་བོར་བ *gom-pa bor-wa* to pace: གོམ་པ་བདུན་བོར་བ *gom-pa bdun bor-wa* to make seven steps (as a ceremony, which may also be counted equivalent to a religious pilgrimage, the actual performance of which is not possible).

གོམ་པའི་སྟབས *gom-paḥi stabs* any peculiar manner of stepping whether in procession or in dancing.

གོམ་འགྲོས *gom-ḥgros* walking in step like soldiers or a procession: འགྲོ་ན་གོམ་འགྲོས་འཁྱོར *ḥgro-na gom-ḥgros ḥkhyor* in walking he missed the measure of the paces.

གོམ་སྟངས *gom-staṅs* पदक्रम the manner of pacing; walking in measured step.

གོམ་གསུམ *gom-gsum* त्रिपाद three paces; fig. the heavens, earth and the nether region.

གོམ་གསུམ་པ *gom-gsum-pa* one with three steps.

གོམ་གསུམ་གནོན *gom-gsum gnon*, ཁྱབ་འཇུག *kyab-ḥjug* त्रिविक्रम; त्रिपादविक्रम a name of Vishṇu when he deceived Bali in his *Bāmana* or Dwarf incarnation (*Mṅon.*).

གོམས་པ *goms-pa* 1. अभ्यास one practised in any work; skilled; wont; ཀློག་པ་ལ་གོམས་པ practising or practised in the art of reading; གོམས་པ་ཅན *goms-pa-can* कृती one who is skilled or practised in any art, གོམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *goms-par byed-pa* अभ्यस्त one who is skilled or accustomed; གོམས་པར་བྱས་པ *goms-par byas-pa* कृताभ्यासवते one who has practised or studied.

གོར *gor* or ཕྱུགས་གོར *phyugs-gor*=ནོར་ནད *nor-nad* murrain (*A.* ག *103*).

གོར་བུ *gor-bu* 1. चतुरस्र quadrangle. 2. बलप्रिया wisdom.

གོར་མ *gor-ma* རྡོ་ལ་ཞེ་ས་བྱས་པ *rdo-la she-sa byas-pa* a term of respect for stone, or a general name for stone (*Cs.*); large and small pebbles; stones; rubble; boulder stones (*Sch.*).

‡ གོར་མ་ཆག *gor-ma chag*=གོར་མ་འཁུམ་པ *gor-ma ḥkum-pa*, ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད *the-tshom med* or ངེས་པ *ṅes-pa* ध्रुव, निःसंशय certain; sure; indubitable: དེ་འབྱུང་བ་གོར་མ་ཆག་གོ *de-ḥbyuṅ-wa gor-ma chag-go* his coming is quite certain.

+ གོར་མོ *gor-mo*=རྡོ *rdo*, སྡང་བའི་སེམས་ལ་ཡང་འཇུག *sdaṅ-wahi sems-la yaṅ ḥjug* གོར་མོ *gor-mo* is also applied to signify an irritable or angry temper.

‡ གོར་ཤི་ཤ *gor-çi-ça*, गोशीर्ष a kind of sandal wood.

གོལ་བ *gol-wa*, v. འགོལ་བ *ḥgol-wa*.

གོས *gos* वस्त्र, वसन, चीवर, निवसन, वास, अंशुक, आच्छादन, अम्बर, चोल, चेल, क्षौम, परिधान, परिवार, चेलक cover; dress, garment. The common word for coat or clothing; there are seven kinds of stuffs for priests, &c.: བལ་གོས *bal-gos* woollen cloth; ཤ་ནའི་གོས *ça-naḥi gos* cloth of flax; ཟར་མའི་གོས *zar-maḥi gos* linen; དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་གོས *du-kḥu laḥi gos* silk cloth; རས་བལ་གྱི་གོས *ras-bal-gyi gos* cotton cloth; ཀོ་ཏམ་པའི་གོས *ko tam-paḥi gos* jute cloth; ཉི་འོག་གི་གོས *ñi-ḥog-gi gos* European cloth, &c. གོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུའི་འབྱུང་ཁུངས་བསྟན་པ *gos-kyi rgyuḥi ḥbyuṅ-khuṅs bstan-pa* enumeration of the materials for cloth:— སྲིན་བུ *srin-bu* silk-worm; ར་ལུག་དང་རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་སྤུ་དང་པགས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས *ra lug daṅ ri-dwags-kyi spu-daṅ pags-pa sna-tshogs* various hairs and skins of sheep, goats and wild animals; ཤིང་གི་ཤུན་པ bark or fibres; ཤིང་གི་འབྲས་བུ fruits; ཟར་མ་སོགས *zar-ma sogs* fibres, etc.; རས་བལ་སོགས *ras-bal sogs* wool, cotton, etc.; དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་མིང་ *du-kḥu-laḥi miṅ* silk cloth, satin, etc.; གོས་གསར *gos-gsar* new cloth; དྲི་མེད *dri-med* clean cloth; གོས་སོ་མོ *gos-so-mo* new or fresh cloth; དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma can* dirty cloth; གོས་རྙིང་པ *gos rñiṅ-pa* old, worn out clothes; ཟད་པ *zad-pa* or ཧྲུལ་པོ *hrul-po* rags or ragged dress; སྟོད་གོས *stod-gos* उत्तरासङ्ग upper garment of Buddhist monks; བླ་གོས *bla-gos*=སྣམ་སྦྱར *snam-sbyar* the sacred raiment containing thirty-two patches; སྟོད་གཡོགས *stod-gyogs* upper cover; སྨད་གཡོགས *smad-gyogs* or སྨད་གོས *smad-gos* lower garment; བང་ཙ་ལི་ཀ *baṅ-tsa-li-ka* an apron of five colours; འདོམས་དཀྲིས *ḥdoms-dkris* folds round loins like the *dhuti* of the Hindus;

སྨད་དཀྲིས *smad-dkris* the back folds of *dhuti*; སྨད་གཤམ *smad-gsham* under cloth or garment; མཐང་གོས or ཤམ་ཐབས the petticoat-like clothes worn by the Tibetan monks; *rgyan-gos* fine dressing clothes; *rgyun-gos* an every-day coat (*Jä.*); *chos-gos* clerical garb or garment; *pho-gos* male dress; *bla-gos* an upper garment, a kind of toga; *mo-gos* a woman's gown; *gzab-gos* holiday or gala clothes; གོས་གྱོན་པ *gos gyon-pa* to put on dress; གོས་འབུད་པ *gos hbud-pa* to take off dress; གོས་བརྗེ་བ *gos brje-wa* to change dress or clothes; གོས་བརྩེགས་པ *gos brtsegs-pa* to put one garment over the other; གོས་བཏེག་པ *gos bteg-pa* to tuck up, by drawing the front skirts under the girdle; གོས་ལྡབ་པ *gos ldab-pa* to lay or fold a coat together.

གོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱིམ *gos-kyi khyim* (ताम्बु) कुटी a tent; a diseased man's wardrobe; གོས་ཀྱི་གར *gos-kyi gar* चीवरवंश a bamboo or bar to hang or keep the dress; གོས་ཀྱིས་ཆོག་ཤེས་པ *gos-kyii chog çes-pa* चीवरसन्तुष्ट one who has enough of clothes; གོས་ཀྱི་གདང་ཤིང *gos-kyi gdañ-çiñ* नागदन्तक a rope or string to hang clothes

གོས་དཀར *gos-dkar* white dress; གོས་དཀར་ཅན *gos-dkar can* पाण्डरवासिनी one dressed in white; the Goddess Sarasvatī.

གོས་སྐུད *gos-skud* yarn or silk thread.

གོས་ཁ་བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ *gos-kha brgya-tham-pa* one hundred breadth-measure of blankets.

གོས་ཁུམས་པ *gos khums-pa* གོས་ལ་གཉེར་མ་རྦ་རླབས་ལྟ་བུ a cloth folded as to look like waves or wrinkles.

གོས་གུར *gos-gur* a tent of cloth or satin; ཕྱིང་གུར *phyin-gur* a tent of felt; སྦྲ *sbra* or རེ་གུར *re-gur* tent of yak-hair blanket or felt.

གོས་འགྱེད་པ *gos bgyed-pa* चीवरमालक the folds in the garment of a monk; one who folds clothes.

གོས་གྲུམ *gos-grum* a square rug made of Chinese satin.

གོས་སྒབ *gos-sgab* skirt or flap of a coat or robe.

གོས་སྒམ *gos-sgam* box; chest or press for clothes; wardrobe.

གོས་སྔོན་ཅན *gos-sñon-can* नीलाम्बर 1. one dressed in a blue dress; the sky. 2. ཕྱག་རྡོར वज्रपाणिबोधिसत्त्व Chag-na Dorje *Bodisattva*, སྟོབས་བཟང *stobs-bzañ*, बलभद्र the brother of Krishna said to be an *avatāra* of Vishṇu. 3. གཟའ་སྤེན་པ *gzah spen-pa* the planet Saturn.

གོས་ཅན *gos-can* चन्दन a kind of sandal.

* གོས་ཅན *gos-can* 1. पट्टिका (*Schr.; Lebensb. 86*) a tablet; a piece of cloth. 2. གོས་ཅན་ཙན་དཀར *gos-can tsan-dkar* पट्टिका satin.

གོས་ཆེན *gos-chen* silk fabrics; Chinese satin, of which the different kinds known in Tibet are:—ཧོར་གོས *hor-gos*, ཐོན་ཐི *thon-thi*, ནོར་བུ་ཆབ་བདུན་མ *nor-bu chab bdun-ma*, མཛོད་གོས *mdsod-gos*, སྐྱིན་ཁབ *skyin-khab* (*Kincob*) embroidered satin; ཇུས *jus*, རྒྱན་བཞི་མ *rgyan bshi-ma*, རྒྱན་དྲུག་མ *rgyan drug-ma*, འབྲུག་རིས་མ *hbrug ris-ma*, འབྲུག་བརྒྱ་མ *hbrug brgya-ma*.

གོས་ཆེན་པོ *gos-chen-po* = དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་རས *du-ku lahi ras* silk-cloth (*Mñon.*).

གོས་མཆོག *gos-mchog* the finest satin or silk-cloth.

Syn. གོས་བཟང *gos-bzañ*; ཀུན་དགའི་གོས *kun-dgahi gos*; སྒྲུབས་མེད་གོས *srubs-med gos* (*Mñon.*).

གོས་རྙོ *gos-ño* क्रयवस्त्र a purchased dress; a cloth fit to be purchased.

གོས་རྙིང *gos-rñiñ* = གོས་རྙིང་པ *gos rñiñ-pa* or བེམ་པོ *bem-po* in *Ld.* dialect, an old coat or dress.

Syn. ཟད་པོ *sad-po*; ཧྲུལ་པོ *hrul-po*; དུག་པ *dug-pa* (*Mñon.*).

གོས་བརྙན *gos-brñan* चीवरमालक a mendicant who puts on a ragged garment; a ragged dress.

གོས་ཐུང་ *gos-thuṅ* trousers.

གོས་མཐའ་ *gos-mthaḥ* skirt of dress or robe.

གོས་དུག་པ *gos dug-pa* old cloth ; ragged cloth; torn cloth; གོས་དྲི་མ་ཅན་ *gos dri-ma-can* dirty clothes; གོས་དྲི་མེད་ *gos dri-med* clean cloth.

གོས་འདུག་ *gos-ḥdug* or ཆུ་གོས་ *chu-gos* bathing cloth.

གོས་པ 1. *gos-pa* लिप्त, pf. of བགོ་བ *bgo-wa*, to apply on; to paste or rub. 2. अवलेप a liniment.

གོས་ཕྱེད་ཕུ་ལུང་ *gos-phyed phu-luṅ* sleeveless robe or garment (in Sikk.).

གོས་ཕྲ *gos-phra* चीनांशुक fine-silk ; muslin.

གོས་བྱེད་ *gos-byed* प्रतिपत्ति ·gain ; acceptance; performance; honour.

གོས་བྲལ་ *gos-bral* नग्न, विवस्त्र naked ; without dress or cover for the body.

གོས་སྦྱེད་པ *gos sbyed-pa* चीवर-गोपक one concealing his mendicant's clothes.

གོས་མིན་ *gos-min* पटल a roof; veil : film over the eyes; multitude.

གོས་མེད་. *gos-med* दमक, नग्नक, निर्ग्रन्थ a devotee who has cut off worldly ties.

གོས་དམར་སྡེ *gos-dmar sde* ताम्रशाटीय classes of Buddhists who are dressed in red.

གོས་ཙམ་ *gos-tsam* चीनांशुक satin.

གོས་བཙེམས་ཉེས་པ *gos-btsems ñes-pa*,= གོས་ཚེམས་ཚེམ་ངན་པ badly-sewn clothes.

གོས་ཤིག་པ *gos-shig-pa* ऊर्मिका a wave, a plait or fold in a garment.

གོས་ཟད་པོ *gos zad-po* worn-out clothes.

གོས་ཟས་ཀྱི་འཚོས་མ *gos-zas-kyi ḥtshos-ma* पट-वासिनी a female mendicant clothed in suitable dress; one who lives doing nothing more than eating and dressing.

གོས་རེགས་ *gos-regs* worn out clothes; old clothes (*Rtsii. 5*).

གོས་ཡུག་ *gos-yug* piece or cloth or satin, enough for making a robe.

གོས་ལག་ *gos-lag* colloq. (in Sikk.) "*ko-lak*," a coat; dress; clothes.

གོས་སེར་ཅན་ *gos-ser can*, पीताम्बर a name of Vishṇu, one covered with a yellow cloth.

གོས་ལྷོད་པ་ *gos-lhod-pa* to let go a robe which has been grasped : གོས་ནས་འཇུས་པར་ཐོང་ཟེར་སླུ་རིན་སྤྲོད་ཟེར་སྲང་གསུམ་སྤྲད་དེ་གོས་ལྷོད་སྒོ་བཅད *gos-nas ḥjus-par thoṅ zer slu-rin sprod-zer sraṅ-gsum sprad-de gos lhod sgo-bcad* one said: "see you are held fast by your clothes ;" and he said: fix a price for the ensnarement;" and three *srang* being allotted, the cloth was let go and the door shut. (*G. Sndg.*)

གོས་པོ *gos-po* or གྱོས་པོ *gyos-po* श्वशुर father-in-law; གོས་པོས་བསྲུངས་པ *gos-pos bsruṅs-pa* श्वशुररक्षित protected by one's father-in-law.

གྱ *gya* num. used in the abbreviated form, in the place of བརྒྱད་ཅུ *brgyad-cu* 80; གྱ་གཅིག *gya-gcig* 81; གྱ་གཉིས *gya-gñis* 82; གྱ་གསུམ *gya-gsum* 83; གྱ་བཞི *gya-bshi* 84; གྱ་ལྔ *gya-lṅa* 85; གྱ་དྲུག *gya-drug* 86; གྱ་བདུན *gya bdun* 87; གྱ་བརྒྱད *gya-brgyad* 88; གྱ་དགུ *gya-dgu* 89.

གྱ་གྱུ *gya-gyu* = གཡོན་ཅན *gyon-can* कपट, जिह्म dissimulation; crookedness; intrigue; secret machinations : དེ་ཉིད་གྱ་གྱུ་མེད་པའི་རྣམ་པ་ཡིན་པས་ *de-ñid gya-gyu med-paḥi rnam-pa yin-pas* he was a person absolutely free from deceitful intentions. གནོད་སེམས་དང་སླུ་བའི་གྱ་གྱུ་སོགས *gnod-sems daṅ slu-waḥi gya-gyu sogs* malice and beguiling intrigues, etc.

གྱ་གྱུ་ཅན *gya-gyu-can* कुटिल, कुटिलक crafty, deceitful, fraudulent.

གྱ་གྱུ་བྱེད་པ *gya-gyu byed-pa* to intrigue; to plot.

གྱ་གྱུར་འགྲོ *gya-gyur hgro* that which goes not in the direct way; a frog; smoke; a snake; a river: གྱ་གྱུར་འགྲོ་བ *gya-gyur hgro-wa* serpentine-motion; to move circuitously.

གྱ་མ་གྱུ *gya-ma gyu* (meandering of rivers, &c.) quiet; calm; gently flowing along (*Jä.*). Of a man: cautious; scheming so that one does not know what to think of him.

གྱ་ཉེས *gya-ñes* marvellous; inexplicable, of men, occurrences, &c.

ཀྱ་ཐོ *gya-tho*=རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* an ornament for the ear; an ear-ring.

གྱ་དོ *gya-do* वरत्राण a breast plate.

ཀྱ་ནོག་སྣང་ *gya-nog snañ* सुरूप beautiful; of nice appearance.

གྱ་ནོམ་སྣང་བ *gya-nom snañ-wa* n. of a celestial mansion, the residence of the gods.

ཀྱ་ནོམ་པ *gya nom-pa*, ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *phun-sum tshogs-pa* वैभाव, सम्पन्न, समृद्ध; དབང་ཐང་ཆེ་བ *dwañ-thañ che-wa* one in abundance; in plenty; possessed of wealth and power.

གྱ་པ *gya-pa* or གྱ་བ *gya-wa*=ཉམས་པ *ñams-pa* नष्ट spoiled; degenerated. Acc. to *Cs.* deformed; disfigured; having lost his or her former beauty.

ཀྱ་ཙོམ *gya-tsom* or གྱ་རྩོལ *gya-rtsom* त्वरा (to become dry?) acc. to *Cs.* haste; hurry; rashness.

ཀྱ་ཚོམ *gya-tshom*, सहसा; མ་བརྟགས་པ *ma brtags-pa* momentary; unstable; without deliberation; consideration: གྱ་ཚོམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བར་མི་བྱའོ *gya tshom-du hgro-war mi-byaho* should not go all on a sudden, without deliberation.

གྱ་ཚོམ་ཅན *gya-tshom-can* 1. मागध a bard of the Māgadha tribe. 2. one in doubt.

ཀྱག་པ *gyag-pa*= རླག་པ *rlag-pa* नष्ट destroyed; ruined; acc. to *Cs.* diminished, v. བརྒྱག་པ *bgyag-pa*.

གྱང་ *gyañ* or གྱིང་ *gyiñ* clay stamped into moulds, and frequently used as building material in Spiti, Ladak and other parts of Tibet; གྱང་སྐོར *gyañ-skor* earthen wall round an estate or village; གྱང་སྒྲོམ *gyañ-sgrom* pisé mould.

གྱང་ཙེ *gyañ-tse* pisé terrace; wall of dry earth in Ladak.

གྱང་ར *gyañ-ra* cattle-yards constructed of clay or mud.

གྱང་རིམ *gyañ-rim* pisé layer or one layer of pisé, *i.e.*, as much as is stamped in at a time, about one ell in height; this frequently serves for a measure of the depth of the snow (*Jä.*).

གྱང་རིས *gyañ-ris* fresco or wall painting: ཕུག་པའི་གྱང་རིས་སོགས་ལ *phug-pahi gyañ-ris sogs-la* in the frescoes, &c., of the caves (*Ya-sel.* 45).

གྱད *gyad* मल्ल, वीर a champion; a man of great physical strength; an athlete: ད་དུང་གྱད་ཀྱི་རྩལ་འགྲན *da duñ gyad-kyi rtsal hgran* let us compete once more in athletic dexterity. གྱད་ཀྱི་འཛིན་སྟངས *gyad-kyi hdsin stañs* बंधार्थो मल्लाः, the mode of seizing in wrestling; གྱད་ཀྱི་ཤུགས *gyad-kyi çugs* the prowess or strength of a champion.

གྱད་རྡོ *gyad-rdo* 1. giant stone; a quoit. 2. n. of a tribe in Tibet.

*གྱད་གྱུང་པོ *gyad gyuṅ-po* पुलिन्द, पुक्कस, चेलक (*Schr.; Lebensh. 98*) n. of a barbarous tribe.

གྱམ *gyam* a shelter; a recess in a rock, large and wide but not deep; བྲག་གྱམ *brag-gyam* a shelter under a rock: གད་གྱམ *gad-gyam* a grotto beneath a conglomerate rock; a shelter in the steep side of a rock; ཕོང་གྱམ *phoṅ-gyam* or ཕ་བོང་གྱམ *pha-boṅ gyam* a shelter under a beetling rock (*Jä.*); གྱམ་བུ *gyam-bu* a little cover or shelter (*Cs.*).

གྱར་གྱོད *gyar-gyod*, probably གྱོད་ཁ *gyod-kha* གོད་པ *god-pa*, loss, damage (*Jä.*).

གྱི *gyi* for གི *gi*, after ད, བ, ས, ཞ, v. ཀྱི *kyi*.

གྱི་གླིང *Gyi-gliṅ* Kulti, n. of a place.

གྱི་ལྗང་ *Gyi-ljaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet.

གྱི་ཐང *Gyi-than* n. of a place and also of a tribe in E. Tibet: བར་ན་རོ་འཇེ་རག་གེ་གཉིས in the middle (country) are the two, viz., *Ro-hje* and *Rag-ṣi*; སྨད་ན་མི་ཉག་གྱི་ཐང་གཉིས *smad-na Mi-ñag Gi-thaṅ gñis* in the lower country are *Mi-ñag* and *Gyi-than* (*Yig.*).

གྱི་ན་བ *gyi-na-wa* 1. coarse; poor; miserable, of food, clothes, &c.: གྱི་ན་འཚོ་བ a miserable, starving life. 2. unsteady; fickle (*Sch.*).

གྱི་འཕྱོ *gyi hphyo*, in གནམ་ཡས་འགྲང་ཡས་གྱི་འཕྱོ་དང་ *gnam-yas hgraṅ-yas gyi-hpho daṅ*, n. of a number inconceivably large (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གྱི་ནའི་གྱང་ *gyi-naḥi gyaṅ*=སྟོམ་ལས་པ *ṭom las-pa*, or ལས་ཀ་ཆེར་མ་ཐུབ་པ *las-ka cher-ma thub-pa*, state of inactivity, idleness: ལོག་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྱི་ནའི་གྱང་ལ་བསྐྱུར *log chos thams-cad gyi-naḥi gyaṅ la bskyur* threw all heretical doctrines into the abyss of inaction. (*A. 158.*)

གྱི་ལིང *gyi-liṅ* name of a good breed of horses from Amdo where there are twelve different breeds, གྱི་ལིང *gyi-liṅ* and གནམ་ས *gnam-sa* being the best among them (*Jig.*)

གྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་སྔོན་པོ *gyi-liṅ chu-rta sṅon-po*=དངུལ་ཆུ quick-silver (*Sman. 118*). གྱི་ལིང་ཆུ་རྟ་དཀར་པོ *gyi-liṅ chu-rta dkar-po*=འཛིན་པ་དཀར་པོ *hdsin-pa dkar-po* n. of a mineral medicine, probably mercury. (*Sman. 447.*)

གྱིག *gyig* caoutchouc; India rubber.

གྱིག་ཤིང *gyig-çiṅ* or གྱིག་སྡོང་ *gyig-sdoṅ* caoutchouc tree (Sikk.).

གྱིང་ *Gyiṅ* n. of a deity, prob. ཀིང་ཀང *Kiṅ-kaṅ*.

གྱིང་མོ *gyiṅ-mo* in *W.* gently sloping; gradually descending or subsiding.

གྱིན *gyiṅ*, v. ཀྱིང་ *kyiṅ*.

གྱིམ་བག *gyim-bag* amalgam; གྱིམ་བག་གིས་བསྐུ་བ to gild in the fire. (*Schtr.*)

གྱིམ་ཤང་རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པ *Gyim-çuṅ Rin-chen spuṅs-pa* n. of an astrological work.

ꙮ གྱིམ་ཤིང *gyim-çiṅ*, རོལ་མོ *rol-mo* music, cymbal.

གྱིས *gyis* 1. instead of ཀྱིས *kyis*, after the letters ན *na*, མ *ma*, ར *ra*, ལ *la*. 2. imp. of བགྱིད་པ *bgyid-pa*, work honestly;

behave well; do (so); དྲང་ཕུར་གྱིས *drañ-pur-gyis* do it straight: གྱིས་ཤིག *gyis-çig*, कुरु do or let him do.

ཕ གྱུ་བ *gyu-wa*=བཀུར་བ *ḃkur-wa* to honour; to esteem.

གྱུང་རོ *gyuñ-ro*, v. གྱོང་ར *gyoñ-ra*.

གྱུར *gyur* imp. and pf. of འགྱུར་བ.

གྱུར་དུ་སིན *gyur-du sin*=གྱུར་དུ་ཆུག *gyur-du chug*.

གྱུར་ན *gyur-na* स्यात्, यद्यभविष्यत् if it so happened; if it became so.

གྱུར་པའི་རྣམ་པ *gyur-paḣi ṛnam-pa* परिणाम anything changeable; subject to change.

གྱེ་གུ *gye-gu* कुब्ज crookedness; curve; hunch; hump; crooked back; གྱེ་གུར་གྱུར་པ *gye-gur gyur-pa* द्विकुब्ज double hump-back; met. a Bactrian camel.

གྱེ་གོར *Gye-gor* n. of a Bon-po deity.

གྱེ་རེ *Gye-re* n. of place on the Tsang-po, to the south-east of Lhasa: གྱེ་རེ་ལྷ་པ *Gye-re Lha-pa* n. of a very old noble family of Tibet.

གྱེང *gyeñ*, v. གྱང *gyañ*.

གྱེད་པ *gyed-pa*, v. བགྱེད་པ *ḃgyed-pa*.

གྱེན་དུ *gyen-du* up; upward; uphill: གྱེན་དུ་འགྲོ *gyen-du-ḣgro* ऊर्ध्वगम, ऊर्ध्वपतनं going or flowing upwards; གྱེན་དུ་འཛེག climb up; གྱེན་གྱི་དྲི *gyen-gyi-dri* सुगन्धि fragrance; sweet scent; fragrant; གྱེན་དུ་བལྟ་བ *gyen-du ḃlta-wa*=ཡར་ལྟ་བ *yar lta-wa* ऊर्ध्वेक्षण to look upwards.

གྱེན་རྒྱུ *gyen-ṛgyu* གྱེན་རྒྱུའི་བུ་ག *gyen-ṛgyuḣi bu-ga* (ཁ་དང་སྣ *kha-dañ-ṣna*) the mouth and the nose through which the wind passes upwards or downwards; གྱེན་རྒྱུའི་མཐུ *gyen-ṛgyuḣi mthu* n. of a disease (*Med.*).

གྱེན་རྒྱུ *gyen-ṛgyu* ऊर्ध्वग that runs upwards; fire; names of the five vital (प्राणवायु) winds in the human body.

གྱེན་རྒྱུག་པ *gyen-ṛgyug-pa* to gallop uphill; to pass upwards; to climb up.

གྱེན་ཆད *gyen-chad* in *W.* (opp. to མན་ཆད *man-chad*) 1. the upper part of a country; པུ་རིག་གྱེན་ཆད *Pu-rig Gyen-chad*, the Upper Purig (*Jä.*) 2 an ascent.

གྱེན་དུ་འདེགས་པ *gyen-du ḣdegs-pa* to lift high; to praise.

གྱེན་དུ་འདྲེན *gyen-du ḣdren* ऊर्ध्वाकर्षण drawing upwards; also marriage.

གྱེན་དུ་འཛིས་པ *gyen-du ḣdsis-pa* उन्नत to turn up; to cock (a hat or cap).

གྱེན་དུ་ལུས་པ *gyen-du lus-pa* to keep above (water).

གྱེན་མིག *Gyen-mig* वितल, वितल the second of the seven lower regions under the earth.

གྱེན་གཟར་པོ *gyen gzar-po* a steep ascent.

གྱེན་བཟློག་པ *gyen-ḃzlog-pa* उद्गार, to vomit.

གྱེན་ལ་དྲང་པོ *gyen-la drañ-po* in *W.* perpendicular; vertical.

གྱེར *gyer*, v. དགྱེར་བ *dgyer-wa*.

གྱེར་སྒོམ *gyer-ḃsgom* the kind of meditation practised by the Bon-po.

གྱེར་ལིང *gyer-liñ* རྟ *rta* कुलीन a high breed horse, or pony.

གྱེས *gyes*=སོ་སོར *so-sor*, v. འགྱེ་བ *ḣgye-wa*.

གྱེས་བརྗེས *gyes-ḃrjes* उन्नत raised up; magnanimous; noble.

གྱེས་པ *gyes-pa* विश्लेषः to analyse, resolve, separate; to split asunder.

གྱོ་དུམ *gyo-dum*=ཀ་ར *ka-ra* शर्करा, कपाल 1. sugar. 2. potsherd. 3. brick tile (*Sch*).

གྱོ་མོ *gyo-mo* कर्पर 1. gravel; grit. 2. potsherd. 3.=གྱོ་མགོ *gyo-mgo* clay vessel.

གྱོག་པ *gyog-pa* crooked; curved: རྐང་གྱོག *rkaṅ-gyog* bent or crooked leg.

གྱོག་པོ *gyog-po* left-handed; awkward (*Sch.*).

གྱོགས *gyogs* for སྒྱོགས *sgyogs* cannon; a large gun.

གྱོང *gyoṅ* want; need; indigence: གྱོང་འཁུར་བ *gyoṅ hkhur-wa* to be reduced to want.

གྱོང་པོ *gyoṅ-po* खर, खल;=རིག་དཀའ་བ *rig dkah-wa* crooked; rough; hard to understand; ཁ་གྱོང་པོ *kha gyoṅ-po* hard-mouthed (*i.e.*, pulling at the reins); སེམས་ གྱོང་པོ *sems gyoṅ-po* harsh; resembling a horn or hide that can hardly be made soft; མི་གྱོང་པོ *mi gyoṅ-po* a crooked man; an obstinate man (*A. 134*); སྐད་གྱོང་པོ *skad gyoṅ-po* imperfect language; ཚིག་གྱོང་པོ *tshig gyoṅ-po* impolite words; དགྲ་གྱོང *dgra gyoṅ* a hard, cruel, dangerous enemy.

གྱོང་བ *gyoṅ-wa* कातर; ཁ་གྱོང་ཆེ *kha gyoṅ-che* very rude; impudent (*Jä.*).

གྱོང་རུ་བ *gyoṅ-ru-wa* कर्कश rough.

✢ གྱོང་རལ *gyoṅ-ral*=ས་ཤག *sa-shag* a film of dirt, formed of dust and other substances, on the surface of water; scum.

གྱོང་རོ *gyoṅ-ro* dried body; a mummy (*Sch.*).

གྱོད *gyod*, v. འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa*.

གྱོད་ཁ *gyod-kha* remorse; quarrel; law-suit.

གྱོད་གཞི *gyod-gshi*=འཁྲུག་པའི་རྩ་བ *hkhrug-pahi rtsa-wa* the basis or grounds of a quarrel or fight: འདོད་ཆགས་ཞེ་སྡང་གི་གྱོད་གཞི the last is the ground of contention between lust and passion.

གྱོན་པ *gyon-pa* परिहित, परिधित, वसित to put on; to dress; to wear: གྱོན་པ་ལུས་ལ་གྱོན་པའི་གོས *gyon-pa lus-la gyon-pahi gos* putting on the garment that one wears: གྱོན་རྒྱུ *gyon-rgyu* materials for clothing.

གྱོན་པོ *gyon-po*=གནས་པ *gnabs-pa* or ན་བཟའ *na-bzah* वस्त्र the garment or dress to be worn.

གྱོལ *gyol* पल्लव green shoots of leaves or twigs; གྱོལ་པོ *gyol-po* नीलकण्ठ a blue-necked jay.

✢ གྱོས་པོ I: *gyos-po* श्वशुर wife's father; father-in-law: གྱོས་པོས་བསྲུང་བ श्वशुररक्षित protected by the father-in-law.

གྱོས་མོ *gyos-mo* mother-in-law; the matron of a family; also any old lady of a family: གྱོས་རྒྱུག *gyos-rgyug* parents-in-law.

གྲ *gra* (*da*) one of the six early tribes of Tibet: བོད་མི་མཆེད་པ་སེ་རྨུ་ལྡོང་སྟོང་དང་གྲ་འབྲུ་སྟེ་རུས་དྲུག་སེར *bod-mi mched-pa se-rmu ldoṅ stoṅ daṅ gra hbru-ste rus-drug ser*, the six tribes:—*Hbru*, *Gra*, *Stoṅ*, *Ldoṅ*, *Rmu* and *Se* (originated from) the five Tibetan brothers (bearing the same names) (*J. Zaṅ.*).

གྲ་རྒྱས *gra-rgyas* thick and abundant (as of the mane on the neck of the lion, horse etc.): ཞོ་གྲོད་བཀལ་དང་གཟན་གཟན་གྲ་རྒྱས་འདྲ *sho-grod bkal-daṅ gzan-gzan gra-rgyas hdra* (the land is well-preserved) as curds carried in a sheep's paunch or like the thickly-grown mane of wild animals (youth in good circumstance is also so described): ཁོ་གྲ་རྒྱས་པོ་འདུག *kho gra-rgyas-po hdug* he is very bright and cheerful (*Jig.*).

གྲ་སྒྲིག *gra-sgrig* to make proper preparation or arrangement or equipment for any business, &c.

གྲ་སྒྲིག་པོ *gra sgrig-po* everything put in order; also looking neat and clean.

གྲ་ཆགས་པོ *gra-chags-po* 1. nice and smooth or glossy; very fine; fit and outwardly appearing nice. 2. appropriate; elegant; looking well (*A. 126*).

གྲ་དོལ *gra-dol* abbr. of the two names of places called Lho-gra (Lho-da) and Nang-dol (*Btsii. 25*).

གྲ་སྡེབས *gra-sdebs* proper order, arrangement; also མི་མཉམ་ཁ་སྡེབས *mi-mañ kha-sdebs* uniform deposition: མདུན་དང་གཡོན་གཡས་གཡོན་གྱི་གྲ་སྡེབས the arrangement in the front and of the right and left sides (*Btsii.*).

གྲ་པད *gra-pad* 1. n. of a great Lama who is said to have unearthed many Buddhist religious and medical works. 2. a net before the window to prevent passers-by from looking into the room. 3. carvings in wood; གྲོ་སོགས་གྲ་པད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་ཕུག་རིགས *gro sogs gra pad kyi çiñ phug rigs* films and hollowed pieces of wood with carvings, etc. (*Btsii.*).

གྲ་ཕུབ *gra-phub*, གྲ་དང་ཕུབ *gra-dañ phub* the bristles of barley grain and its chaff: ...

གྲ་ཕྱི *Gra-phyi* (*da-chyi*) and གྲ་ནང *Gra-nañ* (*da-nañ*) are names of two villages in Lho-kha (*Btsii.*).

གྲ་ཕྱི་ཚོང་འདུས *Gra phyi tshoñ-hdus* n. of a great mart of trade in Lho-kha during the 11th century A.D. (*A. 90*).

གྲ་སྦུག *gra-sbug*, also called རྒྱ་ནག་གི་སྦུག་ཆ *rgya-nag gi sbug-cha*, a musical instrument of Chinese make, perhaps the cymbal: གྲ་སྦུག་ཆ་རེ་རེ *gra-sbug cha-re-re* the cymbal each pair (*Btsii.*).

གྲ་མ *gra-ma* (*ta-ma*) किंशारु, शूक 1. awn, beard, bristle, the ears of cereals and wild grasses have: ... "when the fruits of wheat and barley spring forth, to those which come in points like the Poa grass, the name of bearded grain is given." The term འབྲུ་གྲ་མ་ཅན *hbru gra-ma-can*, bearded, awned plants, is opp. to འབྲུ་གང་བུ་ཅན *hbru gañ bu-can*, leguminous plants. 2. trellis-work, lattice. 3. a tree or shrub, probably the Tibetan furze, Caragana versicolor.

... *gra-ma ñams gra-zur mi mañ gruñ-po rnam-dag ni* in the (irregular cornered) cell many learned and holy men lived (*Jig. 36*).

གྲ་མ་ཆེ *Gra-ma che* n. of a king of ancient time; མི་ལས་སྐལ་ལྡན་གྲ་མ་ཆེ *mi-las skal-ldan gra-ma che* among men the blessed Gra-ma-che (*Yig.*).

གྲ་ཟུར *gra-zur* (*da-zur*) कोण the corner or junction of sides also called གྲྭ *grwa*.

གྲ་ལེགས་པ *gra legs-pa* (*ta leg-pa*) or གྲ་མ་ལེགས་པ *gra ma-legs-pa* the hairs of wild animals such as tiger or leopard, &c., when thick and glossy are called *gra-legs-pa*.

གྲྭ I: *grwa* (*ta*) 1. कोण angle; corner; side ... *Grwa* is quarter or direction 2. lap; lappet; extremity; གོས་ཀྱི་གྲྭ *gos-kyi-grwa* coat-tail: ... *Lo-tsa-was chos-gos kyi grwa-nas bzuñ-ste bçums-pas kyañ ma-gnañ* though the Lo-tsa-wa wept seizing the lappet of his garment, yet he (Atis a) would not bestow it.

གྲྭ II: a school; ཀློག་གྲྭ ḳlog-grwa a reading school (Cs.); སྒོམ་གྲྭ ṣgom-grwa a school for meditation; སྔགས་གྲྭ ṣṅags-grwa a school for mystical Buddhism (Cs.); འདུལ་གྲྭ ḥdul-grwa a training school; seminary; སྨན་གྲྭ ṣman-grwa a medical school; རྩིས་གྲྭ ṛtsis-grwa a school where mathematics is taught; ཡིག་གྲྭ yig-grwa a writing school (Cs.).

གྲྭ་ཁང grwa-khaṅ मठम, मठोस 1. top-house; a dome. 2. school-house, sometimes also monk's residence.

གྲྭ་གྲངས grwa-graṅs (ṭa-ḍaṅ) the number of candidtae monks in a monastery.

གྲྭ་ཐང grwa-thaṅ (ḍa-thaṅ) कोणवास corner or nook in a plain.

གྲྭ་པ grwa-pa (ṭa-pa) छात्र 1. a school boy; a scholar; disciple. 2. generally a monk-pupil or novice belonging to a monastery.

གྲྭ་དཔོན grwa-ḍpon school master; chief ṭa-pa or monk.

གྲྭ་ཕྲུག grwa-phrug a little boy who reads.

གྲྭ་ཚང grwa-tshaṅ (ṭa-tshaṅ) ·चतुःशाला school where monks are instructed in sacred literature; a section in a great monastery, where the monks belonging to one particular school of studies live together.

གྲྭ་ཚོགས grwa-tshogs (ṭa-tshog) a congregation or convention of monks.

གྲྭ་བཞིར grwa-ḅshir (ṭa-shor) चतुष्कोणेषु in the four corners: the real meaning according to Tibetan authors is चतुष्पार्श्वेषु, on the four sides of a house.

གྲྭ་ཟུར grwa-zur a corner room or monk's cell.

གྲྭ་ས grwa-sa (ṭa-sa) a monastery; གྲྭ་ས་ཆེན་པོ grwa-sa chen-po (ṭa-sa chen-po) great departmental school attached to large monastery; མཚན་ཉིད་གྲྭ་ས་ཞིག ṃtshan-ñid grwa-sa shig a school where the Buddhist metaphysics is taught.

གྲྭ་ཏི grwa-ti plate; dish in Ld. (Jä.).

གྲག་སྟོང grag-ṣtoṅ echo; described as བྲག་ཆ་ལྟ་བུ་སྟོང་ཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲ brag-cha ḷta-bu ṣtoṅ-ñiḍ kyi ṣgra, a name for anything of empty sound as an echo from a rock: ṣkye-meḍ grag-ṣtoṅ tshig-gi ṅa-ro ṣgrogs an echo without any real existence proclaims a loud cry of words (A. 14); lo shes bya-wa grag-ṣtoṅ ṣñan-paḥi glu-ḍbyaṅs a low noiseless refrain is called lo (A. 146): ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་གྲག་སྟོང་བསྒྲགས་པ་ཡིས, ཁོ་བོའི་བློ་གྲོས་གས་པར་བྱས khyoḍ-kyi grag-ṣtoṅ ḅsgrags-pa yis; kho-ḅoḥi ḅlo-gros gas-war byas the echoes (or reverberations) of the sounds you sent forth have split my senses (Ḥbrom. ཀ 10).

གྲག་པ grag-pa or གྲགས་པ grags-pa 1.= སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པ ṣgra ḥbyind-pa नाद the tone; pitch of a sound or voice. 2. fame; noise; rumour; talk. 3. the principal or most distinguished amongst several persons (Jä.). 4. occasionally = འགྲག་པ.

གྲགས grags कीर्त्ति hope; contempt.

གྲགས་པ I: grags-pa 1. acc. to Jä. to bind or fasten up a load; so also in the colloq. 2. pf. of འགྲག་པ ḥgrag-pa.

གྲགས་པ II: यशः, चरित्रता, कीर्त्ति, श्लाघा, ख्याति, घोष, शब्द, प्रवाद glory; also fame, reputation, character by report; གྲགས་པ་ངན་པ notoriety; ill name; bad repute; rumour; report: དེའི་གྲགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ the report of it spread, was circulated (in most cases it signifies good name, renown): སྙན་པ་དང་གྲགས་པས་ས་གཞི་སྟེང་ཐམས་ཅད་ཁྱབ་པ ṣñan-pa daṅ grags-pas saḥi ṣteṅ thams-caḍ khyaḅ-pa the whole earth was filled with hisrfame and renown; སྙན་གྲགས ṣñan-grags reputation.

གྲགས་ཅན་ *grags-can* 1. famous; renowned; beautiful; splendid; glorious; proud; haughty; གྲགས་ཆེན་ *grags chen* महायशाः; of great fame; celebrated; renowned; well known. 2. सार्थवाह a merchant; གྲགས་སྙན་དཀར་བ *grags-sñan dkar-wa* सुविमलः good name; pure fame; reputation; གྲགས་འདོད་ཅན *grags-hdod-can* ambitious; desirous of gaining glory, of being famous; གྲགས་ལྡན *grags-ldan* यशस्वी, यशस्वान् one who is celebrated or possessed of fame: སྙན་པའི་གྲགས་པས་ཕྱོགས་རྣམས་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྒྲོགས *sñan-pahi grags-pas phyogs-rnams kun-tu sgrogs* (his) fame spread in all quarters (everywhere).

*གྲགས་པ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Grags-pa rgyal-mtshan* यशोध्वज (*Schr.; Tā. 31*), lit. banner of glory; n. of a governor of Tibet.

གྲགས་པ་ཅན *grags-pa-can* = སྙན་གྲགས་ཅན *sñan-grags-can* प्रसिद्ध, विश्रुत, अवघुष्ट, प्रतीत, ख्यात illustrious; renowned; སྙད་ནས་གྲགས་པ་ཆེ་བ of great renown; of celebrity, fame, glory; རྙེད་པ་དང་གྲགས་པ་ལ་ཆགས་པ greedy of gain and fame.

གྲགས་པ་ཐོབ་པ *grags-pa thob-pa* = མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*, a learned man.

*གྲགས་པ་འོད་ཟེར *Grags-pa hod-zer* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

*གྲགས་པའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *Grags-pahi bçes-gñen* यशोमित्र n. pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 205*).

གྲགས་བྱིན *Grags-byin* यशोदत्त one of the devoted attendants of the Buddha: འཁོར་ལྷན་འདས་འཁོར་ལྔ་སྡེ་དང་གྲགས་བྱིན་དང་འཆར་ཀ་ལ་སོགས.

གྲགས་མ *grags-ma* Paldan Lhamo, also called དཔལ་ལྷ་མོ *Dpal lha-mo, i.e., Çri-Devi.*

གྲགས་མུ་ཁྱུད *Grags mu-khyud* यशोनेमि n. of a legendary king, the sphere or circle of whose fame was very wide.

གྲགས་འཛིན་མ *Grags hdsin-ma* (*dag-dsin-ma*) यशोधरा the wife of the Buddha S'ākya-muni.

གྲགས་ཡས *Grags-yas* 1. विख्यात of world-wide fame; of boundless celebrity. 2. n. of a number. 3. n. of a district in *Khams*.

གྲང་བ *grañ-wa* (*tang-wa*), also གྲང་མོ शीत, adj cold, cool; colloq. partakes of the nature of a verb in such phrases as གྲང་གི་འདུག *grañ-gi hdug*, he feels cold; གྲང་ངོ *grañ-ño* it is cold. In such phrases, however, it is common to insert the word གནམ *nam*, the sky, *e.g.* (colloq.) *nam tang-mo re*, the sky is cold, *i.e.*, "it is cold"; གྲང་སྐྱོབ *grañ-skyob* सन्नाह protection from cold; warm woollen clothes: གྲང་བ་དང་དྲོ་བ་ཤེས་བྱའི་བྱ *grañ-wa dañ dro-wa ches-byahi bya* the bird called the शीतोष्ण cold and warmth; this fabulous bird is a native of the forest called in Tibetan སྒྲིབ་པ་སྔོན་པའི་ནགས *Sgrib-pa sñon-pahi nags*, the primeval shady forest; its sight relieves one from the effects of cold or heat: གྲང་བ་ནི་དྲོ་བར་འགྱུར the cold will be changed into warmth; གྲང་བས་གཞིར frozen or congealed by cold; གྲང་འགྲོ་བར་འདུག it will grow cold.

Syn. ལྷགས་གྲང *lhags-grañ*; འཁྱགས *hkhyags*; ལྷགས་པ *lhags-pa*; བསིལ་བ *bsil-wa*; བསེར་བ *bser-wa*; གྲང་རེག *grañ-reg*; གྲང་ངད *grañ-ñad* (*Mñon.*).

གྲང་བ་སེལ *grañ-wa sel* अशिशिर warm; where there is no cold to remove.

གྲང་བའི་དུས *grañ-wahi dus* शिशिर, शीत-काल the cold season.

གྲང་བའི་ནད *grañ-wahi-nad* प्रतिशीत the cold fit of the ague; གྲུམ་བུ *grum-pu* gout; rheumatism; arthritic pain; གྲང་དྲོ *grañ-dro* cold and warmth, temperature; གྲང་ཤུམ་བྱེད་པ *grañ-çum byed-pa* to shiver with cold.

གྲང་བའི་གནས *grañ-wahi gnas* a cool place.

གྲང་ཀླུང་ *grañ-kluñ* lit. cold valley; n. of a large village under Kamba Jong on the other side of the Kangchen Juñga mountain.

གྲང་དམྱལ་བརྒྱད་ *grañ-dmyal brgyad* the eight cold hells, v. དམྱལ་བ *dmyal-wa*.

གྲང་གཞི *grañ-gshi* disease induced by cold, gen. dispepsia.

བྲང་རེག་ཕོ་ཉ *brañ-reg pho-ña*=བྱ་སྐྱུང་ཀ *bya-skyuñ-ka* the jack-daw (*Mñon.*).

གྲང་རླུང་ *grañ-rluñ* वात a disease allied to rheumatism, also cold in the stomach.

གྲངས *g-rañs* (*dañg*) संख्या number; མང་གྲངས་དུ་མར་ a multiplied number, many times; གྲངས་མེད་པར་ innumerable; གྲངས་མ་མཆིས་པར *grañs ma-mchis-par* having no number or without number; numberless; གྲངས་འདེབས་པ *grañs hdebs-pa* or རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* to count; also an accountant; གྲངས་བརྡ *grañs-brda* symbolical numerals of certain nouns, which in some books are used instead of the usual numerals, for instance མིག *mig*, the eye for "two" (*Cs.*) 1. लिङ्ग sign. 2 गणक astrologer.

གྲངས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *grañs-kyi rnam-grañs* arithmetical enumeration; enumeration of the numbers used in the sacred books of Tibet as compiled from the work called (མཛོད་འགྲེལ) *mdsod-hgrel* are:—(1) གཅིག *gcig* one; (2) བཅུ *bchu* 10; (3) བརྒྱ *brgya* 100; (4) སྟོང་ *stoñ* 1000; (5) ཁྲི *khri* 10,000; (6) འབུམ *hbum* 100,000; (7) ས་ཡ *sa-ya* 1,000,000; (8) བྱེ་བ *bye-wa* 10,000,000; (9) དུང་ཕྱུར *duñ-phyur* 100,000,000; (10) ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-hbum* 1,000,000,000; (11) ཐེར་འབུམ་ཆེན་པོ *ther-hbum chen-po* 10,000,000,000; (12) ཁྲག་ཁྲིག *khragkhrig* 100,000,000,000; (13) ཁྲག་ཁྲིག་ཆེན་པོ *khrag-khrig chen-po*, 1,000,000,000,000; (14) རབ་བཀྲམ *rab-bkram* 10,000,000,000,000; (15) རབ་བཀྲམ་ཆེན་པོ *rab-bkram chen-po* 100,000,000,000,000; (16) གཏམས *gtams* 1,000,000,000,000,000; (17) གཏམས་ཆེན་པོ *gtams chen-po* 10,000,000,000,000,000; (18) དཀྲིགས *dkrigs* 100,000,000,000,000,000; (19) དཀྲིགས་ཆེན་པོ *dkrigs chen-po* 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. Next, the following are progressive numbers increasing by multiples of ten up to 60 figures: 20, མི་འཁྲུག *mi-hkhrug*; 21, མི་འཁྲུག་ཆེན་པོ *mi-hkhrug-chen-po*; 22, ཁྱད་འབྱིན *khyad hbyin*; 23, ཁྱད་འབྱིན་ཆེན་པོ *khyad-hbyin chen-po*; 24, སྤང་རྟེན *spañ-rten*; 25, སྤང་རྟེན་ཆེན་པོ *spañ-rten chen-po*; 26, དེད་འདྲེན *ded-hdren*; 27, དེད་འདྲེན་ཆེན་པོ *ded-hdren-chen-po*; 28, མཐའ་སྣང *mthah-snañ*; 29, མཐའ་སྣང་ཆེན་པོ *mthah-snañ chen-po*; 30, རྒྱུ་རིགས *rgyu-rigs*; 31, རྒྱུ་རིགས་ཆེན་པོ *rgyu-rigs chen-po*; 32, བོད་མཛེས *bod-mdses*; 33, བོད་མཛེས་ཆེན་པོ *bod-mdses chen-po*; 34, དཀའ་པོ *dkañ-po*; 35, དཀའ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ *dkañ-po chen-po*; 36, ལེགས་འབྱིན *legs-hbyin*; 37, ལེགས་འབྱིན་ཆེན་པོ *legs-hbyin chen-po*; 38, རྟོགས་འགྲོ *rtogs-hgro*; 39, རྟོགས་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ *rtogs-hgro chen-po*; 40, འབྱིང་རྡུལ *hbyiñ-rdul*; 41, འབྱིང་རྡུལ་ཆེན་པོ *hbyiñ-rdul chen-po*; 42, རྒྱ་རྟགས *rgya-rtags*; 43, རྒྱ་རྟགས་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-rtags chen-po*; 44, སྟོབས་འཁོར *stobs-hkhor*; 45, སྟོབས་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ *stobs-hkhor chen-po*; 46, བརྡའ་ཤེས *brdah-çes*; 47, བརྡའ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོ *brdah-çes chen-po*; 48, རྣམ་འབྱུང་ *rnam-hbyuñ*; 49, རྣམ་འབྱུང་ཆེན་པོ *rnam-hbyuñ chen-po*; 50, སྟོབས་མིག *stobs-mig*; 51, སྟོབས་མིག་ཆེན་པོ *stobs-mig chen-po*. Up to this number there are Sanskrit equivalents; from 53 to 60 there are no Sanskrt equivalents, the Tibetans having introduced new names to replace lost originals. 53, བྱམས་པ *byams-pa*; 54, བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོ *byams-pa chen-po*; 55, སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiñ-rje*; 56, སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *sñiñ-rje chen-po*; 57, དགའ་བ *dgah-wa*; 58, དགའ་བ་ཆེན་པོ *dgah-wa chen-po*; 59, བཏང་སྙོམས *btañ-sñoms*; 60, བཏང་སྙོམས་ཆེན་པོ *btañ-sñoms chen-po*. These sixty numbers are used in astronomical and astrological calculations.

གྲངས་ཅན *grañs-can* सांख्य 1. a countless number. 2. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* or རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-*

pa-can पण्डित an intelligent man; a learned man (*Mṅon.*).

གྲངས་ཅན་པ *grańs-can-pa* साङ्ख्य the oldest of the atheistic philosophical sects of the Brahmans, called *Sāṅkhya*.

གྲངས་བཅས *grańs-bcas* 1. उषा the dawn, or the goddess of the dawn. 2. lit. "together with the number."

གྲངས་འབྱམས *grańs-ḥbyams* असंख्य numberless; countless.

གྲངས་མང་ཆ *grańs mań-cha* [चतुरचतुर, repeated four times] *S.*

གྲངས་མེད *grańs-med* 1. असंख्य countless; numberless. 2. सर्प a crawling; श्वितरोग white leprosy: གྲངས་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར *grańs-med kyi khyad-par* the distinction of being countless, numberless; གྲངས་མེད་ཅན *grańs-med-can* परम supreme.

གྲངས་མེད་གཅིག *grańs-med gcig* (the numberless one). In the work called *Mañju çrī-mūla Tantra* (འཇམ་དཔལ་རྩ་རྒྱུད) the following numbers are said to have been in use in Ancient India among the laity for worldly purposes:—From 1 to 10, *i.e.*, གཅིག *gcig* to ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-ḥbum*, and 11, ཅུ་ཏོག *çu-tog*; 12, མཆོག་ཉལ *mchog-ñal*; 13, སྐྱ་འཕྱིས *skya-ḥphyis*; 14, བྱེ་མ *bye-ma*; 15, ནུབ་ནུབ *nub-nub*; 16, མཚོ་ཡས *mtsho-yas*; 17, ལྡབས་ཕྱོར *ldabs-phyor*; 18, རྡེའི *rdei*,—all these being each a multiple of another by ten. In the work called ཕལ་པོ་ཆེ *phal-po-che* the numbers vary after the eighth, *i.e.*, བྱེ་བ *bye-wa*; such as ཁོད་ཁོད *khod-khod*, ཐད་དགུ *thad-dgu*, ཁྲིག་ཁྲིག *khrig-khrig*, ཐམས་ཐམས *thams-thams* and so on up to 128 places, increasing by multiples of one hundred. In the *Lalita Vistara* there are thirty-two numbers, also increasing in multiples of a hundred.

གྲངས་གཉེར *grańs-gñer* to enumerate; count the number one by one.

གྲངས་སུ་འགྲོ *grańs-su ḥgro* संख्यां गच्छति goes into numbers; is counted: གྲངས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *grańs-su ḥjug-pa*, put into numbers; counted: གྲངས་སུ་ཡང *grańs-su yań* संख्यायामपि even in number.

གྲབ་རྒྱབ *grab-rgyab* pride; boasting (*Sch.*).

གྲབས I: *grabs* གཅོམ་བྱེད *gçom-byed*; གྲ་སྒྲིག *gra-sgrig* 1. preparation; arrangement; measures; contrivance; གྲབས་བྱེད་པ to make preparation for; འགྲོ་བའི་གྲབས་བྱེད་པ to prepare to go: གསོད་གྲབས་ཡོད་པའི་ཚེ་ན just as preparations were being made for slaughtering them (*Mil*). 2. defined as དེ་མ་ཐག་ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་དོན "signifies the certainty about the time of immediate action": ཡོང་གྲབས་འདུག *yoń-grabs ḥdug* was on the point of coming, or am just coming; བརྡུང་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *brduń-grabs byas-byuń* was about to beat or strike; ཤི་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *çi-grabs byas-byuń* was almost dying or dead; གསད་གྲབས་བྱས་བྱུང *gsad-grabs byas-byuń*, was about to kill: ཐོབ་གྲབས་ཡིན was about to get or gain; ཤོར་གྲབས་ཡིན is about to slip or run away; ཚར་གྲབས་ཡོད is about to finish; ནང་ནང་གཉིས་གྲབས་མཐུན་ནེ on mutual agreement. 3. deliberation: ངེད་ཀྱིར་གྲབས་བྱེད་བྱིན་འདུག they were deliberating about me (in *W.*).

གྲབས II. चिन्तालय place or object of reflection, thought, etc.: གྲབས་ཡུལ་ལྟ་བུ *grabs-yul lta bu*, གྲབས་ཀྱིས *grabs-gyis*, སྟོན་མོ་ལྟ་བུ *ston-mo lta-bu*.

གྲམ *gram* (*dam*) 1. ཆུ་ནང་གི་རྡོ *chu nań-gi rdo* a kind of stone found in water (*Ñag*). 2. གྲམ་པ *gram-pa* swamp; marsh; fen (*Lex.*). 3. འགྲེམ་པ *ḥgrem-pa* (*Mńi.*).

གྲམ་པ་ཁམ་བུ *Gram-pa kham-bu* one of the places of pilgrimage of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

གྲམ་ས *gram-sa* शार्कर stony.

གྲལ *gral* (*dal*) འཕྲེང་བ *hphreṅ-wa* पंक्ति row, range series; also a rope, cord; आवलि, आलि, class, stratum.

གྲལ་མགོ *gral-mgo* or གྲལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མ *gral-gyi thog-ma* the upper end of a row; the uppermost place; the seat at the head of a table; གཡས་གྲལ *gyas-gral* the right hand row; གཡོན་གྲལ *gyon-gral* the left hand row; ཚོགས་གྲལ *tshogs gral* 1. the order or file of monks in a religious congregation; གྲྭ་པ་མང་པོ་ཡོ་མེད་པར་གྲིག་ནས་བཞུགས་པ many novices sitting in rows without being awry; བཞུགས་གྲལ *bshugs-gral* the order of seats, also the order or row in which lamas and chiefs, high and low, sit according to their position or rank in any public or social gathering; རྟེན་གྲལ row of religious symbols; མཆོད་གྲལ row of offerings for the gods or offerings placed in one or more rows; སྐུ་གྲལ the order or row in which the images are placed in a temple; མི་གྲལ row or order in which men are seated; གྲལ་གཏམ house-talk (*Jä.*); དབང་གྲལ the row of supplicants waiting for benediction: མཆེད་གྲོགས་དང་དབང་གྲལ་བསྡད་དུ་བ་ན, when you are sitting with your brethren (fellow-believers) in one row.

གྲལ་སྒྲིག *gral-sgrig* or གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral-du sgrig-pa* to arrange in order, dispose in rows.

གྲལ་ཚེས *gral-tshes*=ཚེས་གྲངས *tshes-grańs* date; a consecutive date.

གྲལ་རིམ I: *gral-rim* पंक्ति line; row; file in which monks sit in any religious service or congregation: རྒན་གཞོན་གྲལ་རིམ *rgan-gshon gral-rim* the order in which the young and old sit; the right of seniority; གྲུབ་ཐོབ་རིམ་པ་གྲལ་རིམ་བསྐོར the religious services of the perfected saints according to the order of seniority (*Zam.*).

Syn. གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིགས་པ *gral-du sgrigs-pa*; ཚར་དུ་དངར *tshar-du dṅar*; ཕྲེང་བཀོད *phreń-bkod*; ལུ་གུ་རྒྱུད *lu-gu rgyud*; ཁྲིག་ཆགས་བཀོད *khrig chags bkod* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲལ་རིམ II: (*dal-rim*) acc. to *Jä.* claim; title.

གྲལ་སྐྱོང་བ *gral skyoń-wa* छाया a shadow.

གྲལ་པ *gral-pa* a beer-house customer (*Jä*).

གྲལ་མ *gral-ma* a small beam; rafter (*Cs*); གྲལ་བུ་གྲལ་ཕྱམ *gral-bu gral-phyam* roof-laths; sticks which are laid close together and covered with earth (*Jä.*).

གྲས *gras* class, order, series; rank, dignity; tribe (*Cs.*).

གྲས་པ *gras-pa* 1. to bind, for དྲས་པ *dras-pa*. 2. (Bengali) काष्ठपटि wooden beams or rails.

གྲི *gri* (*di*) असि, शस्त्र, कर्त्री a knife, weapon; खड्ग sabre. Different kinds of weapons:—ཆུ་གྲི *chu-gri*, གྲི་ཐུང *gri-thuń*, རས་གྲིའི་བུ *ras-grihi bu*, གྲི་གུག *gri-gug*, གྲི་འཁྱོག་པོ *gri hkhyog-po*, དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta*, སྟ་རི *sta-ri*, སྟ་གྲི *sta-gri*, རལ་གྲིའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *ral-grihi hkhrul-hkhor*, གྲི་སྒུར *gri-sgur*, ས་རང *sa-rań*.

Syn. ཤང་ལང *çań-lań*; བརྡེག་ཆ *brdeg-cha*; རྗེས་སུ་གཅོད *rjes-su gcod*; ལག་སྐྱོང *lag-skyoń*; ཟླ་བ་འཛུམ་བྱེད *zla-wa hdsum-byed*; གཡུལ་དུ་འཛིན *gyul-du hdsin*; མཚོན་ཆའི་གཞི *mtshon-chahi gshi*; སྒྲོལ་བྱེད *sgrol-byed*; དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *dpal-gyi sñiń-po*; གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed*; ཤ་མ་ཀ *ça-ma-ka* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲི་ཁ *gri-kha* the edge of a knife.

གྲི་གུ *gri-gu* = ཁུག་ཅིག *khug-cig* niche; corner (*A. 57*): ཡང་རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་གྱི་གྲི་གུ་ན་བུད་མེད་ཅིག *yañ Rdo-rje gdan-gyi gri-gu na bud-med cig* again a woman in a niche of the temple, &c., at Vajrāsana.

གྲི་གུ་ཆུང *gri-gu chuñ* ཀཏ྄ྟ་རི small knife.

གྲི་གུག *gri-gug* ཀཏྟ་རི a short crooked sword.

གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ *Gri gum-btsan-po* one of the ancient kings of Tibet, son of *Srib-khri-btsan*, who was assassinated with a knife.

གྲི་ནོན *gri-non* ཀཱས n. of a disease.

གྲི་བྱ་གག་གི་གཤོག་པ་ལྟ་བུ *gri bya gag-gi gçog-pa lta-bu* ... a knife of the shape of the wings of a cock.

གྲི་བྱ་རོག་གི་མཆུ *gri bya rog-gi mchu* ... a knife of the shape of the crow's bill.

གྲི་མག *gri-mag*, v. གྲིབ་མ *grib-ma*.

གྲི་དམར *gri-dmar* (lit. the red knife) knife of superior quality manufactured in Tibet.

གྲིའི་སོ *gribi-so* sharp edge of a knife.

གྲིའི་རྩེ་མོ *gribi tse-mo* ... the point of a scimitar or sword.

གྲིའུ *gribu* a small knife.

གྲི་ཤ *gri-ça* explained as སྐྱེས་པ་དར་མ་གྲི་ལ་ཤི་བའི་ཤ *skyes-pa dar-ma gri-la çi-wabi ça*, flesh of an adult man who has been killed with a sword (this flesh being used in sorcery).

གྲིར་རྡམ་པ *grir rdam-pa* or གྲིར་གསོད་པ *grir gsod-pa* or གྲིར་བཀུམ་པ *grir bkum-pa* to kill (or being killed) with a knife.

གྲིན་པ *grin-pa* (*din-pa*) prob. སྒྲིན་པོ *sgrin-po* skilful; clever (*Jä.*).

གྲིབ *grib* (*dib*) shade; defilement; stain or spot; filth; contamination, mostly in a religious sense: གྲིབ་ཡོང *grib-yoñ* contamination, pollution will arise: རོ་གྲིབ *ro-grib* defilement by or from a corpse; གྲིབ་སེལ *grib-sel* the removal of defilement; also one in whom there is no defilement; n. of a Buddha. ཟས་གྲིབ *zas-grib* unclean food or pollution of food; གོས་གྲིབ dirty clothes, or defilement in clothes; ཡུགས་གྲིབ *yugs-grib* or pollution of widowhood; བག་གྲིབ or the defilement that is brought by different people assembled in a marriage; དམར་གྲིབ *dmar-grib* or pollution of blood or anything slain red-handed; དམ་གྲིབ pollution by the breach of a vow; unchastity; འཐབ་གྲིབ defilement by quarrel or fight; བཤག་གྲིབ defilement in slaughter pertaining to butchers, or defilement from murder; མནའ་གྲིབ defilement caused by oath or by the barbarous custom of killing animals and swearing over their blood (prevailing among the Kham-pa tribes): ནག་གྲིབ defilement from incest.

གྲིབ་ཀྱི་ཕུ *grib-kyi phu* shady valley, generally on the north side of a mountain range (cf. སྲིབས *sribs*); གྲིབ་ཕྱོགས *grib-phyogs* the shady side of a hill or mountain, the side not exposed to the sun.

གྲིབ་ཁྲུས *grib-khrus* the washing of defilement.

གྲིབ་ཅན *grib-can* stubborn; refractory (*Jä.*).

གྲིབ་མདོས *grib-mdos* offerings made to Bon deities for removing some defilement.

གྲིབ་གནོན *grib-gnon* 1. ... , ... shadow, or 2. བཙོག་པའི་གྲིབ *btsog-pabi grib* defilement from unclean things, filth, night-soil, &c.: ཆོས་གྲྭར་གྲུལ་བུམ་གྲིབ་གནོན་བསྲུངས *chos-grwar grul-bum grib-gnon bsruñs* in a religious school there should be protection against defilement from harpies (*Zam. 2.*).

གྲིབ་གནོན་གྱི་གདོན་ *grib-gnon gyi gdon* a demon that defiles and poisons food; a harpy.

གྲིབ་མ་ *grib-ma* shade; shadow; གྲིབ་དང་གྲིབ་མའི་གྲོལ་ *grib-dañ grib-maḥi grol* (*Zam.* 8) छाया; ཤིང་གི་གྲིབ་མ་ *çiñ-gi grib-ma* the shadow of a tree.

གྲིབ་མ་སྔོན་པོའི་ནགས་ *Grib-ma sňon-poḥi nags* forest of the dark-blue shade in the fabulous northern continent of Uttara Kuru.

གྲིབ་མའི་ལམ་ *grib-maḥi lam* छायापथ the milky-way; also a path by the shady side of a mountain or in the valley.

གྲིབ་མའི་ལུས་ *grib-maḥi lus* छायाङ्ग, the shadowy body, *i.e.*, body of defilements.

གྲིབ་སེལ་ *grib-sel* the removing of pollution or defilement of any symbol, image, sacred books, or offerings by religious rites.

གྲིབ་སོ་ *grib-so* the quickly vanishing, at sunset, of the shadows of trees, &c.; གྲིབ་སོ་མདོན་ཤར་རབ་ཏུ་འཕམ་པ་ अभिलम्बमाने hanging down, also lengthening of shadows before they vanish in the shade of night; གྲིབ་སོ་རིང་འཕམ་པ་ छायापायाम long projection of shadows.

གྲིབ་སྲུང་ *grib-sruñ* guarding against defilement.

གྲིབ་བཤངས་ *grib-bçañs* cleansed or purified of defilement; purification of defilement.

གྲིབ་ལྷགས་ *grib-lhags* cool shade (*Sch.*).

གྲིམ་པ་ *grim-pa* to hasten; to hurry (*Sch.*).

གྲིམ་ཙེ་ *grim-tse*, acc. to *Jä.* a pair of scissors (in Sikkim sounded "*kyimtse*").

གྲིམས་པ་ *grims-pa*, चतुर, पटु clever; skilful; dexterous; also careful; on the alert; རིག་པ་གྲིམས་པ་ *rig-pa grims-pa* to be careful; on the alert: གྲྭ་ས་གྲིམས་ཤིག་ *grwa-sa grims-çig* be attentive in the monastic school: རི་རྒྱུད་གྲིམས་ཤིག་ on a hill range take care!

གྲིལ་ *gril* (*ḍil*) (cf. འགྲིལ་བ་ *ḥgril-wa*) a roll; ཤོག་གྲིལ་ *çog-gril* rolled paper; a paper roll: ཤོག་བུས་གྲིལ་ནས་བཞག་ཡུར་ kept rolled up in paper: གོས་གྲིལ་ *gos-gril* a roll of satin or cloth; a garment folded up (*Cs.*).

གྲིལ་ཁ་བྱེད་པ་ *gril-kha byed-pa* to make up a parcel. (*Sch.*)

གྲུ་ I: *gru* 1. a figure, corner, tip, anything with length and breadth; གྲུ་བཞི་ *gru-bzhi* a figure with four corners, gen. a square; ཡུལ་གྲུ་ *yul-gru* a country with certain dimensions, *i.e.*, the division of a country in provinces or districts. 2. lustre; གྲུ་དམར་ *gru-dmar* a reddish lustre from precious stones. 3. a district of Tibet lying to the east and north of *Dbus* (*Jig.*).

གྲུ་ II: नौः, नाव, तरणी, पोत, वाज general term for boat, raft, vessel; also གྲུ་ཤན་ *gru-çan* a boat, ferry.

Syn. རྟགས་གསུམ་པ་ *rtags gsum-pa*; གྲུ་ཡི་རབ་ *gru-yi rab*; སྒྲོལ་བར་བྱེད་ *sgrol-war byed*; ཕ་མཐར་སྒྲོལ་ *pha-mthar sgrol*; སེང་གེ་ཅན་ *señ-ge-can*; རྟ་མགོ་ཅན་ *rta-mgo-can*; ཆུའི་ཤིང་རྟ་ *chuḥi-çiñ-rta* (*Mňon.*).

གྲུ་དཀར་ *gru-dkar* (*ḍu-kar*) a kind of turquoise.

གྲུ་སྐྱ་ क्षारित्र that which falling on water strikes it; an oar (*Mňon.*).

Syn. སྐྱོད་བྱེད་ *skyod-byed*; བསྒྲལ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ་ *bsgral-waḥi çiñ-rta*.

གྲུ་ཁ་ *gru-kha* or གྲུ་ཤན་ཁ་ *gru çan-kha* or གྲུ་བཏང་ས་ *gru btañ-sa* landing place on the side of a river, etc.; a ferry. See maps in Survey Report of A. K.'s journey.

གྲུ་ཁུག་ *gru-khug* the keel of a ship.

གྲུ་མཁན་ *gru-mkhan* नाविक navigator; a ferry man.

གྲུ་ག། *Gru-ga* 1. clew; hank. 2. n. of a country. 3. stone or paint of whitish-blue colour.

གྲུ་གུ། *gru-gu* 1. a thread-ball; yarn in round ball. 2. མཚོན་གྱི་གྲུ་གུ *Mtshon-gyi gru-gu* n. of a village in Tibet (*Jig.*).

གྲུ་གུ་རྒྱ་ར *Gru-gu Rgya-ra* n. of a village in Kham (*Loñ.* 87).

གྲུ་གླ *gru-gla* passage money at a ferry; a boatman's fee.

གྲུ་ཆར། *gru-char* 1. rains; rainy season: ཡུལ་གྲུ་ཀུན་ལ་ཁྱབ་པར་འབེབས་པའི་ཆར *yul-gru kun-la khyab-par hbebs-pahi char* rains that fall over the whole country and produce a good harvest. 2. a fine, fertile rain (*Sch.*).

གྲུ་མ། *gru-ma* (*du-ma*) angle; corner; convex or concave; also edge, border, brim. (*Cs.*).

གྲུ་ཆོད *gru-chod* or གྲུབ་ཟིན *grub-zin* कोण corner; angle.

གྲུ་གསུམ *gru-gsum* त्रिकोण a triangle; གྲུ་བཞི *gru-bshi* a square; གྲུ་དྲང *gru-drañ* a right angle; གྲུ་ཡོན *gru-yon* or གྲུ་གཡེལ *gru-gyel* oblique angled.

གྲུ་བཞི *gru-bshi* n. of a stone: གྲུ་བཞིས་ཀླད་པ་གསོ་ཞིང་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *gru-bshis klad-pa gso shiñ-chu-ser hden* the stone called *Grub-bshi* heals the brain and draws out pus.

གྲུ་འདྲེན *gru-hdren* नियामक, defined as གྲུ་ནང་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་སྐྱེ་བོའི་མིང *gru nañ-du hjug-pahi skye-bohi miñ*, person conveyed in a boat. People who journey by boat are:—མགྲོན་པ guest; ཚོང་པ merchant, trader; གྲུ་ལ་འདོན boat passengers.

གྲུ་པ *gru-pa* ferryman.

གྲུ་བོ *gru-ho*=གྲུ་གཟིངས *gru-gsiñs* ship (*Jä.*).

+ གྲུ་བཙས *gru-btsas* boatman's fee; གྲུ་བཙས་པ *gru btsas-pa*, ཆུ་ལ་ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་པོ *chu-la khral sdud-pa-po tol* collector of a ferry.

གྲུ་ཚུགས *gru-tshugs*, གྲུ་གཏོང་ས *gru-gtoñ-sa* a ferry or *ghat*: དེ་ནས་སེ་དམར་གྱི་གྲུ་ཚུགས་ལ་བྱོན་ནས *de nas Se-dmar gyi-gru-tshugs-la byon-nas*, then he arrived at the ferry of *Se-dmar* (*A. 91*).

གྲུ་ཚུམས་པ *gru-tshums-pa*=ཁ་ཚུམས་པ or ཁ་རོག་སྡོད་པ to sit silent, without speaking.

གྲུ་འཛིན *gru-hdsin* पोतलक, पोतल 1. n. of a mountain in the south of India; also the residence of Avalokites'vara on the small island of Puto off Shanghai; n. of the residence of the Grand Lama at Lhasa. 2. an harbour.

གྲུ་ཡི་ཡན་ལག *gru-yi yan-lag*=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* an oar (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡི་རབ *gru-yi rab*=གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan* a ship (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡི་གཤོག་པ *gru-yi gçog-pa*=གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* oar; the wings of a boat (*Mñon.*).

Syn. གྲུའི་ཡན་ལག *gruhi yan-lag*; གཡོབ་བྱེད *gyob-bye*; སྐྱ་བ *skya-wa* (*Mñon.*).

གྲུ་ཡིས་སྒྲོལ *gru-yis sgrol* नाविक a navigator.

གྲུ་ལས་འདས་པ *gru-las hdas-pa* पारिगो: one who has made a voyage.

གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan*=གྲུ་ཡི་རབ *gru-yi rab* a ship; གྲུ་ཤན་ཁ *gru-çan kha*=གྲུང་གཏང་ས *gruñ-gtañ sa* starting or landing place of a ferry; གྲུ་ཤན་པ *gru çan-pa* ferryman; གྲུ་ལ་གཞོན་པ *gru-la shon-pa* to go on a ferry-boat.

གྲུ་མོ། *gru-mo* (*du-mo*) the elbow; གྲེ་མོ *gre-mo*, ཀུ་ནི *ku-ni*, སྐྱོར the elbow, or ཀ་ཨུ་ནི *ka-au-ni* कफणि, ལག་པའི་ཚིགས་པ་བར་པའི་རྩེ་ཏོག *lag-pahi-tshigs-pa bar-pahi rtse-tog* the topmost piece of the middle joint of the arm: གྲུ་མོར་ཁ་ཊྭཱཾ་ག་བཟུང་བ *gru-mor kh.: tvam-ka* holding a trident in the hollow of his elbow. ལག་པའི་གྲུ་མོ *lag-pahi gru-mo* is defined as ཉེ་བའི་དཔུང་པ *ñe-wahi dpuñ-pa*; གྲུ་མོའི་ཁུག the hollow of the

elbow joint: ལག་པའི་གྲུ་མོ་རེ་ཇོ་བོའི་པུས་མོའི་སྟེང་ན་བཞག *lag-paḥi gru-mo re jo-woḥi pus-moḥi steṅ-na bshag* resting each elbow on the knees of the lord (*A. 135*).

གྲུག་པ *grug-pa* to break into small pieces; to crumble; to bruise; གྲུག་པའི་འབྲས *grug-paḥi ḥbras* bruised rice (*Sch.*); གྲུགས་བུ *grugs-bu* something broken.

གྲུང་པོ I: *gruṅ-po* (*ḍuṅ-po*) = གྲུང་བ *gruṅ-wa*, སྦྱང་པོ *sbyaṅ-po*, རིག་པ་གྲིམས་པ *rig-pa grims-pa* 1. very intelligent; चतुर clever; wise; prudent. 2. meek; mild; gentle (*Cs.*).

གྲུང་པོ II: the corn seed that is not rotten (*Jig.*).

གྲུབ *grub* I: (*ḍub*) pronounced *rub*, in the upper Himalaya's and Shar-Khombu, signifying in *Ld.* all: གྲུབ་ཤི་སོང་ *grub-çi-soṅ* all are dead (*Jä.*). *Rúb-te*: altogether, jointly.

གྲུབ II: सिद्ध; བྱེད་པ་པོ་དངོས་སུ་མེད་པར་རང་རང་གིས་གྲུབ་པ *byed-pa-po dṅos-su med-par raṅ-raṅ gis grub-pa* anything accomplished or done by itself without any agent.

གྲུབ་མཆོག *grub-mchog* = གྲུབ་ཆེན a great saint; གྲུབ་མཆོག་མ *grub-mchog-ma* सिद्धोत्तरा a female saint.

གྲུབ་ཐོབ *grub-thob*, सिद्ध a saint, occurs in the following passage of (*Zam. 2*):—གྲུབ་ཐོབ་རིམ་གྲོ་གྲལ་རིམ་བཞིན *grub-thob rim-gro gral-rim bshin* གྲུབ་བརྙེས *grub-brñes* one who has gained perfection.

གྲུབ་མཐའ I: *grub-mthaḥ* 1. सिद्धान्त, समयतत्त्व established conclusion; opinion; theory (*Zam.*): ཕྱི་ནང་གི་གྲུབ་མཐའ་མ་འཐམས་པར there being no conformity of doctrinal principles between the Brâhmans and the Buddhists.

གྲུབ་མཐའ II: = ཐར་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *thar-paḥi blo-gros* resolution for liberation from miseries; determination for obtaining *Nirvâṇa* (*Mñon.*).

གྲུབ་པ *grub-pa* I: 1. सिद्ध, सिद्धा, सम्पन्न, सम्पा-[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; pf. of འགྲུབ་པ to accomplish 2. གྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་འཚུག *grub-par byed ḥtsug* [illegible], सिद्धक a saint: གྲུབ་པས་བཏགས་པ *grub-pas btags-pa* सिद्धे प्रणीत accomplished by a saint; གྲུབ་པས་བསྟན་པ taught or preached by a saint; གྲུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *grub-par gyur-cig* [illegible] be it ready, complete, perfect.

གྲུབ་པ II: སྲིན་པ *sin-pa* [illegible], [illegible] existing; success; མ་གྲུབ་པ *ma grub-pa* not existing (*Jä.*): གྲུབ་པ་དང་བདེ་བ *grub-pa daṅ bde-wa* योग सुख the happiness arising from *yoga* or union with the supreme spirit (in Brahmanism) and with the eternal *Çûnyatâ* or void in Buddhism: གྲུབ་པ་ལུས *grub-pa lus*, the formed body, either the frame, the structure, the body, or more prob. an abbreviation of ཕུང་པོ་ལྔས་གྲུབ་པའི་ལུས, the body that is made of the five *skandha* (aggregates); གྲུབ་པའི་དོན་ཅན *grub-paḥi don-can* what is necessary in the charms of necromancy for propitiation; सर्षप mustard.

གྲུབ་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *grub-paḥi dwaṅ-phyug* = གྲུབ་ཆེན *grub-chen* great saint (*Yig. k. 11*).

གྲུབ་པའི་རང་བྱོན་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Grub-paḥi raṅ-byon spyan-ras gzigs* the saint originated or existing by himself; the self-formed Avalokites'vara; ལྷུན་གྲུབ *lhun-grub* or ལྷུན་གྱི་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyi grub-pa* अनाभोग self-originated or self-formed: དོན་གྲུབ *Don-grub* or དོན་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲུབ་པ *Don thams-cad grub-pa* सर्वार्थसिद्ध a name of the Buddha, in whom there is the fulfilment of every purpose; also the name of a magic spell or formula.

གྲུམ་པ *grum-pa* the Tibetan badger: རླུང་སེམས་འཛིན་པ་ཕྱི་བ་དང་གྲུམ་པས་ཀྱང་ཤེས་གསུང་ *rluṅ sems ḥdsin-pa phyi-ba-daṅ grum-pas kyaṅ-çes gsuṅ* he said both the badger and the marmot know how to suspend animation

and *rlung*—a reflection upon the the practices of Tibetan ascetics or *nal-jor* (*A. 70*): གྲུམ་པའི་རྒྱུ་མ་སྒྱུ་གཟེར་འཇོམས *grum-paḥi rgyu ma sgyu-gzer ḥjoms* the intestines of the badger overcome colic.

གྲུམ་པོ *grum-po* a maimed person; a cripple.

གྲུམ་བུ *grum-bu* (*ḍum-bu*) or གྲུམ་ནད *grum-naḍ* also called ཏྲེམ *trem*, gout or rheumatism. ཀ་གྲུམ *ça-grum*, acc. to *Jä.* དྲེག་གྲུམ *dreg-grum* podagra; a feeling of lameness in the limbs; རུས་གྲུམ *rus-grum* gout affecting the bones; ཙ་གྲུམ *tsa-grum* rheumatic pain in the muscles. ཆུ་གྲུམ *chu-grum*, གྲུམ་དཀར *grum-dkar*, གྲུམ་ནག *grum-nag* seem to be varieties of small-pox.

གྲུལ་བུམ *grul-bum* (*ḍul-bum*) कुम्भाण्ड, कुम्भाण्ड a class of vampire-ghouls feeding in cemeteries; གྲུལ་བུམ་མ *grul-bum-ma* कुम्भाण्डी females of the above.

གྲུལ་བུམ་ཅན *Grul-bum-can* n. of a medicinal drug; an esculent root, *Arum campanulatum* (a cure for piles).

Syn. རྩུབ་མོ *rtsub-mo*; ག་གོན *ga-gon*; ཨརྴ་འཇོམས *arça-ḥjoms* अर्शोघ्न that which cures piles: བྲ་བོ་རྒོད *bra-ḅo rgoḍ*; འདེད་བྱེད་སྤོང་པོ *ḥdeḍ-byeḍ spoṅ-po* (*Mñon.*).

གྲུལ་བུམ་ཀླ་བའི་ནུ་ཞོ་ཅན *grul-bum zla-waḥi nu sho-can* are the following three:—ཀླུ་དུག *klu-dug* (ནག *nag*), གཟའ་དུག *gzaḥ-dug* (དཀར *dkar*), གཉན་དུག *gñan-dug* (ཁ) *kha* (*Sman. 350*).

གྲུས་པོ *grus-po* (*ḍu-po*) a yak only two or three years old (*Jä.*).

གྲེ *Gre* (*ḍeḥ*) पूर्वफाल्गुनी the eleventh of the twenty-seven constellations mentioned in works on astronomy.

Syn. མཚོ་སྐྱེས *mtsho-skyes*; རྟ་ཆུ *rta-chu*; འཚོ་སྐྱེས *ḅtsho-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

གྲེ་སྐྱེས *gre-skyes* फाल्गुणीभव born in the constellation of पूर्वफाल्गुनी.

གྲེ་ག *gre-ga* a sheet of paper (*Jä.*).

གྲེ་སྣ *Gre-sna* n. of a place in the province of *Koṅ-po* in Central Tibet.

གྲེ་བ *gre-wa* (*ḍe-wa*)=མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa* or གློ་ཡུ *glo-yu* ग्रीवा, कण्ठ the fore part of the neck, the throat, both wind-pipe and the gullet; voice: གྲེ་བ་བདེ་མོ *gre-wa ḅde-mo* a good voice; གྲེ་བ་འགགས་པ *gre-wa gags-pa* obstruction in the throat; hoarseness; གྲེ་བ་དུར་བ *gre-wa, dur-wa* a stertorous voice; གྲེ་གཤལ་བཤང་བྱེད *gre-ḅsal ḅśaṅ-byeḍ* in *W.* to hawk; to hem; to clear the throat (*Jä.*).

གྲེ་བོ *gre-ḅo* a species of demons; གྲེ་མོ *gre-mo* female demons of this kind.

གྲེ་མག *gre-mag* vulg. for གྲ་མ *gra-ma* awn of barley or of Poa grass.

གྲེ་མོག་འབུ *gre-mog ḅbu* in *W.* ant; emmet (*Jä.*).

གྲེན *gren* occurs in གྲེན་གྱི་དོན་དུ་འཚིགས་པའི་རི་མོ་ཅན *gren-gyi don-du ḅcihs-paḅi ri-mo can.* (*Jig. 32*).

གྲེན་ཚག *gren-tshag* plaited wicker-work in straight rows.

ᐩ གྲེའུ I: *greḅu*, or དྲེའུ *dreḅu*, a young bear: ཅོ་རོས་གྲེའུ་གཅིག་ཕུལ་བས *co-ros greḅu-gcig phul-was* Cho-ro having presented a young bear (*A. 63*).

གྲེའུ II: माष pea, peas; མོན་སྲན་གྲེའུ *mon-sran greḅu* a kind of pea growing in the Sub-Himalayas.

གྲེམ་མ *gres- ma* 1. the flashing lightning (*Schtr.*). 2. དྲེས་མ *dres-ma* a kind of plant: གྲེས་མའི་གོ་སར་སྲིན་གསོད་གླང་ཐབས་འཇོམས *gres-mahi go-sar srin-gsod glań-thabs hjoms* the pistil of *dresma* kills worms and overcomes the diseases called *glań-thabs*.

གྲོ *gro* गोधूम wheat; གྲོ་སྐམ *gro-skam* dry wheat.

གྲོ་ག *gro-ga* (*ḍo-ga*) or གྲོ་ཁ *gro-kha* भूर्जक, or ཤིང་སྟག་པའི་པགས་པ *çiń-stag pahi pags-pa*, white birch bark used for writing charms on; also acc. to *Jā.* used for ornamenting bows: རང་ཡུལ་དུ་སྐྱེས་པའི་གྲོ་ག་དཀར་ཤིང་ཏ་ལའི་ལོ་མ་དང་ཤོག་བུ་རས་དཀར་དག་ལ་སྔགས་འདི་བྲིས wrote these mantras on white cloth or paper or leaves of the palmyra or the bark of the birch which grew in their country (*Surań.*).

གྲོ་དོང་ *gro-doń* the winter granary of wheat in Tibet; an under-ground cell where wheat is kept during the winter.

གྲོ་ཚག *gro-tshag* sieve for sifting wheat.

གྲོ་བ *gro-wa* or གྲོ་མོ *gro-mo* reddish grey.

གྲོ་བཞིན *Gro-bshin* श्रवणा श्रवण the twenty-second or twenty-third constellation in the astronomical works of Tibet and India.

Syn. འཕྲོག་བྱེད *hphrog-byed*; བོན་པོ *bon-po*; བྱ་སྦོ *bya-sbo* (*Mńon.*).

གྲོ་བཞིན་གྱི་ཉ་བ *Gro-bshin gyi ña-wa* श्रावणी पूर्णिमा the full moon in the month of July-August.

གྲོ་བཞིན་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *Gro-bshin-gyi zla-wa* or ཟླ་བ་བདུན་པ *zla-wa bdun-pa* the month of *Çrāvaṇa*.

གྲོ་བཞིན་བྱེད *gro-bshin-byed* (*ḍo-shin-ché*) hole under the ground where wheat is kept in winter (*A. K.*).

གྲོ་ཡོས *gro-yos* (*ḍo-yo*) parched wheat or corn.

གྲོ་རིལ *gro-ril* ball of dough, or lump made of moistened wheat flour.

གྲོ་སོག *gro-sog* (*ḍo-sog*) stalks of wheat, wheat-straw.

གྲོ་མ *gro-ma* (*ḍo-ma*) मधालक, कसेरु 1. the sweet potato of Tibet. 2. name of a herb (*Vai-sń.*) [the grass *Scirpus Kysoor*]S. རྒྱ་གྲོ *rgya-gro* or རྒྱའི་གྲོ་མ *rgyahi gro-ma* the potato introduced from India: གྲོམ་མངར་ཡང་བསིལ་ཞིང་འཁྲུ་གཅོད the potato being sweet is cooling and stops diarrhœa.

གྲོ་མ་ལུང་ *Gro-ma luń* n. of a place in the north of Tibet (*Ka-thań. 168*).

གྲོ་ལུང་ *Gro-luń* n. of a village in the province of Lho-kha.

གྲོ་ལོ་མ *gro-lo-ma* (*ḍo-lo-ma*) གོས་ཆེན *gos-chen* a kind of satin; silk stuff.

གྲོ་ས *Gro-sa* village in the district of Phenyul.

གྲོ་ཧོ *Gro-ho* (*ḍo-ho*) ཕྱག་རྒྱ་རྣམས་སོ *phyag-rgya rnams-so* a mystical word used in the *Mahāmudrā Tāntrik* rites (*K. g.* ཀ *215*).

གྲོག *grog*=གྲོག་མ *grog-ma* or གྲོག་མོ *grog-mo* (*ḍog-mo*) पिपीलक, पुत्ता ant; emmet.

Syn. སྲིན་ཕྲན་མ *srin phran-ma*; རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་ར *rgyu-rgyu-ra*; གཅིན་རྗེའི་བུ *gçin-rjehi-bu* (*Mńon.*).

གྲོག་སྐེད *grog-sked* waist of the ant; also narrow as that is.

གྲོག་མཁར *grog-mkhar* वल्मीक ant-hill.

Syn. བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྱི་བོ *brgya-byin spyi-wo*; ནོར་ལྡན་བརྩེགས *nor-ldan brtsegs*; གྲོག་མའི་ཚང་ *grog-mahi-tshań*; གྲོག་མའི་མཁར *grog-mahi mkhor* (*Mńon.*).

གྲོག་པོ *grog-po* 1. खद a deep ravine in which a torrent flows; the sides of such

ravines are termed *gad-pa*, ཆུ་ཆེན་པོས་བྲུས་ནས་བྱུང་བའི་གྲོག་པོའམ, གད་པ་ཡང་ཟེར་ *chu chen-pos brus-nas byuṅ-waḥi grog-poḥam, gad-pa yaṅ-zer*, that which is caused by the erosion of great waters is also styled *grogs-po* or *gad-pa*.

གྲོག་སྦུ to *grog-sbu*, v. གྲོག་མ *grog-ma*, ant (*Ńag. 52*).

གྲོག་ཚང *grog-tshaṅ* = གྲོག་མའི་ཚང *grog-maḥi tshaṅ* ant-hill.

གྲོག་ཞིང་ I: *grog-shiṅ* or འགྲོག་ཞིང་ cultivation in uneven narrow ground away from villages or gen. in wild places where cattle are pastured.

གྲོག་ཞིང་ II: རྨ་དང་གཟེར་སྐྲངས་ཆུ་སྲི་སེལ *rma-daṅ gzer skraṅs chu sri-sel* n. of a medicine which cures obstruction of the urine; a kind of moss growing on the sides of chorten, and old walls, etc.

གྲོག་གྱང་ *grog-gyaṅ* lateral gully on hill-side: གྲོག་ཆུ *grog-chu*, brook; rivulet, v. གྲོག་པོ *grog-po*.

གྲོག་གསར *grog-gsar* a torrent pouring down a ravine.

གྲོགས *grogs* सङ्ग, समिति, मैथुन, सगत, सखा, सख a friend, companion, fellow-labourer, assistant; paramour, also husband; ཁ་གྲོགས *kha-grogs* a seeming friend; a friend in words; a false friend; གཏིང་གྲོགས *gtiṅ-grogs* or སྙིང་གྲོགས *sñiṅ-grogs* true friend, bosom friend, associate, companion, comrade, fellow; གྲོགས་ཁྱེ *grogs-khye* playmate or play-fellow; དཔུང་གྲོགས *dpuṅ-grogs*, fellow combatants comrades; འདུག་གྲོགས *ḥdug-grogs* or འཞུགས་གྲོགས *ḥshugs-grogs* fellow-lodger; དགའ་གྲོགས *dgaḥ-grogs*, གཏན་གྲོགས *gtan-grogs* spouse; husband; wife; འདོད་གྲོགས *ḥdod-grogs* or འདོད་རོགས *ḥdod-rogs* sweetheart; མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdzaḥ-grogs* a lover; གཟིམ་གྲོགས *gzim-grogs* bed-fellow (not only concubine); དམག་གྲོགས *dmag-grogs* ally, confederate (in war); ལས་གྲོགས *las-grogs* colleague; journeyman; under-workman; ཚིག་གྲོགས, *tshig-grogs* an auxiliary word. [*N.-B.*—In pop. works and colloq. language the word གྲོགས sounded *ro* or *rog* is combined with verbs in the imp. To give a polite turn to any request; "*nang-ro-nang*" please give; "*tön-rog-nang*" "will you kindly show," etc.

གྲོགས་ངན *grogs-ṅan* a bad friend.

གྲོགས་དན *grogs-dan* सहायता help or assistance.

གྲོགས་འདྲིས *grogs-ḥdris* mutual friendship.

གྲོགས་པོ *grogs-po* (*rog-po*) सखा, मित्र, पक्ष friend; ally.

གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ I: *grogs-byed-pa* to be friend; to make friendship; to assist; to be friends. མཉན་ཅིག་གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ to cultivate friendship, to be mutual friends.

གྲོགས་བྱེད II: सहाय, पक्ष assistance; aiding.

གྲོགས་བྱེད་པ *grogs-byed-pa* is synonymous with རོགས་རམ *rogs-ram*; in writing sometimes སྡོངས་གྲོགས *sdoṅs-grogs* is also used.

གྲོགས་མོ *grogs-mo* a female friend; also a mistress.

Syn. ཟླ་མོ *zla-mo*; ཉ་མཉམ་མ *na mñam-ma*; ཕོ་ཉ་མོ *pho ña-mo*; ཀུན་སྤྱོད་མཚུངས་པ་མ *kun-spyod mtshuṅs-ma*; འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་མ *ḥphrin skyel-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲོགས་བཟང་ *grogs-bzaṅ* or གྲོགས་བཟང་པོ *grogs-bzaṅ-po* सौहृद्य, सख्यता friendship, also sweetheart.

གྲོང་ I: *groṅ* or *groṅs* pf. of འགྲོང་བ to die; གྲོང་འཇུག *groṅ-ḥjug* resurrection bringing life to a dead body, translating

the soul from one body to another: བསྟན་འགྲོའི་དོན་མཛད་ཅིང་གྲོང་འཇུག་ལན་བཞིར་མཛད་པར་གྲགས་སོ་ having done service to religion, and living beings he is said to have four times performed the noble work of translating a soul from one body to another (*J. Zañ.*).

གྲོང་ II: 1. ग्राम, पुरी an inhabited place; a village; hamlet; also house; བརྒྱ་གྲོང་ *brgya-groñ* a place of a hundred; སྟོང་གྲོང་ *stoñ-groñ* thousand houses or households (*Jä.*); གྲོང་ལ་འགྲོ *groñ-la-hgro* ग्रामं गच्छति going or gone to the village: གྲོང་གསུམ་མཐར་བྱེད *groñ-gsum mthar-byed* त्रिपुरान्तक he who has destroyed the three habitable spheres, the god S'iva.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར *groñ-khyer* (*doñ-khyer*) पुर, नगर, पत्तन, पुर a town or city; a place which is surrounded by a wall, originally a palace. That is called a country or ཡུལ *yul* where there are 100 *lakhs* of households, a place where there are 100,000 households is called ཡུལ་འཁོར *yul-hkhor* or province. In a city (གྲོང་ཁྱེར *groñ-khyer*) which is gen. fortified there should be at least 10,000 households; a town with population less than 800 is called a གྲོང་ *groñ* in Sans. ग्राम.

Syn. ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར *pho-brañ hkhor*; མི་གྲོང་ *mi-groñ*; གྲོང་ཁྱིམ *groñ-khyim*; ལུས་ཅན་གནས *lus-can-gnas*; དམངས་འདུལ་གནས *dmañs-hdul-gnas*; མུར་ག་ཏི *mur-ga-ti*; ས་འཁོས *sa-hkos*; སྤྱོད་པའི་ཕུར་བུ *spyod-pahi phur-bu*; འཇིགས་མེད་གནས *hjigs-med-gnas*; མི་སྐྱོད་གནས *mi-hskyod-gnas*; སྲུང་བྱེད *sruñ-byed*; སྐྱོང་བྱེད *skyoñ-byed* (*Mñon.*).

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དགྲ *Groñ-khyer dgra* पुरारि the enemy of the city, S'iva.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་འཇིག *Groñ-khyer hjig* पुरन्दर Indra.

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རྗེ *groñ-khyer rje* = ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ *yul-gyi bdag-po* or ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང *yul-hkhor dwañ* sheriff, also the chief of a city; also རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *rgyal-phran* a petty *Rája* (*Mñon.*).

གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྤྱོད *Groñ-khyer spyod* met. for a crow.

* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དཔལ་ཡོན་ཅན *groñ-khyer dpal-yon-can* श्रीनगरनिवासक (*Schr.*; *Tä. 2, 166*)..

* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་མེ་ཏོག *groñ-khyer me-tog* कुसुमपुर (*Schr.*) lit. the city of flowers; it is the same as Pâtaliputra or Patna.

གྲོང་གི་གཟན་གཟན *groñ-gi gzan-gzan* ग्रामसूकर met. for dog (*Mñon.*).

གྲོང་གི་བརྗོད་པ *groñ-gi brjod-pa* ग्राम्य provincialism; country or rural language; གྲོང་གི་ཉེ་འཁོར *groñ-gi ñe-hkhor* ग्रामोपकण्ठ the suburbs: གྲོང་གི་འཐབ་མོ *groñ-gi hthab-mo* feuds and quarrels (among villagers).

གྲོང་གི་བདག *Groñ-gi bdag* ग्रामाधिप, ग्रामणी the headman of a village.

གྲོང་དྲ་བ་ཅན *groñ dra-wa-can* नगरावरित (གྲོང་མཐའ་ལ་དྲ་བ་བསྐོར་བ *groñ-mthah la-dra-wa bskor-wa*) a town surrounded with fortifications; གྲོང་གི་དྲ་བ *groñ-gi dra-wa* वप्र a circle or circuit of a village; fortification round a city: གྲོང་གི་འཕྲེང་ལྡན་མ *groñ-gi hphreñ ldan-ma*, पुष्पाजीविनी the village flower-woman: གྲོང་གི་གཙོ་བོ *Groñ-gi gtso-wo* the chief man in a town or village; a headman.

གྲོང་གྲངས *groñ-grañs* the number of houses in a village or town.

གྲོང་མཆོག *groñ-mchog* chief city; also scene; sphere.

གྲོང་བརྙེན *groñ-bsñen* a གྲོང་དུ་མཚམས་བསྙེན་བྱེད་པ a lama who performs meditations or asceticism remaining inside a village or town; དབེན་པ་མི་བསྟེན་པའི་གྲོང་བརྙེན་དར་བ་དང *dben-na mi bsten-pahi groñ bsñen dar-wa dañ* one not performing the practice of asceticism by going to any solitude (*Ya-sel. 21*).

གྲོང་གཏམ་ *groṅ-gtam* country speech or language.

གྲོང་བདག་ *groṅ-bdag* = གྲོང་པའི་གཙོ་བོ་ *groṅ-paḥi gtso-bo* the headman of a village or city.

གྲོང་རྡལ་ *groṅ-rdal* = གྲོང་བརྡལ་ *groṅ-brdal* जन-पद, निगम a large town (which is not enclosed by a wall) together with its suburbs.

གྲོང་སྡེའི་ཕྲ་མ་མཁན་ *groṅ-sdeḥi phra-ma mkhan* = དཀྲུགས་ཅིང་བྱེད་མཁན་ *dkrugs-ċiṅ byed-mkhan* one who causes or excites brawls, feuds, etc., among village people or communities.

གྲོང་པ་ *groṅ-pa* a villager; one holding a house; a tenant.

གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས་ *groṅ-paḥi chos* = ཕོ་མོ་འཁྲིག་པ་ *pho-ḥkhrig-pa* sexual union (*Mṅon.*).

གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱིས་མ་གོས་པ་ *groṅ-paḥi chos kyis-ma gos-pa* = བུ་མོ་ཕོ་དང་མ་ཕྲད་པ་ *bu-mo pho-daṅ ma phrad-pa* virgin purity; a maiden not touched by a male (*Sman 289*).

གྲོང་དཔོན་ *groṅ-dpon* ग्रामणी, नायक, पुरो-गम the chief of a town or village.

གྲོང་བ་ *groṅ-wa* (*doṅg-wa*) in *C.* acc. to *Jä.* used for གྲང་བ་ *graṅ-wa*: cold.

གྲོང་བར་ *groṅ-wár* the middle of a village or hamlet.

གྲོང་སྤངས་ *groṅ-spaṅs* निर्मुक्त one who is liberated or has abandoned the life of a layman or householder.

གྲོང་ཚིག་ *groṅ-tshig* ग्राम्य provincialism: གྲོང་ཚིག་གིས་མ་སླད་པར་ *groṅ-tshig gis-ma sla-dpar* = གྲོང་སྐད་ཀྱིས་མ་འདྲེས་པར་ *groṅ-skad kyis-ma-ḥdres par* not mixed up with provincialisms.

གྲོང་ཚོ་ *groṅ-tsho* large village; town; several hamlets taken together.

གྲོང་མཚོ་མེར་མོ་ *Groṅ-mtsho mer-mo* n. of a village in the district of ཨེ་ *E* in Lhokha: ཨེ་ལབ་ཀྱི་བདབ་གྲོང་མཚོ་མེར་མོ་ *E lab-kyi bdab Groṅ mtsho mer-mo* (*Loṅ.* ɪ *30*).

གྲོང་གཞི་ *groṅ-gshi* an estate; farm (*Sch.*).

གྲོང་ཡུལ་ *groṅ-yul* country place (*Jä.*).

ꜟ **གྲོངས་** *groṅs* (*doṅg*), v. འགྲོང་བ་ resp. to die; རང་གིས་ཤི་བ་ལ་ཤི་ས་ཟུམ་པ is resp. for natural death.

གྲོད་པ་ *grod-pa* or གསུས་པ་ *gsus-pa* belly; generally the paunch of ruminating animals; in colloq. language it is sometimes applied to the stomach or ཕོ་བ *pho-wa*: མར་གྲོད་ *mar-grod* butter kept in the dried paunch of a sheep.

གྲོད་སྦོམ་ *grod-sbom* (*doi-bom*) a large belly; also the dried paunch of a bullock to keep oil.

གྲོན་ཅན་ *gron-can* (*don-can*) disadvantageous; injurious.

གྲོན་ཆེ་ *gron-che* very noxious (*Jä.*); གྲོན་མེད་ *gron-med* harmless; innoxious (*Lex.*).

གྲོན་པ་ I: *gron-pa* (*don-pa*) explained as འགྲོ་སྒོ་ཆེན་པོ་ *ḥgro-sgo chen-po*, much expenditure; expensive; also to expend, squander: བོད་ཀྱི་མི་ནོར་མང་པོ་གྲོན་པ་དང་ *bod-kyi mi nor maṅ-po gron-pa daṅ* having squandered much wealth and men of Tibet: སྣག་ཤོག་གྲོན་པ་ *snag-çog gron-pa* (*Ṅag.*) waste or expenditure of much paper and ink.

གྲོན་པ་ II: explained by མི་ཚན་ཆེ་བམ་བཟོད་ཆེ་བམ་བསྲན་ཆེ་བ *mi-tshan chebam bzod-chebam bsran che-wa*, applied to a great or illustrious family, to one who is very patient or forbearing, a thing that is very durable and hard.

གྲོན་ཤས་ *gron-ças* འགྲོ་སྒོ་ *ḥgro-sgo* item of expenditure; also the account of the distribution and lending of grain.

གྲོམ་པ་རྒྱང་ *Grom-pa rgyaṅ* (*tom-pa-gyang*) n. of a place in Tsang which contained one of the twelve temples said to have been erected by King *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po* (*Ya-sel. 41*).

གྲོལ *grol* (*ḍol*) मुक्ति (*Sokr.; Kâlac. T. 5*) release; deliverance.

གྲོལ་ཉིན *Grol-ñin* (*ḍol-ñin*) the day when the annual assembly of the lamas dissolve.

གྲོལ་སྟོན *Grol-ston* (*ḍol-ton*) a festival on the day when lamas relax after the term of the special devotions is over.

གྲོལ་འདོད *grol-ḥdod* मुमुक्षु wishing to be emancipated or set free from transmigratory existence and misery, etc.; abbreviation of འཁོར་བ་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་སོགས་ལས་གྲོལ་བར་འདོད་པ *ḥkhor-wa daṅ-sdug-bsṅal sogs-las grol-war ḥdod-pa*.

གྲོལ་བ *grol-wa* (*ḍol-wa*) pf. of འགྲོལ་བ *hgrol-wa*; also sbst. निःसरण, मोक्ष, तार, मोक्षण मुक्ति deliverance; deliverance from worldly existence.

གྲོལ་བ་ཅན *grol-wa can* मौक्तिक 1. relating to emancipation; deliverance. 2. sbst. pearl: मुक्ता that has been delivered from the oyster.

Syn. མུ་ཏིག *mu-tig*; ན་ལེ་ཤམ *na-le çam* (*Mṅon.*).

གྲོལ་བུའི་ལྷ་ལྔ *Grol-buḥi lha-lña* the five demigods or, perhaps, Nâga demi-gods.

གྲོལ་མེད་འཇོམས *Grol-med ḥjoms* नमुचिसूदन the killer of Namuci; an epithet of Indra.

གྲོས I: *gros* (*ḍoi*) = མོལ་བ *mol-wa* 1. advice; counsel. 2. = གཏམ *gtam* speech; talk; བཀའ་གྲོས *bkaḥ-gros* conference; committee.

གྲོས II: acc. to *Cs.* care, heed, caution.

གྲོས་གྲོགས *gros-grogs* (*ḍoi-ḍog*) a consulting friend; anyone consulted with.

གྲོས་ཅན *gros-can* careful; cautious.

+ གྲོས་གཅམ *gros-gcam* 1 consultation. 2. = གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *gros byed-pa* to consult.

གྲོས་མཐུན་པར *gros mthun-par* unanimously; by unanimous decree.

གྲོས་འདྲི་ས *gros ḥdri-sa* (*ḍoi-ḍi-sa*) the place where advice may be asked; an oracle.

གྲོས་འདེབས་པ *gros ḥdebs-pa* giving advice.

གྲོས་འདྲི་བ *gros ḥdri-wa* to ask (a person's) advice; to consult (with one).

གྲོས་པ *gros-pa* (*ḍoi-pa*) adviser; counsellor; senator; also advice; གྲོས་བྱས་པ *gros byas-pa* (*ḍoi-je-pa*) to have consulted; मोचना consultation; conference; གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *gros byed-pa* (*ḍoi-je-pa*) सम्मावना to consider; to deliberate; to resolve; decide after consideration, deliberation, etc.

གྲོས་མི *Gros-mi* (*ḍoi-mi*) consulting man; an adviser; sometimes in Sikkim the headman of a village.

གྲོས་མེད *gros-med* without asking or consulting anybody; self-sufficient; careless; heedless.

གྲོས་ཚོད *gros-tshod* (*ḍoi-tshoi*) the real points or object of a conference: གྲོས་ཚོད་འཛིན་དང་ཡ་རབས་སྤྱོད་པ *gros-tshod ḥdsin-daṅ ya-rabs spyod-pa* to catch the leading and salient points in a conference (*Jig.*).

གྲོས་ཡ *gros-ya* (*ḍoi-ya*) a secretary; a councillor.

གླ *gla* wages; pay; fee or remuneration for any work done: དགེ་སློང་བརྒྱ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་འཚོ་བ་གླ་ནས་སྦྱར *dge-sloṅ brgya-rtsa brgyad-kyi ḥtsho-wa gla-nas sbyar* the maintenance of one hundred and eight monks was met from the fees (he received) (*A. 61*).

གླ་བ *gla-wa* कस्तूरिकामृग the musk deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, of which there are three varieties or perhaps even species in Tibet. Another species occurs in Amdo: *Moschus Sifanicus*; གླ་གནའི་པགས *gla-gnaḥi pags*, གླ་བ་དང་གནའ་བའི་པགས་པ *gla-wa daṅ gna-waḥi pags-pa* the skin of the *Nao* antelope and the musk-deer.

Syn. དྲི་བཟང་དབང་པོ *dri-bzaṅ dwaṅ-po*; གླ་རྩི་ཅན *gla-rtsi can*; ས་ལུས *sa-lus*: རླུང་བསྒྲེག *rluṅ-bsreg* (*Mṅon.*).

གླ་གོར་ཤོ་ཞ *gla-gor sho-ça* n. of a fruit.

གླ་བླངས་པ *gla blaṅs-pa* has taken or received his wages for work.

གླ་སྒང *gla-sgaṅ* मुस्त, भागार n. of a medicinal herb; मुस्त *Cyperus rotundus*: भागार the root of *Cyperus pertenuis*.

གླ་རྔན *gla-rṅan*, abbr. of གླ་དང་རྔན་པ *gla-daṅ rṅan-pa*, wages and remuneration.

གླ་པ *gla-pa* or གླ་པོ *gla-po* or གླ་བུ *gla-bu* one who works on wages; a servant employed on a fixed salary; also a day-labourer or hired workman; གཡོག་གླ *gyog-gla* पण service money; salary.

གླ་ཕོར *gla-phor* a kind of tree the wood of which is good in turning and for making plates and cups.

གླ་ཕྲུག *gla-phrug* the young one of a musk-deer.

གླ་མི *gla-mi* भृत्य, दास a servant; a hired workman.

གླ་མོ *gla-mo* 1. a hired female servant. 2. musk-doe: གླ་བའི་ནོར་བུས་སྦྲུལ་སོགས་དུག་སྲུང་བྱེད *gla-waḥi nor-bus sbrul-sogs dug-sruṅ byed* the jewel of the musk deer (the musk-pod) is a protection against snake poison, etc.

གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi* मद, मृगनाभि, कस्तूरी musk: གླ་རྩི་གྲོ་ཡི་ཚིག་མ་འདྲ *gla-rtsi gro-yi tshig-ma ḥdra* musk is like burnt-wheat grains: གླ་རྩི་འཇམ་སྲེགས་དྲི་ཆེ་བཟང *the musk that is slightly soft, tough besides being of strong scent, is good*: གླ་རྩིས་དུག་སྦྲུལ་ནད་གཉན་སེལ musk eradicates snake-poison, kidney disease, plague.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་ལྟེ་བ *ri-dwags lte-wa*; སྦྲུལ་སྐྲག་བྱེད *sbrul-skrag byed*; མྱོས་པའི་མཚན་མ *myos-paḥi mtshan-ma*; དྲི་ཡི་ཐོད *dri-yi thod*; དྲི་ཡི་གོས་ཅན *dri-yi gos-can*; རི་དྭགས་ཆང *ri-dwags chaṅ*; རི་དྭགས་རྩི *ri-dwags rtsi*; གླ་བའི་ནོར་བུ *gla-waḥi nor-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

གླ་རྩིའི་མེ་ཏོག *Gla-rtsiḥi me-tog* n. of a flower, the *Pedicularis megalantha*.

གླ་ལྟོ *gla-lto* food and wages.

གླག *glag* or བྱ་གླག *bya-glag* a bird described as resembling an eagle, but smaller than the vulture and larger than the hawk, of blackish chocolate colour; carries away kids and lambs. This bird is numerous in Mongolia, Central Tibet and Kham. Probably the lammergayer.

གླག་ཁྲ་མོ *glag-khra-mo* a spotted species of eagle.

✝ **གླག་པ** *glag-pa*=ལྟག་པ *ltag-pa* upper or back part or side: མགོའི་ལྟག་པ *mgoḥi ltag-pa* the crown or upper part of the head. Defined as གྲི་དང་སྟ་རེའི་ལྟག་པ, the upper back part or blunt side of a knife or axe.

གླག་པ་ལམ *Glag-pa lam* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.*).

གླགས *glags* अवसर opportunity, occasion, possibility: གླགས་འཚོལ་བ *glags ḥtshol-wa* to seek for an opportunity: ད་གླགས་རྙེད་པར་འདུག *da glags rñed-par ḥdug* now the favourable time seems to have come; esp opportunity of doing harm to another,

of getting a hold on him (*Jä*): གླགས་རྙེད་པར་མི་འགྱུར *glags ṅñed-par mi ḥgyur* he will not get an opportunity to do you harm. བཟོད་གླགས་མེད intolerable; insupportable: ཕན་གླགས་མེད there is no possibility of helping him; he is incurable (*Jä*): གླགས་མི་ཕྱེད not able to do injury or some interruption to one's actions.

+ གླགས་པ *glags-pa* to go; be going; to proceed; to be on the point of.

གླང་ I: *Glañ* n. of a place in Tibet.

གླང་ II: वृष, ऋषभ 1. ox; bullock. 2. one of the signs of the Zodiac, the Bull: གླང་གི་མཁྲིས་པས་སྦྱར་དུག་མིག་ལ་ཕོག་པར་ཕན *glañ-gi mkhris-pas sbyar-dug mig-la phog-par phan* the bile of the ox is useful when contagious poison strikes upon the eye: གླང་གི་མཆེར་པས་རྨ་དང་དུག་ལ་ཕན the spleen of the ox is useful in sores and poisons: གླང་གི་མཁལ་མས་མཁལ་ནད་སེལ the kidney of the ox removes kidney diseases: གླང་གི་ཁྲག་གིས་དུག་ཁྲག་འདྲེན the blood of the ox (with food) draws out blood poison.

Syn. འགྲོ་བྱེད *ḥgro-byed*; འདྲེན་བྱེད *ḥdren-byed*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*; བཟང་པོ *bzañ-po*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག *khyu-mchog* (*Mñon.*).

གླང་ III: or གླང་ཐབས *glañ-thabs*, also called གཟེར་གླང་ *gzer-glañ*, colic, gripes, spasms in the stomach and similar affections (*Jä.*).

གླང་ཐབས *glañ-thabs* = གློ་བུར, *glo-bur* 1. sudden; suddenly: གླང་ཐབས་ཀྱི་དགྲས་ཕམ་པར་བྱས was suddenly defeated by the enemy. 2. n. of atdisease, prob. hysterical fit.

གླང་ཁྱིམ *glañ-khyim* गोष्ठी, गोपुर a shed or fold where cows are kept; an ornamented gateway.

གླང་ཁྱུ་མཆོག *glañ-khyu mchhog* वृषभ a bull; ox.

གླང་ཁྱུ་བ *glañ-khyu-wa* वृषभ a bull kept for breeding purpose.

གླང་གླད *glañ-glad* 1. the brains of the bullock or ox. 2. in Tsang = soap.

གླང་རྒོད *glañ-rgod* a wild ox. This term is applied in Tibet to the buffalo (in Tib. མ་ཧེ *maḥ-he*).

གླང་ཆེན *glañ-chen* = གླང་པོ་ཆེ *glañ-po-che* मातङ्ग, गज, हस्तिन्, नाग, कुञ्जर, पीलु, वारण, द्विरद, इभ, दन्तिन्, वारण the elephant; elephant in rut: གླང་ཆེན་པགས་པས་འབྲུམ་ནག་ནད་ལ་ཕན the skin of the elephant is useful in black small-pox: གླང་པོ་རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་རྫས་སོ་སོའི་མིང་ *glañ-po rjes-su mthun-paḥi rdsas so-soḥi miñ*, *i.e.*, the names of various apparatus necessary for an elephant are the following:—ཤྲམ *çram* श्रम. ཤྲིམ་ག་མ *çrim-ga-ma* श्रृङ्ग; གླང་པོའི་རྒྱན *glañ-poḥi rgyan*; འདོགས་པའི་ཀ་བ *ḥdogs-paḥi ka-wa*; ཨ་ལ་ན *a-la-na*: आलान the post to which an elephant is tied, ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* the conductor's hook; ཨཾ་ཀུ་ཤ, སྲེ་ཁ; མཆིལ་བ *mchil-wa*; བྲི་ཀྵ་ཀ་ཀྵ་བ་ར་ཏ *bri-kṣa ka-kṣa ba-ra-ṭa* बृक्ष-वरत्र or གླང་པོའི་ཐག་པ *glañ-poḥi thag-pa*. ཧཀ་ཀོ་གཛ་ཛ *hak-ko gdsa-dsa* हक्कोगजा = འབོད་པ་ཤིས་འདུག *ḥbod-pa shis-ḥdug* (*Mñon.*).

Syn. སོ་ལྡན *so-ldan*; སོ་གཉིས *so-gñis*; ལག་ལྡན *lag-ldan*; གཉིས་འཐུང *gñis-ḥthuñ*; མང་པོ་འཐུང *mañ-po ḥthuñ*; མྱོས་བུམ་ཅན *myos bum-can*; ནགས་ཚལ་དགའ *nags-tshal dgaḥ*; མཆེ་བ་སྟོབས་ལྡན *mche-wa stobs-ldan*; ས་ལུད་ཉལ *sa-lud ñal*; ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན *thig-le can*; འཁོར་ལོའི་རྐང *ḥkhor-loḥi rkañ*; ཛ་ལ་ཀ *dsa-la ka*; མྱོས་རྔུལ་ཅན *myos-rñul can*; དབྱུག་པའི་རྣ་ཅན *dbyug-paḥi rna-can*; མཆོད་རྟེན་བྱེད *mchod-rten byed*; སྟོབས་ལྡན *stobs-ldan*.

གླང་ཆེན་ཐལ་དཀར *glañ-chen thal-dkar* the white elephant, or one having a white forehead; the chief of the elephants (*Ñag.*): གླང་ཆེན་མཁྲིས་པས་དུག་གིས་ཉམས་པ་སེལ the bile of the elephant cures emaciation caused by poison, etc.: གླང་ཆེན་ཤ་ཡིས་གདོན་ནད་ཞི་བར་བྱེད the flesh of

elephant (taken as food) cures the diseases attributed to devils (in *W.*)

གླང་ཆེན་རྩི *glañ-chen rtsi* गोरोचना the secretion of the elephant; also elephant-musk.

Syn. གི་ཝང་ *gi-wañ* (in magic) or ཀཱ་ཤིག mystic term (*Mil.* 8).

གླང་མཇིང་ཡོན *Glañ mjiñ-yon* a name of Prince *Sad-na legs-mjiñ yon*, son of King *Khri-sroṅ ldeḥu-btsan*. He was so called on account of his prowess: མཇིང་པ་ཡོན་ལ་སྐུ་དྭང་ཆེ་བས་གླང་མཇིང་ཡོན་དུ་གྲགས *mjiñ-pa yon-la sku-dwañ che-was glañ-mjiñ yon-du grags.*

གླང་ཏོ *glañ-to* the Indian bull (*Bos taurus Indicus*).

གླང་ཐང་ *Glañ-thañ* n. of a plain to the east of Lhasa.

གླང་ཐུག *glañ-thug* or གླང་ཧོག་ཅན *glañ-hog can* a bull (not castrated): གླང་ཐུག་རྭ་ཅོས་མགོ་ཆག་ལ་ཕན *glañ-thug rwa-cos mgo-chag-la phan* the horn of uncastrated bull is useful in the fracture of the head: *glañ-thug nag rwa-cos mdze-la phan-par-byed* the horn of a black uncastrated bull is used in leprosy: གླང་གི་རྭ་གཤོབ་མཆིན་པའི་ཚ་བ་སེལ *glañ-gi rwa-gshob mchin-paḥi tsha-wa-sel* the ashes of a burnt bull's horn taken internally cures inflamation of the liver.

གླང་དར་མ *Glan-dar-ma* 1. a youthful ox. 2. n. of the King of Tibet who persecuted the Buddhists in the ninth century A.D.

གླང་འདེད *glañ-ḥded*=ཞིང་མཁན *thoñ-mkhan* the husbandman, a rustic.

གླང་པོ་སྐྱོང་ *glañ-po-skyoñ*=གླང་རྫི *glañ-rdsi* गोपाल a cow-herd; one who tends or looks after cows (*Mñon.*).

གླང་པོ་མཆོག *glañ-po-mchog* गन्धहस्ति the chief of the elephants, lit. a scent-elephant.

Syn. གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glañ-poḥi rgyal-po*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *spos-kyi glan-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་མགོན་པོ; *khyu-yi mgon-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་བདག་པོ *khyu-yi bdag-po*; ཐལ་ཀར *thal-kar*; མཆེ་བ་དྲུག་ལྡན *mche-aw drug-ldan*; གཉིས་འཐུང་དབང་པོ *gñis-bthuñ dwañ-po* (*Mñon.*).

གླང་པོ་གཏུམ་པོ *glañ-po gtum-po*=གླང་པོ་སྨྱོན་པ *glañ-po smyon-pa* a wild, mad elephant (*Mñon.*).

གླང་པོ་འདོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ *glañ-po ḥdod-pas dregs-pa*=གླང་པོ་རྒོད *glañ-po rgod* wild elephant; an elephant turned wild and mad for union with a she-elephant.

Syn. ཆགས་པས་མྱོས་པ *chags-pas myos-pa*; ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་གདུལ་དཀའ་བ *lcags-kyus gdul-dkaḥ-wa*; གཡོ་བ་ཅན *gyo-wa-can*; གླང་པོ་རྒོད *glañ-po rgod*; གླང་པོ་ཆང་གིས་མྱོས་པ *glañ-po chañ-gis myos-pa*; གླང་པོ་གཏུམ་པོ *glañ-po gtum-po*; ཆང་གིས་དྲེགས་པ *chañ-gis dregs-pa*; གླང་བཞི *glañ-bzi*; གླང་པོ་སྨྱོན་པ *glañ-po smyon-pa*.

གླང་པོ་སྣའི་གཞིས་སྨད *Glañ-po snaḥi gzhi-smad* n. of a place within the district of Shiga-tse in Tsang.

གླང་པོ་ཚོངས *Glañ-po tshoñs* n. of a place (in Tib.); also one which was situated near the ancient city of Kapilavāstu.

གླང་པོའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *glañ-poḥi kha-lo-pa*=གླང་རྫི *glañ-rdsi* conductor of an elephant (*Mñon.*).

གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glañ-poḥi rgyal-po*=གླང་པོ་མཆོག *glañ-po-mchog* (*Mñon.*).

གླང་པོའི་སྟོབས *Glañ-poḥi stobs*, बलिबल n. of a very powerful giant-like king; སྤང་རྟེན་མང་འདེན་གླང་པོའི་སྟོབས *spañ-rten mañ-ḥdein glañ-poḥi stobs* (*Ya-sel.* 57).

གླང་པོའི་གནས *glañ-poḥi-gnas*=གླང་པོ་ཆེའི་གནས *glañ-po-cheḥi gnas* the stable where elephants are kept (*Mñon.*).

གླང་ཕྲན *glañ-phran*=གླང་ཕྲུག *glañ-phrug* a young elephant (*Mñon.*).

གླང་བྲེས *glañ-bres* गोशाला ox-manger; གླང་པོའི་བྲེས *glañ-poḥi bres* elephant-stall.

གླང་མ *glañ-ma* 1. a medicinal plant: གླང་མས་ཚི་ནད་དང་ནི་ཚད་པ་སེལ *glañ-ma* cures fever and

female diseases. 2. a large kind of alpine willow.

གླང་མོ *glaṅ-mo* or ལག་ལྡན་མ *lag-ldan-ma* she-elephant: ... the milk of a she-elephant is very sustaining: ... the skin of a she-elephant cures female disease and fever.

གླང་དམར *glaṅ-dmar* a stallion ox: ... with the warm blood of a living stallion ox the circulation of poison in the blood can be neutralised.

གླང་རྫི I: *glaṅ-rdsi* गोपाल a cow-keeper; a chief herdsman.

གླང་རྫི II: गोपाल the keeper of an elephant; keeper of cows; Krishṇa.

Syn. གླང་པོའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *glaṅ-poḥi kha-lo-pa*; གླང་པོ་སྐྱོང *glaṅ-po skyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

གླང་གཡག་དྲི་ལྡན *glaṅ-gyag dri-ldan* 1. གི་වང *gi-waṅ* गोरोचना the musk-like, scented secretion in the brains or in the stomach of an elephant. 2.=དོམ་མཁྲིས *dom-mkhris* bear's bile (*Sman. 353*).

གླང་རི་ལུང་བསྟན *Glaṅ-ri luṅ-bstan* n. of a Sûtra in the *Kaḥgyur*, said to have been delivered by Buddha when on a visit to Li-yul.

གླང་རུ *glaṅ-ru* a bullock's horn; also a large forked stick used by the Tibetan soldiers to rest the musket on when firing.

གླང་ལུང་གནས་ཁྲ་མོ *Glaṅ-luṅ gnas-khra-mo* n. of a place in Kham.

གླང་ཤིང *glaṅ-çiṅ*=གླང་མ་ཤིང *glaṅ-ma-çiṅ* or མཛོ་མོ་ཤིང *mdso-mo-çiṅ* a kind of tree growing largely in Tibet, the leaves of which are burnt as incense (གླང་ཤིང་ mystical term) (*Mit.*).

གླང་ཤུ *glaṅ-çu* a kind of sore-hoof.

གླངས་ཁམས་པ *Glaṅs-khams-pa* n. of a learned lama come from a place called *Glaṅ-khams*, who was invited by King *Khri-sroṅ ldeḥu-btsan* to his capital on account of the fame of his learning

གླད *glad* or གླད་པ *glad-pa* मस्तक the head; brains; cf. ཀླད *klad*: གླད་ལ *glad-la* on the top, on the head; also used as postposition in the sense of over, close over: ཆུའི་གླད་ལ *chuḥi glad-la* close above the river or water.

གླད་རྒྱ *glad-rgya*=གླད་པའི་རྩ *glad-paḥi rtsa* the veins of the brain.

གླད་པ *glad-pa* generally written as ཀླད་པ *klad-pa* (*Sch.*), cf. ལྷད *lhad* or གླད་པ *glad-pa*.

གླན་པ *glan-pa* also གློན་པ *glon-pa* 1. to patch up; to mend: ...= ལྷན་གླན་པ *lhan glan-pa* to sew up or patch up torn clothes, etc. (*Ñag.*); གླན་འཛུགས་པ to sew on a patch. 2. to return; ལན *lan* an answer to reply; rejoin (*Lex.*). 3. colloquial for གླེན་པ *glen-pa*.

གླན་གླེན *glan-glen*, v. གླེན་པ *glen-pa* dumb.

✝ གླམ་པ *glam-pa* or སྣམ་བུ་འཐུག་པོ *snam-bu hthug-po* a kind of thick blanket.

གླལ་བ *glal-wa* जृम्भ 1. to yawn or gape: ལུས་དེར་འགྱིང་བའི་བརྡལ *lus der-hgyiṅ waḥi brdal* a relaxation of the body by stretching the limbs and yawning. 2. a terrific attitude or posture of sitting: སེང་གེ་རྣམ་བསྒྱིངས *señ-ge rnam-bsgyiṅs*=སེང་གེ་གླལ་བ *señ-ge glal-wa* a lion's attitude on his vanquished foe is called *glal-wa*.

གླས་འཚོ་བ *glas htsho-wa* one who subsists on salary or wages.

གླིང་ I: *gliṅ* कुश, दर्भ a kind of sacred grass.

གླིང་ II: 1. द्वीप, चेत island; isolated place; limb or part of the globe; division of lands, large or small; continent, in

fabulous Indian sense: གླིང་གཞན་ནས་སྐྱེས་པ་ཚུལ་བྱེད་མི་འདྲ་བ *gliṅ gshan-nas skyes-pa tshul-byed-mi ḥdra-wa* भिन्नजन्मद्वीपाकाराः: being of other continents they are of a different manner of birth.

གླིང་ III: a large monastery; a monastery isolated in its greatness and separate from other jurisdiction.

གླིང་ཆེན་བཅུ་གཉིས *gliṅ-chen bcu-gñis* the twelve continents according to Bon cosmography are the following:—(1) གཡུང་དྲུང་བཀོད་པའི་གླིང་ (ཤར) *Gyuṅ-druṅ bkod-paḥi-gliṅ*; (2) དགའ་ལྡན་ལྷ་ཡི་གླིང (ལྷོ་ཤར) *Dgaḥ-ldan lha-yi gliṅ*; (3) འདུལ་བ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་གླིང (ལྷོ་ནུབ) *Ḥdul-ba khrims-kyi gliṅ*; (4) བདུད་འདུལ་ཐགས་ཀྱི་གླིང (བྱང་ཤར) *Bdud-ḥdul thags-kyi gliṅ*; (5) ཚད་མེད་བྱ་བ་གླིང་ (ལྷོ) *Tsad-med bya-wa gliṅ*; (6) སྦྱིན་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་གླིང (ནུབ་ལྷོ) *Sbyin-pa mthaḥ-yas gliṅ*; (7) མི་གཡོ་བསམ་གཏན་གླིང (ནུབ) *Mi-gyo bsam-gtan gliṅ*; (8) དགེ་རྒྱས་ཡོན་ཏན་གླིང (བྱང་ནུབ) *Dge-rgyas yon-tan gliṅ*; (9) ཚད་མེད་བྱམས་པའི་གླིང (ནུབ་བྱང) *Tshad-med byams-paḥi gliṅ*; (10) གནོད་སྦྱིན་ནོར་གྱི་གླིང་ (བྱང་) *Gnod-sbyin nor-gyi gliṅ*; (11) ཡོན་ཏན་རྒྱས་པའི་གླིང་ (བྱང་ཤར) *Yon-tan rgyas-paḥi gliṅ*; (12) རིན་ཆེན་སྤུངས་པའི་གླིང(ཤར་ལྷོ) *Rin-chen spuṅs-paḥi gliṅ*; or འོལ་མོ་གླིང (དབུས) *Ḥol-mo gliṅ* (*G. Bon.* 5). The seventeen sub-continents attached to the twelve continents are the following:—(1) རྒྱལ་རིགས་རྒྱལ་ས་འཛིན་པའི་གླིང་ *Rgyal-rigs rgyal-sa ḥdsin-paḥi gliṅ*; (2) རྗེའུ་བཀོད་པའི་གླིང་ *Rjeḥu bkod-paḥi gliṅ*; (3) དྲང་སྲོང་འགྲོ་འདུལ་གླིང་ *Draṅ-sroṅ ḥgro-ḥdul-gliṅ*; (4) མྱ་ངན་མེད་པའི་གླིང་ *Mya-ṅan med-paḥi gliṅ*; (5) བྲམ་ཟེ་གཙང་བའི་གླིང་ *Bram-ze gtsaṅ-waḥi gliṅ*; (6) བྲམ་ཟེ་ཧས་མོ་གླིང་ *Bram-ze has-mo gliṅ*; (7) འབྲི་མིག་མཚོ་ཡི་གླིང་ *Ḥbri-mig mtsho-yi gliṅ*; (8) དམངས་རིགས་གདོལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Dmaṅs-rigs gdol-waḥi gliṅ*; (9) སྟོབས་ཆེན་གྱད་ཀྱི་གླིང་ *Stob-chen gyad-kyi gliṅ*; (10) ཨ་བ་ད་རའི་གླིང་ *A-ba-da-raḥi gliṅ*; (11) འགྲོ་བ་འདུལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Ḥgro-wa ḥdul-waḥi gliṅ*; (12) ཁྲི་དང་འཐབ་པའི་གླིང་ *Khri daṅ ḥthab-paḥi gliṅ*; (13) རྒྱ་ལག་འོད་མའི་གླིང་ *Rgya-lag ḥod-maḥi gliṅ*; (14) རྒྱལ་མོ་མོ་ཁྲོས་གླིང་ *Rgyal-mo mo-khros gliṅ*; (15) མཁའ་འགྲོ་མི་རྐུན་གླིང་ *Mkhaḥ-ḥgro mi-rkun gliṅ*; (16) མིའམ་ཅི་ཡི་གླིང་ *Miḥam ci-yi gliṅ*; (17) ལྷ་ཀླུ་མན་དྷ་སྤྲེའུ་གླིང་ *Lha-klu man-dha spreḥu gliṅ* (*G. Bon.* 6).

གླིང་ཀ *Gliṅ-ka* a garden or pleasure grove.

གླིང་ངན *gliṅ-ṅan* dispute; quarrel.

གླིང་དཀར་རྫོང་ *Gliṅ-dkar rdsoṅ* n. of a district in Tibet.

གླིང་དར *gliṅ-dar* ཕྱར n. of a kind of cloud.

གླིང་ལྡན་མ *gliṅ-ldan-ma*, མཚོ *mtsho* द्वीपवती, द्वीपी a lake which contains islands.

གླིང་བུ *gliṅ-bu* वंश, वंशिका a reed-pipe; a musical reed; flageolet; the common musical instrument of herdsmen, and consists of two pipes joined together; སྤྲེད་གླིང་ *phred-gliṅ* flute; piccolo-flute, mostly of metal; དགེ་གླིང་ *dge-gliṅ*, generally written རྒྱ་གླིང་ *rgya-gliṅ*, a larger musical instrument like a hautboy, used in sacred ceremonies; རྐང་གླིང་ *rkaṅ-gliṅ* trumpet made of the human femoral bone.

གླིང་མ *gliṅ-ma* पुलिन the margin of a lake or river.

གླིང་ཡག་པ *Gliṅ-yags-pa* n. of the chief preist of *Galdan* who was born at *Gliṅ-yags*.

གླིང་ལོག *gliṅ-log* revolution; internal dissension: དེར་འབྲི་ཁུང་པ་བ་གླིང་ལོག་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང་ there arose much civil disturbance there in Dikhuṅ, *i.e.*, among the members of the *Ḥbri-khuṅ* monastery.

གླུ *glu* गीत, गेय, गायन, गाथा song; ditty; also a tune; གླུ་གར་དང་རོལ་མོ་འཁྲོལ་བ accompaniments of musical performance, etc.; བྷ་ར་ཏ *bha-ra-ta*, भरत; གར་དག *gar-dag* an actor; a stage-player; གང་བའི་བྲུས་བྱུང *rkaṅ-*

paḥi gtabs-sgyur falling of the feet at the music or cadence of the song; གར་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *gar-gyi gtso-bo* stage-master; རྔ་པ *rńa-pa* the drummer; རྔ་བརྡུང་བ *rńa brduń-wa* drum-beater; ཕེབ་རྡོབ་པ *pheb rdob-pa*, ; ཐལ་མོ་རྡོབ *thal-mo rdob* the clapper; གླིང་བུ་བ *gliń-bu wa* trombone blower; གླིང་བུ་མཁན *gliń-bu mkhan* the flute-player; པི་ཝང *pi-wań* guitar, violin; པི་ཝང་མཁན *pi-wań mkhan* the violin player; གླུ་བ *glu-wa* the singer; གར་མཁན *gar-mkhan* dancer; འགྱུར་བག་མཁན *ḥgyur-bag-mkhan* one who shows various appearances in different dresses, such as the clown, etc. (*Mńon.*).

གླུ་སྒྲ *glu-sgra* time in singing.

གླུ་ཆུང *glu-chuń* a little song; ditty.

གླུ་སྙན་ལེན་པ *glu-sńan len-pa* to sing a sweet song.

གླུ་དབྱངས *glu-dbyańs* संगीत singing; གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ངེས་པ་བདུན *glu-dbyańs-kyi ńes-pa-bdun* the seven kinds of harmonical pitch or measures of the compass of the musical tones. These are.—བར་མ *bar-ma* मध्यम, དྲང་སྲོང *drań-sroń* ऋषभ, ས་འཛིན *sa-ḥdsin* गान्धार, དྲུག་ལྡན *drug-ldan* षड्ज; ལྔ་པ *lńa-pa* पञ्चम; བློ་གསལ *blo-gsal* धैवत, འཁོར་ཉན *ḥkhor-ńan* निषाद. Then, too, there are various definitions of songs and modes of singing. Such are: རྒྱུད་དང་མགྲིན་ལས་སྐྱེས་པའི་དབྱངས *rgyud-dań mgrin-las skyes-paḥi dbyańs*, འཁོར་ཉན་གླང་པོའི་སྒྲ་ལྟ་བུ *ḥkhor-ńan glań-poḥi sgra lta-bu*, ཁྱུ་མཆོག་བ་གླང་སྐད་ཀྱི་སྒོས, དྲི་འཛིན་(གླུ་གར)སྐྱེས་ནི་ར་ཡི་སྐྱད *dri-ḥdsin skyes-ni ra-yi skyad*, དྲུག་སྐྱེས་རྨ་བྱའི་སྐད་ལྟར་སྒྲོགས *drug-skyes rma-byaḥi skad-ltar sgrogs*, བར་མ་ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་བཞིན *bar-ma khruń-khruń sgra-sgrogs bshin*, བློ་གསལ་རྟ་སྐད་ལྟ་བུར་བཞེར *blo-gsal rta-skad lta-bur bsher*, ལྔ་པ་མེ་ཏོག་ལྡན་དུས་སུ *lńa-pa me-tog-ldan dus-su*, ཁུ་བྱུག་སྒྲོགས་པ་ལྟ་བུའོ *khu-byug sgrogs-pa lta-buḥo* རྩེད་མོ་རློམ་པར་བླང་བ་ནི, རྩེད་མོ་རློམ་པར་བླང་བ་ཡི་དབྱངས *rtsed-mo rlom-par blań-wa-ni*, *lhod-pa dań-ni bar-maḥi dbyańs* དཔའ་བོ་དྲག་པོ་ངོ་མཚར་དུ, དྲུག་སྐྱེས་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་དེ་བཞིན་ནོ *dpaḥ-po drag-po ño-mtshar-du, drug-skyes khyu-mchog de-bshin-no* ས་འཛིན་པ་དང་འཁོར་ཉན་དབྱངས, སྙིང་རྗེའི་རོ་ལ་བླངས་པར་བྱ *sa ḥdsin-pa dań ḥkhor-ńan dbyańs, sńiń-rjeḥi ro-la blańs-par bya* འཐབ་མོ་འཇིགས་དང་བོས་པ་ལ, བློ་གསལ་དབྱངས་ནི་བླངས་བཅའོ *ḥthab-mo ḥjigs-dań boas-pa-la, blo-gsal dbyańs-ni blańs-bcaḥo.*

གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *glu-dbyańs kyi khań-pa* संगीत-शाला a stage; a place where singing is done.

གླུ་དབྱངས་མཁན *glu dbyańs-mkhan* a singer; one who sings or instructs in singing.

Syn. གླུ་ལེན་པ *glu len-pa*, གླུ་མཁན *glu-mkhan* (*Mńon.*).

གླུ་རེས *glu-res* alternate songs.

གླུ་ལེན་མ *glu-len-ma* = གླུ་མཁན་མ *glu mkhan-ma* a songstress.

གླུད *glud* a thing given as a ransom; སྲོག་གི་གླུད a ransom for life: ཁོའི་གླུད་དུ་ལུག་བརྒྱ་བསོད *khoḥi glud-du lug brgya-gsod* slaughter a hundred sheep as a ransom for him, གླུད་ལ་བཏང *glud-la btań* to ransom a scape-goat.

གླུད་ཚབ *glud-tshab* the ransom offered to some malignant spirit, consisting of one's effigy made of barley or wheat-straw, and its interior filled with grain, edibles, cloth, medicines, and precious articles such as gold, silver or coins, and then thrown in the direction from which the evil spirit is supposed to have come. There are several varieties of this kind of ceremony.

གླུམ *glum* or སྦང་གླུམ *sbań-glum* fresh fermented rice, barley, or wheat, used instead of malt in brewing beer. ས་ལུ་འབྲས་ནས་སོ་བ་ལ་སོགས་པ་བཙོས་ནས་སྦྱར་བ་ཕབ་བཏབ་པ་ཡི་གླུམ་ལས་ཆང་

chaṅ btsos phab bzab bśal-nas laṅs-pa chaṅ-gi glum-mam gzaṅ glum yaṅ-zer.

གླེ *Gle* a small uncultivated island; also a grove; same as ཚལ *tshal* or གླིང་ཀ *gliṅ-ka.*

གླེ་འདམས་མ *gle hdams-ma* 1. one having the disease in which urine and fœcal matter pass together, *i.e.*, by the rectum (*K. du.* ད *413*). 2.=सम्भिन्न-व्यञ्जन; མཚན་མེད་མ་ནིང་ *mtshan-med ma-niṅ* a hermaphrodite; having neither the sign of male nor of female.

གླེགས *glegs* table; plate; board; any flat piece: སྒོ་གླེགས་གཞུག་གོ *sgo-glegs gshug-go* there was a door panel placed.

གླེགས་ཆབ *glegs-chab* a buckle, clasp or ring attached to the thong.

གླེགས་ཐག *glegs-thag* a thong, &c., fastened round a book.

གླེགས་བམ *glegs-bam* पुस्तक, पुथि a volume; a book; leaves placed between flat boards.

གླེགས་བུ *glegs-bu* 1. a label; explained as ཆོས་གོས་ལ་གླིང་གླིང་གྲུ་བཞི་བཟོད་པའི་གྲ་བཀག་པ *chos-gos la gliṅ-gliṅ gru-bshi bzod-pahi gra bkag-pa*, a square or rectangular piece of cloth or paper put as label containing the name of books, chapters, pages, etc. (*Ñag.*). 2. a tablet. 3. བཀའི་གླེགས་བུ *bkahi-glegs-bu* or བཀའ་ཤོག *bkah-śog* a diploma; ཟངས་ཀྱི་གླེགས་བུ copper plate or tablet.

གླེགས་མ *glegs-ma*, v. གླེགས *glegs.*

གླེགས་ཤིང་ *glegs-śiṅ* the wooden boards which in a Tibetan book supply the binding.

གླེང་བ *gleṅ-wa* or གླེངས་པ *gleṅs-pa* संवदे to say, converse, relate, describe: གཏམ་དུ་གླེང་བ *gtam-du gleṅ-wa* or གསུང་གླེང་བ *gsuṅ gleṅ-wa* to relate a story: ལམ་ལ་མ་ཐར་ཤེས་གླེངས་ནས *lam-la ma-thar shes gleṅs-nas* as the word was sent, the road is not passable! གཏམ་གླེང་བ་འདི་བགྱིས་བྱུས I have made this speech: གཞན་གླེང་གཞིས་གླེང་རིམ་པས་མཛད་དེ་འདུན་མའི་བར་དུ་གླེང་ནི་ the rumour spreading from one to another, until it came before the lady. ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་གླེང་བྱེད་པ *chos-kyi sgrog-gleṅ byed-pa* to preach religious discourses; གྲོས་གླེང་ *gros-gleṅ* council; consultation.

གླེང་བ་པོ *gleṅ-wa-po* or གླེང་མོ་མཁན *gleṅ-mo mkhan* a story-teller.

གླེང་འབུམ *Gleṅ-hbum* a hundred thousand stories; the title of a book in the *Hdul-wa* division of the Kahgyur or Tibetan Buddhist scriptures, which contains different stories on the behaviour of devotees, monks, nuns, &c, who adopted the Buddhist faith, and who violated the rules of monastic discipline laid down by Buddha.

གླེང་མོ *gleṅ-mo* or ལབ་གླེང་ *lab-gleṅ* གླེང་བརྗོད *gleṅ-brjod* कथा, आख्यानो, वार्ता, आलाप talk; conversation; story; account.

གླེང་གཞི *gleṅ-gshi* or གླེང་བསླངས་པ *gleṅ bslaṅs-pa* निदानं, निदान any subject; primary cause: གླེང་གཞི་འདི་ལ *gleṅ-gshi hdi-la* अस्मिन् निदाने in this narration. 1. narration. 2. the subject of a discourse (*Cs.*). 3. table of contents; index. 4. place, scene of a conversation or discourse.

གླེན་ལྐུགས *glen-lkugs*, abbr. of གླེན་པ་དང་ལྐུགས་པ *glen-pa daṅ-lkugs-pa*, very stupid and idiotic: གླེན་ལྐུགས་བཀོལ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *glen-lkugs bkol spyod-kyi sdug-bsṅal* the misery of being stupid, of dumbness and servitude.

གླེན་པ *glen-pa* मूढ, जड, बाल, पिण्ड, मूर्ख stupid, foolish, ignorant; a thick-headed fool; an idiot: བྱོལ་སོང་ལས་ཀྱང་གླེན་པ more stupid than a brute: ཁྱོད་རྣམས་རེ་གླེན fools that you are each of you: གླེན་པ་གཉིས་ཚན་ཚན mud-dled ones.

Syn. ལྡར་བ *ldar-wa*; གླན་གླེན *glan-glen*; མི་གསལ་བ *mi gsal-wa*; ལྟོ་བགེངས *lto-bgeṅs*; ལེ་ལོ་བ *le-lo-wa*; ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal* (*Mṅon.*).

གླེབ་པ *gleb-pa*, pf. གླེབས *glebs*, to make flat, plain (*Cs.*); ལེབ་མོར་གླེབ *leb-mor-gleb* make flat.

ཤུ. གླེབས་པ *glebs-pa*, ཤིབས to trample; to tread down; to press down by the feet (*Ṅag.*).

གླེམ་པ *glem-pa* to press, squeeze; to crush, squash (*Jä.*).

གློ *glo* or ལྟོ *lto*, in *Ld.* resp. གཞོགས *gshogs*, 1. the side, esp. of the body: གློས་ཕབ་པ *glos-phab-pa* to lie down on one's side. 2. a cough.

གློ་དཀར *glo-dkar* or འཐེང་ཀ *hthen-ka* སྐར་ཁུང a small window in (the side of) a house to let in light.

གློ་བཀྲ *Glo-bkra* n. of a country in Tibet (*Jig.*).

གློ་ལྐོགས་པ *glo-lkogs-pa* ལུད་པ་འབྱིན to cough; to clear the throat.

གློ་སྐར *glo-skar*=གློ་དཀར *glo-dkar* or སྐར་ཁུང *skar-khuṅ* a small door or window.

གློ་ཁ *glo-kha* n. of a colour like the blood of the lungs; pale-red.

གློ་ཁུག *glo-khug* a small money-bag attached to the sash or girdle of a Tibetan.

གློ་འགོགས་པ *glo hgogs-pa*=གློ་ལྐོགས་པ or གློ་རྒྱག་པ *glo rgyag-pa* to cough; to feel stifled (*Mṅon.*).

གློ་འགྲམས *glo-hgrams* ནད, n. of a disease.

གློ་རྒྱས *glo-rgyas* a disease of the lungs; asthma.

གློ་སྔོང *glo-ṅgoṅ* a disease of the lungs which increases during the night.

གློ་དོང *glo-doṅ* wind-pipe (*Cs.*).

གློ་རྡོག *glo-rdog*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* sudden (*Ṅag.*).

གློ་རྡོལ *glo-rdol*=སྣག་རྡོལ *snag-rdol* excessive expectoration.

གློ་སྤིར *glo-spir* n. of a kind of shield: ཀུལ་དཀར་ཕུབ་ནི་རབ་ལ་ཞོ་ལྔ་སྟེ, གློ་སྤིར་ཞོ་རེ་ཕུབ་སྐོར་ཞོ་ཕྱེད་ཡིན *kul-dkar phub-ni rab-la sho-lṅa-ste, glo-spir sho-re phub-skor sho-phyed yin* the best *Kul-dkar* shield costs five *sho* and that of *Glo-spir* costs a *sho* for each disk on it (*Jig.*).

གློ་ཕུག *glo-phug* place where things are kept—either in a wall or a corner of a house, &c.: བུ་བ་དེས་གསེར་ཕྱག་གློ་ཕུག་ཏེ་དུ་བཅུག *that boy kept the gold in a niché.*

གློ་བ *glo-wa* ཕུ་ཕུས ཤིན the lungs; གློ་བ་བུ་ལྔ *glo-wa bu-lṅa* the five anterior lobes of the lungs; གློ་བ་མ་ལྔ *glo-wa ma-lṅa* the five posterior lobes of the lungs.

གློ་བུར *glo-bur* བབ་ཅོལ sudden; adv. གློ་བུར་དུ *glo-bur-du* suddenly; all on a sudden; instantaneously: གློ་བུར་དུ་མི་མང་པོ་ཤི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *glo-bur-du mi-maṅ-po çi-wahi sdug-bsṅal* the misery or calamity of many men dying suddenly. གློ་བུར་དུ་འོངས་པ *glo-bur-du hoṅs-pa* བབ་ཅོལ་ཅན one who has come all on a sudden; གློ་བུར་བའི་དོན *glo-bur-wahi don* the signification of suddenness.

གློ་བུར་རྒྱལ་པོ *Glo-bur rgyal-po* a name of the King of Tibet about 900 years ago.

གློ་བུར་ནད *glo-bur-nad* a disease that arises suddenly.

གློ་བུར་བ *glo bur-wa* suddenness.

གློ་འབུར *glo-hbur* མཐོ་ཁ a projection; uprising: འབུར་དུ་སྡོད་པ *hbur-du sdod-pa* to rise up into sitting posture.

གློ་སྦུབ *glo-sbub* wind-pipe.

གློ་ལ་བ *glo-la-wa* convulsions of the lungs; cough.

གློག glog विद्युत्, तडित्, ह्रादिनी, चञ्च-ला, शम्पा, चपला, चञ्चला, क्षणिक, चला lightning; flash of lightning; སྤྲིན་ཕན་ཚུན་བཐབ་པ་ལས་བྱུང་བ sprin-phan-tshun bthab pa las byuṅ-wa that produced from the concussion or collision of clouds. The names of different kinds of lightning are mentioned in the *Kah-gyur*:—གློག་གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན glog gzi-brjid-can the lightning with flash; གློག་སྟུག་འོད glog-stug hod the lightning of dense lustre, sheet-lightning; གློག་མཛེས་ཕྲེང་ཅན glog-mdzes phreṅ-can the lightning of beautiful strings or zig-zags, &c. (*K. g.* ཀ, *115*). The lightning that comes from the south is called སྐད་བརྒྱ་པ skad-brgya-pa, that of a hundred rattles; that coming from the west is called འོད་ཉམས་པ hod-ñams-pa, that of fading lustre; that which comes from the north is called རྒྱུན་གྱི་བདག་པོ rgyun-gyi bdag-po, lord of streaming flashes (*K. g.* ཀ, *324*).

Syn. འཇུག་པ་བརྒྱ་པ hjug-pa brgya-pa; གཞི་སྔོན་སྐྱེས gshi-sṅon skyes; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ལྕུག་མ sprin-gyi lcug-ma; གསེར་འོད་ཅན gser-hod can; ལུས་ཕྲ lus-phra; བདེ་འཐུང bde-hthuṅ; སྐད་ཅིག་འོད skad-cig hod; སྐད་ཅིག་གསལ་བ skad-cig gsal-wa (*Mṅon.*)

གློག་ལྡན glog-ldan तडित्वत् full of lightning; flashed cloud.

གློང་ཐང *Gloṅ-thaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet proper and also in Kham.

གློང་ཐང་སྒྲོན་མའི་ལྷ་ཁང *Gloṅ-thaṅ sgron-mahi lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery and temple in Kham.

གློག་པ glog-pa रजत silver.

གློག་པའི་ནད glog-pahi-nad n. of a disease mentioned in grammar, but not found in the medical works. Acc. to *Jä.* གློག་ནད is another name of the disease called ལྷོག་པ lhog-pa = cancer.

གློད་པ glod-pa = ལྷོད་པ lhod-pa to relax; to loosen བཅིངས་པ་གློད bciṅs-pa-glod = བསྡམས་པ་གློད bsdams-pa-glod slacken binding; སེམས་གློད་པ to relax the mind, be at ease; གློད་ལ་རྒྱུན་དུ་བཞུགས glod-la rgyun-du bshugs you may stay here always with easy mind; མ་བཟུང་མ་གློད་པར ma-bzuṅ ma-glod-par without any regard to taking or giving.

གློན་པ glon-pa or གླན་པ glan-pa 1. to return an answer; to reply. 2. to patch, mend.

卐 གློས་པ glos-pa or རྨོངས་པ rmoṅs-pa stupidity; ignorance.

གློས་ཕབ་པ glos-phab-pa to lie on one side or on the side: ལུས་ཀྱི་གློས་ཕབ་ནས་གླང་ཉལ་བ་ལྟར to lie on the side like an ox lying down.

དགག་པ dgag-pa, fut. of འགེགས་པ to hinder.

དགག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ dgag-pa daṅ bral-wa = དགག་པ་མེད་པ dgag-pa med-pa निरर्गल open; without let or hinderance; unobstructed.

དགག་ཕྱེ dgag-phye, v. དགག་དབྱེ་བྱེད dgag-dbye byed.

དགག་དབྱེ dgag-dbye = དགག་ཕྱེ dgag-phye प्रवारितं stopped; obstructed.

དགག་དབྱེ་བྱེད dgag-dbye byed प्रवारक one who stops or obstructs.

དགག་ཚིག dgag-tshig or དགག་པའི་ཚིག dgag pahi tshig न चेत् word of prohibition; objection.

དགང་དཀའ་བ dgaṅ-dkah-wa, ཁེངས་དཀའ་བ kheṅs-dkah-wa दुर्भरता hard to fill up.

དགང་བ dgaṅ-wa, fut. of འགེངས་བ hgeṅs-wa, to fill; fill up.

དགང་བླུག dgaṅ-blug पूर्णाहुतिपात्र a ladle to pour butter in sacrificial fire.

དགང་གཟར dgaṅ-gzar स्रुची sacrificial spoon or ladle: སྦྱིན་སྲེག་བླུགས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གཟར་བུ་དང་སྐྱོག་ལྟ་བུ sbyin-sreg blugs byed-kyi gzar-bu daṅ skyog lta-bu there are two kinds of spoons in homa

sacrificial fire, one is large called *Dgaṅ-gzar*, and the other smaller *ḅlug-gzar*, which is used to pour butter on fire.

དགང་གཟར་ཤིང་ *Dgaṅ-gzar çiṅ* n. of a tree, the tree resembling tiger's feet.

Syn. སྟག་གི་རྐང་པ *stag-gi rkaṅ-pa*; ཚེར་མ་ཞིམ *tsher-ma shim*; ས་འཚོ *sa-ḥtsho*; ཚིག་མང་ *tshig maṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

དགང་སླ་བ *dgaṅ-sla-wa* full to the brim; replete: སྣོད་དུ་ཁེངས་མ་ཁེངས *snod-du kheṅs-ma kheṅs*.

དགབ་པ *dgab-pa*, fut. of འགེབས་པ *ḅgebs-pa*.

དགབ་བྱ *dgab-bya* garment; dress (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ *dgaḥ-wa* मदन, सन्तोष, आनन्द, प्रमद, मुदा, आनन्द, मोद, रमण, प्रेमा, रति, प्रमद, प्रीति, सन्तोष, आमोद, रमण, रमण्, कौतुक 1. delight; happiness; joy. 2. vb. neut. to rejoice; དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པ to be pleased; དགའ་བ་མི་བྱེད་པ to be displeased; also དགའ་བར་བྱེད་པ to make glad: མི་དགའ་ཞིང་ was displeased: ཤིན་ཏུ་དགའ་ནས rejoicing greatly.

Syn. མགུ་བ *mgu-wa*; རངས་པ *raṅs-pa*; སྤྲོ་བ *spro-wa*; ཤིན་ཏུ་དགའ *çin-tu dgaḥ*; ཡང་དག་དགའ *yaṅ-dag dgaḥ*, ཡིད་རང་ *yid-raṅ*; དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa*; མཉེས་པ *mñes-pa*; ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa*; བདེ་སྐྱིད *bde-skyid*; ཡིད་བདེ *yid-bde*; སེམས་སྣུམ་པ *sems snum-pa*; རབ་དགའ *rab-rdgaḥ*; བསོད་སྟེར་བ *bdeo-ster-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་རྐྱང *dgaḥ-rkyaṅ* (གྲངས་ཀྱི་མིང) n. of a large numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 75*).

དགའ་སྐྱེས *dgaḥ-skyes* ལྷག very pleased; glad.

དགའ་སྐྱོ་ཟུལ་གསུམ *dgaḥ-skyo zul-gsum* the abbreviation of the names of the three places situated to the west of Lhasa, viz., དགའ་བ་གདོང *Dgaḥ-wa-gdoṅ*, སྐྱོ་མོ་ལུང *Skyo-mo-luṅ* and ཟུལ་ཕུ *Zul-po*, in each of which there is a monastery.

དགའ་གྲོགས *dgaḥ-grogs* lover; spouse; wife; an intimate friend (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་དགུ *dgaḥ-dgu* संवासे intercourse; association; merriment; དགའ་དགུར་སྤྱོད་པ *dgaḥ-dgur spyod-pa* संवसन्ति to perform conjugal rites; also to indulge in sexual enjoyment.

དགའ་ཅན་གྱི་མདོ *Dgaḥ-con gyi-mdo*, the *Sûtra* of དགའ་བ་ཅན *Dgaḥ-wa-can* in (*K. d.* ན *421*), which contains:—སྲོག་གཅོད་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *srog gcod-paḥi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10); རྫུན་དུ་སྨྲ་བའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *rdsun-du smra-waḥi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10); ཆང་འཐུང་བའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་སུམ་བཅུ་སོ་ལྔ *chaṅ ḥthuṅ-waḥi ñes-dmigs sum-bcu so-lṅa* (35); མ་བྱིན་པར་ལེན་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *ma-byin-par len-paḥi ñis-dmigs bcu* (10); ལོག་པར་གཡེམ་པའི་ཉེས་དམིགས་བཅུ *log-par gyem-paḥi ñes-dmigs bcu* (10).

དགའ་སྟོན *dgaḥ-ston* उत्सव, मह, कौतुक festival.

Syn. མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa*; དུས་སྟོན *dus-ston*; རྒོད *rgod*; ཉེར་དགའ *ñer-dgaḥ* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་སྟོན་སྐྱེས *dgaḥ-ston-skyes* producing mirth.

དགའ་སྟོན་སྦྱིན *dgaḥ-ston sbyin* [illegible] an astrologer; water.

དགའ་བདེ *dgaḥ-bde*, colloq. "*gan-de,*" joy and happiness.

དགའ་དར *dgaḥ-dar* or དགའ་བའི་ཁ་བཏགས *dgaḥ-waḥi kha-gtags* a scarf presented for pleasing or consoling; a scarf of congratulation.

དགའ་གདོང་ *Dgaḥ-gdoṅ* n. of a monastery near Dapung which has an oracle and a divinity called Ga-dong Chokyong, whose duty it is to cause rain during a drought.

དགའ་ལྡན I: *Dgaḥ-ldan Gá-dan*) तुषित a paradise of the Buddhists; the residence of those sainted beings who enjoy beatitude, which is the peculiar privilege of the *Mahâyana* Buddhists. It is presided

over by the coming Buddha, now the *Bodhisattva* Maitreya. The gods residing in it are said to live 4,000 years, the duration of a day of which is equal to 400 human years; and the length of one's body is a furlong (*Sorig.*). མགོན་པོ་བྱམས་པས་ལུགས་གཉིས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མཛད་ནས་ཞེ་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དགའ་བ་དང་ལྡན་པས་ན་དགའ་ལྡན་ནོ། དེ་ན་གནས་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཚད་ནི་རྒྱང་གྲགས་ཡིན་ལ ཚེ་ཚད་ནི་མི་ལོ་བཞི་ འབུམ་ བཀའ་རྒྱ་འདི་རང་ལོ་བཞི་སྟོང་ཐུབ་པོ owing to Lord Maitreyas' spiritual and temporal rule the celestial people are possessed of the joy of a righteous life.

དགའ་ལྡན II: (pronounced Gāndan) the great monastery of Gāndan situated 35 miles N.E. of Lhasa, which was founded by the Buddhist reformer Tsong-kha-pa. It contains twenty-six divisions or wards for the residence of monks. གྲྭ་ས་དགའ་ལྡན *Grva-sa Dgaḥ-ldan* the quarters for the residence of the monks of Gāndan are divided into two sections 1. called གྲྭ་ཚང་གོང་བྱང་རྩེ་ *grva-tshaṅ goṅ Byaṅ-rtse* which has the following divisions or ཁམས་ཚན *khams-tshan*:—(1) ཧར་གདོང་ *Har-gdoṅ*; (2) བསམ་བློ *Bsam-blo*; (3) ཀྲེ་བོ *Kre-bo*; (4) ཚ་པ *Tsha-pa*; (5) གསེར་ཁང་ *Gser-khaṅ*; (6) རྡོ་ར *Rdo-ra*; (7) ཀླུ་འབུམ *Klu-ḥbum*; (8) བྲག་རི *Brag-ri*; (9) སྤ་ཏི *Spa-ti*; (10) རྒྱལ་རོང་ *Rgyal-roṅ*; (11) གོ་བ *Go-wa*; (12) ཀོང་པོ *Koṅ-po*; (13) མངའ་རིས *Mṅaḥ-ris* (*Loṅ.* ཁ *14*). 2. called གྲྭ་ཚང་འོག་ཤར་རྩེ *grva-tshaṅ ḥog Çar-rtse*, which has the following divisions or ཁམས་ཚན *khams-tshan*:—(1) རྡོ་ཁང *Rdo-khaṅ*; (2) ཕོ་ཁང་ *Pho-khaṅ*; (3) ལྷོ་པ *Lho-pa*; (4) ཉག་རེ *Ñag-re*; (5) ཙོ་ནེ *Co-ne*; (6) ཐེ་བོ *The-bo*; (7) ཟུང་ཆུ *Zuṅ-chu*; (8) སོག་པོ *Sog-po*; (9) རྟ་བོན *Rta-bon*; (10) མངའ་རིས *Mṅaḥ-ris*; (11) ཆ་པ *Cha-pa*; (12) ཉང་པོ *Ñaṅ-po*; (13) གུང་རུ་ *Guṅ-ru* (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *14*). The name Gāndan is generally fixed before the names of monasteries and institutions which belong to the *Dgaḥ-ldan-pa* or Gelug-pa sect.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཁང་གསར *Dgaḥ-ldan Khaṅ-gsar* 1. formerly the residence of King *Dpon-po Mi-Dwaṅ*: དཔོན་པོ་དབང་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *Dpon-po dbaṅ-gi pho-braṅ* near Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཁ, *18*). 2. the residence of King *Dgaḥ-ldan Tshe-waṅ* is situated to the back of the royal monastery of *Tsho-mo-gliṅ* in Lhasa: རྒྱལ་པོ་དགའ་ལྡན་ཚེ་དབང་གི་ཕོ་བྲང་དེ་ལྷ་ས་མཚོ་མོ་གླིང་གི་རྒྱབ་ན་ཡོད (*Rtsii.*).

དགའ་ལྡན་ཁྲི་པ *Dgaḥ-ldan khri-pa* the lineal successor of Tsong-kha-pa in the ecclesiastical throne of the great monastery of Gāndan. He is the chief of the ordinary non-incarnate lamas and occupies the third place in the hierarchical precedence of Tibet.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཆོས་འཁོར་གླིང་ *Dgaḥ-ldan chos-ḥkhor gliṅ* n. of a monastery in Higher Tibet. It is a very common name by which several monasteries are designated.

དགའ་ལྡན་ཕུན་ཚོགས་གླིང་ *Dgaḥ-ldan Phun-tshogs gliṅ* the monastery of Phunts'o Ling situated to the west of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang. It contains a large number of block-prints and religious works. It was (formerly) Lama Taranatha's monastery. གཙང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོའི་ནུབ་ལ་ཡོད, ཇོ་ནང་ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐའི་དགོན་པ་ཡིན, སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་རྟེན་དང་, ཆོས་ཀྱི་པར་མང་པོ་ཡོད *Gtsaṅ Bkra-çis-lhun-poḥi nub-la yod, Jo-naṅ tā-rā-nā-thaḥi dgon-pa yin, sku-gsug thugs-rten daṅ, chos-kyi phar maṅ-pa yod.*

དགའ་ལྡན་ཕོ་བྲང་ *Dgaḥ-ldan pho-braṅ* also called སྡེ་པ་གཞུང་ *Sde-pa gzhuṅ* the Government-house in Lhasa, also the Government of Lhasa (*Rtsii. 14*).

དགའ་སྤྱོད *dgaḥ-spyod* मनस्तोष entertainment; merriment; also good behaviour.

དགའ་སྤྲོ་ཅན *dgaḥ-spro-can* भाविनः possessed of cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

དགའ་བ་འཁྱིལ་བ *dgaḥ-wa ḥkhyil-wa* 1. आविश the all-good; that exists by itself; the emblem of purity; purity typified. 2. n. of a gem. 3. the king's palace.

Syn. གཡུང་དྲུང་ *gyuń-druń*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ *rgyal-poḥi pho-brań* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་བརྒྱ་པ *Dgaḥ-wa brgya-pa* (ཁྱབ་འཇུག་གི་མིང་) one of the names of Vishnu; one of a hundred joys (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་ཅན *dgaḥ-wa-can* प्रमुदित cheerful; merry.

Syn. དགའ་བ་མྱོང་ *dgaḥ-wa myoń*=འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrigpa* or ཁྱིམ་པའི་ཆོས *khyim-paḥi chos*, sexual enjoyment (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བ་དམན་པ *dgaḥ-wa dman-pa* sordid pleasure; one delighting in sexual pleasures; met. a cook.

དགའ་བ་བཞི *dgaḥ-wa bźi* the four pleasures or delights are the following:—(1) ལྐོག་མ་མི་བདེ་གླུ་ལ་དགའ *lkog-ma mi-bde glu-la dgaḥ*; (2) དམངས་རིགས་སྟན་མཐོ་ལ་དགའ *dmańs-rigs stan-mtho la dgaḥ*; (3) འབུལ་པོ་གཏོང་ལ་དགའ *ḥbul-po gtoń-la dgaḥ*; (4) ཞིང་རྒན་པོ་གཞིན་ནུ་མ་ལ་དགའ *źiń-rgan-po gźin-nu-ma-la dgaḥ* (*Cań.*).

དགའ་བ་འོད་འཕྲོ *Dgaḥ-wa ḥod-ḥphro* n. of Atiśa's residence at Nye-thang near Lhasa: ཇོ་བོའི་གཟིམས་ཆུང་དགའ་བ་འོད་འཕྲོ་ཞེས་པའི་གླིང་། *Jo-boḥi gzims chuń Dgaḥ-wa ḥod-ḥphro źes-pa ḥi gliń* (*A. 98*).

དགའ་བའི་གྲགས་པ II: *Dgaḥ-waḥi grags-pa* नन्दयश the Brāhmaṇa at whose request the Kashmirian poet Kshemendra wrote Avadāna Kalpalatā and several other Sanskrit poems.

*དགའ་བའི་གྲགས་པ II: नन्दकीर्ति (*Schr., Bull. 184, 294*).

དགའ་བའི་བུ་ག *dgaḥ-waḥi bu-ga* रतिकूपक the female organ.

དགའ་བའི་དབང་པོ I: *dgaḥ-waḥi dwań-po* कामदेव; ཁྱབ་འཇུག *khyab-ḥjug* a name of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བའི་ཚལ *Dgaḥ-waḥi tshal*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi skyed-tshal* royal gardens; also नन्दनवन the celestial gardens.

དགའ་བའི་གཞིན *Dgaḥ-waḥi gźin* (ཡུལ་ལྗོངས *yul-ljońs*) n. of a place; ཤར་ཕྱོགས *śar-phyogs* the Orient, the East (*K. d.* ང, *267*).

དགའ་བའི་རོ *dgaḥ-waḥi ro* रतिरस sexual enjoyment.

*དགའ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *dgaḥ-waḥi bśes-gñen* नन्दमित्र (*Schr.*).

དགའ་བའི་ས་གཞི *dgaḥ-waḥi sa-gźi* the female organ.

Syn མོ་རྟགས *mo-rtags*, མོ་མཚན *mo-mtshan* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བའི་སླད *dgaḥ-waḥi slad* विलास for the sake of pleasure.

དགའ་བར་བྱེད=དགའ་གྲོགས *dgaḥ-war byed*=*dgaḥ-grogs* or མཛའ་གྲོགས *mdzaḥ-grogs* or ཁྱོ་བོ *khyoḥ-bo* a friend; sweetheart; a husband (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བས་བཅིངས *dgaḥ-was bciṅs* प्रेमबद्ध love-bound; bond of love.

*དགའ་བོ I: *dgaḥ-wo* नन्द (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 69*).

དགའ་བྱེད *Dgaḥ-byed* राम, नन्दक, नन्दन, मोदक, रामिल, विलासद, सुविद Rāma, the hero of the epic Rāmāyana; n. of a cloud.

*དགའ་བྱེད་སྙན་པ *dgaḥ-byed sñan-pa* नन्दप्रिय n. pr. (*Schr.; Tā. 2 102*), dear to or fond of Nanda (the delightful).

དགའ་བྱེད་དགྲ་སྟ་ཅན *Dgaḥ byed Dgra-sta-can* परशुराम the third accepted incarnation of Vishnu; his other names are—དགའ་བོ་ཏ་ས

Dpaḥ-po dsa-ma; ཨག་ནིའི་སྲས *Ag-niḥi sras*; དབང་ཆེན *Dwaṅ-chen*; བརྟུལ་བཟང་སྐྱེས *Btul-ḅzaṅ ṣkyes*; མཚོན་ཆ་མཁན *Mtshon-cha mkhan*; སྲིད་སྒྲུབ *Srid-sgrub*; ལུས་སྐྱེས *Lus-ṣkyes*; གཅོད་བྱེད *Gcod-byed*; བདུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ *Bdul-can-maḥi bu*; ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས *Ṅan-spoṅ ṣkyes*; ཕ་ལད *Pha-lad*; ཨ་ག་ནི་དགའ་བྱེད *Aga-ni dgaḥ-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *dgaḥ-byed çiṅ* कुपि the tree called སྤྱི་ཤུར་ཤིང *spyi-shur çiṅ*.

Syn. གདུང་བྱེད *gduṅ byed*; ལུས་ངན *lus ṅan*; ཀུ་ནི *ku-ni*; འོད་ལྡན *ḥod-ldan*; འཁྱོག་པོ *ḥkhyog-po* (*Mṅon.*).

དགའ་འབྱམས *dgaḥ-ḥbyams* प्रमदा she who is full of enjoyment; a number.

དགའ་མ *Dgaḥ-ma* रति, रम्भा, सुभ्रू, वनिता the beautiful; a name of Rati, the wife of Cupid; དགའ་མའི་བདག *Dgaḥ-maḥi ḅdag* रतिपति the husband of Rati.

དགའ་མོ *dgáḥ-mo* प्रीति good; lovely.

དགའ་ཚང *dgaḥ-tshaṅ*＝ཡག་པོ *yag-po*, བཟང་པོ *ḅzaṅ-po* and ལེགས་པ *legs-pa* good; fine; handsome: དེའི་ནང་ན་དངོས་པོ་དགའ་ཚང་ཅིག་ཡོད་གྱུར among them there was one article which was very pretty (*A. 14*).

དགའ་ཚད་པ *dgaḥ-tshad-pa*＝སེམས་དགའ་ཚོར་ཐུམ་པ to be sufficiently pleased (*Khrid. 32*).

དགའ་བཞི་པ *dgaḥ ḅshi-pa* प्रिय-चतुर: possessed of the four joys—piety, wealth, men and lands: ཆོས་ནོར་མི་ས་བཞི་འཛོམ་པའི་དགའ་བཞི་པ *chos nor mi sa-ḅshi ḥdsom-paḥi dgaḥ ḅshi-pa.*

དགའ་ཡས *dgaḥ-yas* विनद boundless joy or pleasure.

དགའ་ཡི་སྐྱེ་བར *dgaḥ-yi ṣkye-war* प्रियजन्मा born or grown out of joy or enjoyment.

དགའ་རབ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dgaḥ-rab Rdo-rje* n. of a celebrated Lama of the *Rdsog-chen* sect of the *Rñiṅ-ma* School (*Grub. ཁ 13*).

དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *Dgaḥ-rab dwaṅ-phyug* the Lord of Love, Cupid.

དགའ་རིངས *dgaḥ-riṅs* दीर्घरति met. for the hog ["long in copulation"; a dog]*S.*

དགར *dgar* 1. n. of a place; n. of a district in Tibet. 2.＝དགའ་བར *dgaḥ-war* རང་དགར *raṅ-dgar* at pleasure, *ad libitum*; frq. ཅི་དགར *chi-dgar* what is your pleasure; according to *Jä.* why?

དགར་བ *dgar-wa* पृथक्करण to separate; confine; place apart (men, cattle, goods): དགར་བྱའི་ཕྱུགས *dgar-byaḥi phugs* cattle to be penned in a fold (*Cs*). གནས་ནས་དགར་བ *gnas-nas dgar-wa* to banish from a place; to exile; དགར་བའི་དོན་དུ *dgar-waḥi don-du* in special sense; in particular (*Sch.*). In *W.* "*gar-te bòr-ce*" to set apart, exclude, shut out; to lock up, shut up; to lay up or by; to preserve (*Jä.*); *Dgar-rgyu co-ce* to store up.

དགལ་བ *dgal-wa*, fut. of འགེལ་བ *ḥgel-wa.*

དགས་པ *dgas-pa*, v. འགས་པ *ḥgas-pa*; སེར་ག་དགས་པ *ser-ga dgas-pa* to have cracks or be cracked.

དགུ *dgu* 1. nine; དགུ་བཅུ *dgu-ḅcu* or དགུ་བཅུ་ཐམ་པ *dgu-ḅcu tham-pa* ninety. 2. as met. ＝many: དགུས་ཐབས་གསགས *dgus-thabs gsags* gathered by many efforts, with great difficulty. 3. also sign of plural: ཁམས་གསུམ་སྐྱེ་དགུ *khams-gsum ṣkye-dgu* the people of the three worlds: མི་འདི་མི་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས་པ་འདུག this man says many things he knows not. མི་ཤེས་དགུ་ཤེས་པོ one who knows everything; ཅིར་དགུ or སྨྲས་དགུ many talks; many things to say; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་པོ *Ṣkye-dguḥi ḅdag-po* प्रजापति the lord of all living beings; སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ *Ṣkye-dguḥi ḅdag-mo* प्रजापति, प्रजावती the name of the step-mother who nursed Gautama Buddha; ཡོད་དགུ those that are; the existing many or beings; ནོར་ཡོད་དགུ་ཚོགས the goods that one has; property: བཟང་དགུ the. many good

and brave; also ལུས་འདོད་དགུར་སྒྱུར་བ *lus-hdod dgur sgyur-wa* to be changed, transformed *ad libitum*; ངན་དགུ་ཐུབ་པ *ṅan-dgu thub-pa* one who can suppress the wicked; also to overcome every evil: མི་བྱེད་དགུ་བྱེད་མི་ཡོང་དགུ་ཡོང་ *mi-byed dgu-byed mi-yoṅ dgu-yoṅ*, according to *Cs.*, *Jä.*, if you do many things which ought not to be done, many things will take place which ought not to take place; ཤི་བ་བསམ་བྱ་དགུ་ལ་མི་བྱེད་དེ not counting upon death among things to be thought of; དགུ་ཁྲི *dgu-khri* the chair or conveyance for the many, *i.e.*, for the dead; litter; bier (*Jä*). དགུ་གླིང་བཅུ་གཉིས *dgu-gliṅ bcu-gñis* the twelve continents inhabited by living beings. Here *dgu* would seem to act as mere plural sign.

དགུ་གཏོར *dgu-gtor* offerings made to evil spirits on the 29th day of the last month of the Tibetan calender in the monasteries of Tibet. དགོན་པ་ཁག་ལ་ལོ་རེ་བཞིན་ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་པའི་ཉ་དགུ་ལ་གཏོར་མ་བསྐང་བ་བདུད་གཏོར་ཟེར, དེ་དུས་འཆམ་འཁྲབ་པ་སོགས་ཀྱང་བྱེད་དུ་བཅུག་གོ

དགུ་ཐུབ *dgu-thub* able to subdue the many; one full of resources; the all-conquering one.

དགུ་པ *dgu-pa* the ninth; having, comprising, measuring nine, *e.g.*, ཁྲུ་དགུ་པ *khru dgu-pa*, measuring nine cubits (in length, height, etc.); དགུ་པོ *dgu-po* नवम the ninth, the nine, those nine; ལན་དགུ *'lan-dgu* nine times.

དགུ་ཕྲུགས *dgu-phrugs* or དགུ་ཚེགས *dgu-ṣaebs* a stage of meditation which is dependent upon the regulation of the breath; རླུང་སྒོམ་པའི་དུས་སུ་དང་པོ *rluṅ sgom-paḥi dus-su daṅ-po*. The first stage in the regulation of the breath in the art of meditative concentration.

དགུ་བ *dgu-wa* 1. vb. to bend; to make crooked. 2. sbst. the act of bending, stooping, bowing; inflection. 3. adj. bent; stooping.

དགུ་རྩེགས *dgu-rtsegs* n. of a yellow flower (*Cs.*).

དགུ་ཚིགས *dgu-tshigs* or དགུ་ཚིགས་སྐྱ་མོ *dgu-tchigs skya-mo* the milky-way constellation.

Syn. ནམ་མཁའི་སྐྱེ་རགས *nam-mkhaḥi skye-rags*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཁ་རླངས *gnod-sbyin kha-rlaṅs* (*Mṅon.*).

དགུ་ཟི་གླང་པོ་སྣ *dgu-zi glaṅ-po sna* n. of the enchanted sword of *Gri-gum btsan-po*; one of the early kings of Tibet who was assassinated (*Yig. 58*).

དགུ་གཤོང་ *Dgu-gshuṅ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Rtsii. 70*).

དགུག་པ *dgug-pa*, v. འགུག་པ *hgug-pa*.

དགུག་བྱང་ *dgug-byaṅ* urgent call; དགུག་གཤུག *dgug-gshug*=དགུག་ཤུགས *dgug-çugs* id.

དགུང་ *dguṅ* मध्य generally applied to midnight, but at times to noon as well. Sometimes is made equivalent to གུང་ *guṅ*, but properly speaking དགུང་ *dguṅ* signifies sublimity, loftiness and also profundity; and གུང་ *guṅ* signifies the middle part, centre. ཉིན་དགུང་མཚན་དགུང་ is sometimes written as ཉིན་གུང་མཚན་གུང་། The direct sense occurs in རི་མཐོན་པོ་དགུང་ལ་སྙེགས་པ *ri mthon-po dguṅ-la sñegs-pa*, a high mountain rising aloft; དགུང་ཚིགས་ནམ་མཁའི་དཀྱིལ་དུ=ཉིན་མོའི་དགུང་ at noon, the middle of the day (*Ṅag.*).

དགུང་ཁག *dguṅ-khag* division of time.

དགུང་མཁའ *dguṅ-mkhaḥ* midnight sky.

དགུང་ཆར *dguṅ-char*=ཆར་པ *char-pa* rain (*Mṅon.*).

དགུང་སྙིང་ *dguṅ-sñiṅ* a year; a year of one's life.

དགུང་ཐིག *dguṅ-thig* the meridian line; དགུང་ཐིག་གི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dguṅ thig-gi dkyil-ḥkhor* the meridian circle.

དགུང་དུ *ḍguṅ-du* or དགུང་ལ་གཤེགས་པ *ḍguṅ-la gçegs-pa* gone to heaven, *i.e.*, dead.

དགུང་བདུན *ḍguṅ-ḅdun* seven nights; a week.

དགུང་དོ་ནུབ *ḍguṅ-do-nub* this evening; to-night.

དགུང་འདེགས *ḍguṅ ḥdegs*=གཡོ་མེད་པར་བསྒྲུགས་པར seated steadily without moving or leaning on any side; raised to the sky.

དགུང་མོ *ḍguṅ-mo* यामि the early night; evening; the time from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.

དགུང་ཞག *ḍguṅ-shag* a day's halt; halt.

དགུང་ལ་རེག་པ *ḍguṅ-la reg-pa* touching, the sky; the meridian.

དགུང་ལོ *ḍguṅ-lo* the age of a respectable or high personage: སྐུ་ཞབས་ཀྱི་དགུང་ལོ *ṣku shabs-kyi ḍguṅ-lo* what is your honour's age?

དགུང་ལོ་མཐོན་པ *ḍguṅ-lo ṃthon-pa*=རྒན་པ *ṛgan-pa* an elderly person, 61 to 72 years old (*Ṃṅon.*).

དགུང་གསེབ *ḍguṅ-gseb* or དགུང་དཀྱིལ *ḍguṅ-ḍkyil* the middle of the sky.

དགུན *ḍgun* शिशिर; དགུན་ཀ *ḍgun-ka*, the winter.

*དགུན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ *ḍgun-gyi ṛgyal-mo* (*Schr.*; *84 C.*).

དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག *ḍgun-ñi ḷdog* the winter solstice: དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག་གི་ཐིག *ḍgun-ñi ḷdog-gi thig* or ཁོར་ཐིག *khor-thig* the line of the winter solstice; the tropic of Capricorn.

དགུན་སྟོད *ḍgun-ṣtoḍ* the first part of winter.

དགུན་འབྲུམ *ḍgun-ḅbrum* winter grapes.

དགུན་སྨད *ḍgun-ṣmaḍ* शिशिर the after part of the winter season; དགུན་སྟོད་ཁ་དུས་ཧེ་མན *ḍgun-ṣtoḍ kha duṣ hemanta* time of snow in the beginning winter; དགུན་སྨད་གྲང་དུས time of cold, about the end of the winter (*Ṛtsii.*).

དགུན་ཚིགས *ḍgun-tshigṣ*=དགུན་དུས (*ḍgun-duṣ*) winter time.

དགུན་ཟླ *ḍgun-ẓla* the mid-winter months, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་པ *ẓla-wa ḅcu-pa*, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཅིག་པ *ẓla-wa ḅcu-gcig-pa*, ཟླ་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་པ *ẓla-wa ḅcu-gñiṣ-pa*.

དགུན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང་ *ḍgun-ẓla tha-chuṅ* माघ the month of January-February.

དགུན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ḍgun-ẓla ḅbriṅ-po* पौष December-January.

དགུན་ཟླ་ར་བ *ḍgun-ẓla ra-wa* मार्गशीर्ष January: lit. the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, November-December.

དགུན་ས *ḍgun-sa* हैमन्तिक वास winter residence.

དགུམ་པ *ḍgum-pa*, fut. of འགུམ་པ *ḅgum-pa*.

དགུར I: *ḍgur* crooked: དབྱིབས་དགུར་བ *ḍḅyibṣ-ḍgur wa* of crooked stature: སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཚུགས་ཀྱང་ལུས་ཀྱིས་དགུར་མ་ཚུགས *semṣ-kyiṣ tshugṣ-kyaṅ luṣ-kyiṣ ḍgur-ma tshugs* although the mind may bend, yet do not let your body bend (*Ṛdsa.*): རྒུར་ཤིག *ṛgur-shig* stoop down! སྒུར་ཏེ *ṣgur-te* writhing (with pain); མགོ་དགུར་བ to bend; to submit; to humble one's self; སྒལ་པ་དགུར a crooked-back, ལག་དགུར drawn bent hands.

Syn. རྒུར *ṛgur*; སྒུར *ṣgur* (*Ṃṅon.*).

དགུར II: many; all; འཁོར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཡོད་དགུར་ཡང་ཡོད་དགུར *ḥkhor-kyi ḍkyil-ḥkhor yoḍ-ḍgur yaṅ yoḍ ḍgur* signifies ཡོད་པ་ཀུན *yoḍ-pa kun* all or all of those existing.

དགུར་འགྲོ *ḍgur-ḅgro* a snake; one of a stooping gait.

དགུར་པོ *ḍgur-po* anything crooked; a crooked man; སྒུར་པོ *ṣgur-po* hump-backed; དགུར་མོ *ḍgur-mo* a crooked woman.

དགེ་བ I: *dge-wa* शिव, कल्याण, शुभ, कुशल, श्रेयः, क्षेम, शुक्ल, शिव, भद्र, साधु, शं, भव, चरित happiness, welfare, virtue; also adj. happy, propitious, virtuous: དགེ་བའི་ཚེས

dge-baḥi sems a virtuous mind; ལས་དགེ་བ་མི་དགེ་བ *las dge-ba mi-dge-ba* virtuous and evil actions; དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ *dge-baḥi rtsa-ba* fundamental virtues: དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་ཆེ་བ་ཞིག་བྱ་དགོས some mighty act of virtue should be performed (*A. 65*); དགེ་རྩ་སྐྱེད་པ *dge-rtsa skyed-pa* to conceive the idea of a meritorious act. There are two kinds of དགེ་བ *dge-ba*, ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *zag-bcas kyi dge-ba* and ཟག་མེད་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *zag-med-kyi dge-ba*; the former, called པུཎྱ or བསོད་ནམས *bsod-nams*, belongs to the world of desires and is subject to decay; the latter is undestructible, consisting of the enduring works of piety performed by saints belonging to the ཁམས་གོང་མ *khams goṅ-ma* superior states of existence. There are two other kinds of *dge-ba*, viz.:—འདུས་བྱས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *ḥdus-byas-kyi dge-ba* and འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི་དགེ་བ *ḥdus-ma byas-kyi dge-ba*, the former consists of works done for gain or happiness in this world; འདུན་དུ་བྱས་པའི་དགེ་བ *ḥdun-du byas-paḥi dge-ba* consists in paying reverence to and worshipping the Tathāgata and the incarnate saints. དགེ་བ may mean fasting, abstinence, as in the phrase དགེ་བ་སྲུང་བ *dge-ba sruṅ-ba*, to fast, to abstain from food. Also alms, charity; that which is done as a religious work. ཤི་དགེ་གསོན་དགེ *çi dge gson dge* benevolences bestowed or given in one's life time when dying; དགེ་བ་འདོད་པར་བྱེད *dge-ba ḥdod-par byed* शुभकामना wishes for prosperity; ཡང་དགེ་བ་ལ་འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་དགེ་བ་དང༌། འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་དགེ་བ་ཡོད *yaṅ dge-ba la ḥjig-rten-paḥi dge-ba daṅ, ḥjig-rten-las ḥdas-paḥi dge-ba yod. Dge-ba* are of two kinds—the worldly religious works, and the same for spiritual cultures; the former consists in ཕར་ཤེས་པ *phar-çes-pa*, appreciating or regarding one's father or knowing him as such; མར་ཤེས་པ *mar-çes-pa* knowing the mother, *i.e.*, to be grateful to her; to regard as one's mother; དགེ་སྦྱོང་དུ་ཤེས་པ *dge-sbyoṅ-du çes-pa* to venerate or revere one as a member of the Buddhist church; བྲམ་ཟེར་ཤེས་པ *bram-zer çes-pa* to respect or pay homage to a Brāhman; རིགས་ཀྱི་ནང་ན་རྒན་པ་ལ་རིམ་གྲོ་བྱེད་པ *rigs-kyi naṅ-na rgan-pa la rim-gro byed-pa* to pay respect to the elders of a family; སྦྱིན་པ་གཏོང་བ *sbyin-pa gtoṅ-ba* to give alms in charity; དགེ་བཅུ *dge-bcu* the observance of the ten virtuous acts; འདུ་ཤེས་དགུ་དང་ *ḥdu-çes dgu-daṅ* the nine *Samskāra*; དྲན་པ་བཅུ *dran-pa bcu* the ten remembrances.

དགེ་སྐྱེས *dge-skyes* शोभा charm; good appearance; n. of a goddess.

དགེ་སྐྱོན *dge-skyon*=སྐྱོན་ཕྲན་བུ *skyon phran-bu* སྐྱོན་ཅུང་ཟད *skyon cuṅ-zad* slightly defective; a little fault.

དགེ་སྐྱོས *dge-skyos* or དགེ་བསྐྱོས *dge-bskyos*, उपधिवारिक a supervisor or director of monks in a monastery. A sort of provost-sergeant in the larger monasteries who keeps strict order and punishes transgressors. He is also called ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་པ *Chos-khrims-pa* in some monasteries. Rockhill calls this officer at Kumbum the Ge-kor.

Syn. ཙེ་རྒོད *tse-rgod* (*Mṅon.*).

དགེ་རྒན *Dge-rgan* I: surety; moral bail; a monk that is made answerable for the moral conduct of another who is placed under his care (*Jä.*).

དགེ་རྒན II: lit. an old man of the religious order. དགེ་འདུན་རྒན་པ *dge-ḥdun rgan-pa* ordinarily signifies a school-master, tutor: འཇིག་རྟེན་དགེ་རྒན་དང་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དགེ་རྒན་གཉིས both the spiritual teacher and worldly teacher.

དགེ་རྒྱས *Dge-rgyas* n. of a celestial region (*B. ch. 6*); one of the *Rupa-dhātu* or worlds of form.

དགེ་རྒྱས་བྱེ་མ་གླིང་ *Dge-rgyas bye-ma gliṅ* n. of a monastery near Sam-ye founded by *Ḥbroṅ-sa*, wife of King *Khri-sroṅ ḍehu-btsan*.

དགེ་སྐལ་བ *dge skal-wa* = དགེ་ཚུལ་ novice monk.

དགེ་བཅུ *dge-bcu* = དགེ་བ་བཅུ *dge-wa-bcu* the ten virtues, which are as follows:—(1) སྲོག་མི་གཅོད་པ *srog mi-gcod-pa*, (2) མ་བྱིན་པར་མི་ལེན་པ *ma-byin-par mi-len-pa*, (3) ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ *tshaṅs-par spyod-pa*, (4) བདེན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *bden-par smra-wa*, (5) ཚིག་འཇམ་པོར་སྨྲ་བ *tshig ḥjam-por smra-wa*, (6) ངག་མི་འཁྱལ་བ *ṅag mi-ḥkhyal-wa*, (7) ཕྲ་མ་མི་བྱེད་པ *phra-ma mi-byed-pa*, (8) གཞན་གྱི་ནོར་ལ་ཧམ་པ་མི་བྱེད་པ *gshan-gyi nor-la ham-pa mi-byed-pa*, (9) གཞན་ལ་གནོད་པའི་སེམས་མི་བསྐྱེད་པ *gshan-la gnod-paḥi sems mi-bskyed pa*, (10) ཡང་དག་པའི་ལྟ་བ *yaṅ-dag-paḥi lta-wa*. Those are: not taking life; not to take what is not given; to observe purity of morals; to speak the truth; to speak gently, politely; not to break a promise; not to speak slander; not to covet another's property; not to do mischief or think of doing injury to others; to regard the purest doctrine.

དགེ་ཆུ *dge-chu* sacred water.

དགེ་ཆུང་ *Dge-chuṅ* one of the celestial regions.

དགེ་ཆེ་མེད་པ *dge-che med-pa* དོན་དག་ཆེན་པོ་མེད་པ *don-dag chen-po med-pa* without some important object or business: མགྱོགས་པ་ལ་དགེ་ཆེ་མེད་པས་གནས་དང་སྦྱོར *if there be nothing very important to be done quickly, work according to circumstance (*D çel. 7*).

དགེ་བསྙེན *Dge-bsñen* ཨུ་པ་ས་ཀ Buddhist devotee with only eight vows to observe.

དགེ་བསྙེན་ཆོས་འཕེལ *Dge-bsñen Chos-ḥphel* the original name of འབྲོམ་སྟོན་རྒྱལ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས *Hbrom-ston Rgyal-wahi hbyaṅ-gnas* the founder of the Buddhist hierarchy of Tibet (*Grub.* ཇ *5*).

དགེ་བསྙེན་མ *Dge-bsñen-ma* ཨུ་པ་སི་ཀཱ a female Buddhist devotee.

* དགེ་བསྙེན་དྷརྨ *Dge-bsñen dharma* = ཆོས་སྐྱོབ *chos-skyob* (*Schr.*).

དགེ་བསྟོན་རྐྱེན་གསང་ *dge-bston rkyen-gsaṅ*, དགེ་བསྟོན་རྐྱེན་གསང་གི་མཐུན་འགྱུར་ལེགས་སྤེལ་བྱ་རྒྱུ་རྣམས་ཁྱེད་རང་ལ་བཀོད་མངགས་སྔོན་ཡོང་ལྟར *dge-bton rkyen gsaṅ-gi mthun-ḥgyur legs-spel bya-rgyu rnams-khyed-raṅ la bkod-mṅags sṅon yoṅ-ltar*.

དགེ་ལྟས *dge-ltas* propitious prognostic.

དགེ་འཐུད *dge-ḥthud* = དགེ་བ་འཐུད་པ *dge-wa ḥthud-pa* an uninterrupted payment of allowances or endowments attached to religious offices or institutions; a connected series of pious actions or works; also the performance of some religious observances by several persons one following another: དྲུང་འཁོར་དུ་ཡུན་རིང་བསྡད་པ་བཙོ་བར་དགེ་འཐུད་བབས་དང་། *druṅ-ḥkhor-du yun-riṅ bsdad-pa btsho-war dge-ḥthud babs daṅ* the estimated permanent allowances to the *Druṅ-ḥkhor* (civil employes) for food and lodging (*D. çel. 4*).

དགེ་དྲུང་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Dge-druṅ lha-khaṅ* n. of a monastery in Tsang.

དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun*, སཾ་གྷ, the third component of the Buddhist triad or དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ may be rendered as "the priesthood," "the assemblage," or "the church." The term *dge-ḥdun* is composed of two words, དགེ *dge* and འདུན *ḥdun*; འདུན *ḥdun* means འདོད་པ *ḥdod-pa* desire: དགེ་བ་དང་ཐར་པ་སྒྲུབ་པར་འདོད་པས་ན་དགེ་འདུན *dge-wa-daṅ thar-pa sgrub-par ḥdod-pas na dge-ḥdun* he is དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun* who longs for piety and emancipation: དགེ་འདུན་བཙུན་པ་རྣམས་གསན་དུ་གསོལ *dge-ḥdun ḥtsun-pa rnams ḥsan-du gsol* I beg the venerable body of monks would hear me. In this sentence *dge-ḥdun* has

the general meaning of an assembly of religious folk. There are in particular two kinds of དགེ་འདུན *dge-ḥdun*: སོ་སོར་སྐྱེ་བོའི་དགེ་འདུན *so-sor skye-boḥi dge-ḥdun* the ordinary clergy, and འཕགས་པའི་དགེ་འདུན *ḥphags-paḥi dge-ḥdun* the sainted clergy. Four individuals of the former class collectively, *i.e.*, when they assemble together, form what is called *Saṅgha-ratna* དགེ་འདུན་དཀོན་མཆོག *dge-ḥdun dkon-mchog*. An individual of the latter class, *i.e.*, the sainted clergy, may singly form the *Saṅgha-ratna*. The *Saṅgha* of the Mahâyâna School differed from that of the Hînayâna School. In the *Abhisamaya* of Maitreya, twenty classes of Saṅgha are enumerated as belonging to the Hînayâna School. The S'râvaka, Pratyeka Buddha, Bodhisattva and the Dharmapâla, who protect Buddhism, are also included in the *Saṅgha-ratna*. དགེ་འདུན་ལ་རག་ལུས་པ *dge-ḥdun-la rag-lus-pa* སཾཛྷཱིན be-longing or subject to the church; དགེ་འདུན་ལ་རུང་བ *dge-ḥdun-la ruṅ-wa* སཾགྷཀ suitable for the use of the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་སྐྱེས *dge-ḥdun skyes* = རི་ཅོ *ri-co* 1. n. of a medicinal plant; གབ་མིང *gab-miṅ* (*Miṅ*) mystic. 2. n. of a lama.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དུས *dge-ḥdun-gyi dus* ཧེམནྟིཀ belonging to the months following autumn when the lamas perform religious meditations, &c.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་སྡེ *dge-ḥdun-gyi sde* the clerical order or class of the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་གྱི་དབྱེན་བྱེད་པ *dge-ḥdun-gyi dbyen byed-pa* སཾགྷ་བྷེདཀ one who produces differences or disunion among the clergy; to produce such disunion.

དགེ་འདུན་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Dge-ḥdun Rgya-mtsho* n. of the Dalai Lama who died in 1851.

དགེ་འདུན་གྲུབ་པ *Dge-ḥdun grub-pa* the founder of the hierarchy of the Dalai Lama.

དགེ་འདུན་འདུ་བའི་ཕྱིར *dge-ḥdun ḥdu-waḥi-phyir* for the purpose of assembling the clergy.

དགེ་འདུན་ཕལ་ཆེན་པ *dge-ḥdun phal-chen-pa* the clergy of the Mahâsaṅghika School.

*དགེ་འདུན་འཕེལ *dge-ḥdun ḥphel* སཾགྷ་བརྡྷན n. of a Buddhist saint; pr. (*Schr.; Tâ. 278*).

*དགེ་འདུན་འབངས *Dge-ḥdun ḥbaṅs* སཾགྷདཱས n. pr. (*Sch.; Tâ. 2, 127*).

*དགེ་འདུན་འབྲུང་བ *dge-ḥdun ḥbruṅ-wa* སཾགྷ་རཀྵིཏ n. of a Buddhist sage pr. (*Schr.; Tâ. 2, 104*).

དགེ་ལྡན *dge-ldan* = དགེ་བ་ཅན *dge-wa can* possessed of virtue or of piety; pious.

དགེ་ལྡན་པ *Dge-ldan-pa* a name of the དགེ་ལུགས་པ *Dge-lugs-pa* sect of Lamas founded by Tsong-kha-pa.

དགེ་སྤྱོད *dge-spyod* religious acts; acc. to the *Bon-po* དགེ་སྤྱོད *dge-spyod* consists in erecting tombs, images, *caitya*, painting of holy personages and printing of the sacred texts, making moulds of images of gods and saints, uttering *mantras* and, generally, acquiring moral merits.

དགེ་ཕྲུག *dge-phrug* pupil-monk; young boy trained as a novice monk.

དགེ་བ་སྦྱོང *dge-wa sbyoṅ* or དགེ་སྦྱོང *dge-sbyoṅ* ཤྲམཎ a religious ascetic. In this term are included all those who have taken the vows of renouncement, *i.e.*, ཤྲམཎ; so both དགེ་ཚུལ *dge-tshul* and དགེ་སློང *dge-sloṅ* are within its signification; in the Southern School only the དགེ་སློང *dge-sloṅ*, *i.e.*, the Bhikshu, can have claim to this title provided they live in conformity with the rules of the *Vinaya*. The qualifications of a *dge-sbyoṅ*

are the following:—འདུལ་བ་དང་ *dul-pa dañ* moral discipline; ཅང་ཤེས་པ་དང་ *cañ çes-pa dañ* wisdom; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ་དང་ *tshul-khrims kyi phuñ-po yoñs-su dag-pa dañ* purity of morals; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ལ་འཇུག་པ་ཤེས་པ *ting ṅe ḥdsin-la ḥjug-pa çes-pa* knowing to perform *Samādhi* or meditation.

དགེ་བ་སྦྱོམས་པ *dge-wa sbyom-pa*, explained as དགེ་བ་བྱས་པ་དོན་མེད་པར་གཞན་ལ་སྒྲོག་པ *dge-wa byas-pa don-med-par gshan-la sgrog-pa*, to trumpet or advertise one's acts of charity; དགེ་བ་མི་སྦྱོམས་པ *dge-wa mi-sbyoms-pa* प्रतिच्छन्नकारक to do virtue secretly, *i.e.*, without any fuss or trumpeting or advertizement.

དགེ་བའི་བདག་ཉིད *dge-waḥi dag-ñid* भाग्य fortune; good luck.

དགེ་བའི་གནས *dge-waḥi-gnas* a place of piety; a pious man.

དགེ་བའི་དབང་པོ *dge-waḥi dbañ-po*, སྙན་ངག་མངོན་བརྗོད་སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གསུམ་ལ་མཁས་པ *sñan-ṅag mṅon-brjod sdeb-sbyor gsum-la mkhas-pa* one versed in poetry, *Abhidhāna*, and in rhetoric like the great poet Kshemendra of Kashmir.

དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ་བསྐྲུན་པའི་བསྐྱེད་པ *dge-waḥi rtsa-wa bskrun-paḥi bskyed-pa* अवरोपितकुशलमूल one who has done some religious acts.

དགེ་བའི་ལས *dge-waḥi las* कुशल-कर्म good actions.

དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན་མགུ་བར་བྱ་བ *dge-waḥi bçes-gñen mgu-war bya-wa* कल्याणमित्रारागणा paying reverence, &c., to please a *Kalyāṇamitra* (a Buddhist monk-scholar).

དགེ་བར་གྱུར་ཅིག *dge-war gyur-cig* शुभमस्तु good luck to you.

དགེ་བྲལ *dge-bral* अपगतशुक्ल devoid of virtue or piety.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་ཆེན་པོ *Dge-sbyoñ chena-po* महाश्रमण an epithet of Buddha; དགེ་སྦྱོང་ལྟར་བཅོས་པ *dge-sbyoñ ltar bcos-pa* श्रमणप्रतिरूपक in the manner of a religious ascetic.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་དུ་ཁས་འཆེ་བ *dge-sbyoñ-du khas-ḥche-wa* श्रमण-प्रतिज्ञ one who has avowed to betake to the life of a *dge-sbyoñ* or *Çramaṇa*.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པ *dge-sbyoñ byed-pa* श्रमण-कारक the performance of asceticism in the manner of a Buddhist *Çramaṇa*: དགེ་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པའི་ཆོས་བཞི *dge-sbyoñ byed-paḥi chos-bshi* चत्वारः श्रमणकारका धर्माः, the four duties of a true *Çramaṇa*, which are as follows:—(1) གཤེ་ཡང་སླར་མི་གཤེ་བར་བྱ *gçeḥañ-slar mi-gçe war bya* नाक्रुष्टेन प्रत्याक्रोष्टव्यम् do not curse others though you have been abused by them; (2) ཁྲོས་ཀྱང་སླར་མ་ཁྲོ་བར་བྱ *khros-kyañ slar-ma khro-war-bya* रोषितेन प्रतिरोषितव्यम् do not be angry with others though you have been enraged by them; (3) མཚང་བྲུས་ཀྱང་སླར་མི་བྲུ་བར་བྱ *mtshañ-brus kyañ slar-mi bru-war-bya* न क्षतेन प्रतिक्षन्तव्यम्। do not commit injury to others though you have been injured by them; (4) བརྡེག་ཀྱང་སླར་མི་བརྡེག་པར་བྱ *brdeg-kyañ slar mi-brdeg-par bya* ताडितेन प्रतिताडितव्यम् do not beat others though you have been beaten by them.

དགེ་སྦྱོང་མ་ཡིན་པར *dge-sbyoñ ma-yin-par* अश्रमण not being a *Çramaṇa*.

དགེ་སྦྱོར *dge-sbyor* ཆོས་དགེ་ལས་བྱེད་པ *chos dge-las byed-pa* one who has attained to a stage of holiness by religious devotion and works: མཚན་དུས་དགེ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་རྒྱུན་ལ་ཨོང་ཟད་གནས་པའི་ཚེ *mtshan-dus dge-sbyor-gyi rgyun-la oñ-zad gnas-paḥi tshe* at night when he was absorbed in the state of pious devotion (*Ya-sel. 11*).

དགེ་མ *dge-ma*=བཙུན་མ *btsun-ma* 1. a Buddhist nun. 2. शान्ति peace.

དགེ་ཚུལ། *Dge-tshul* श्रामणेर generally a novice-monk; the first stage of a monk after he has taken the vow of *Pravrajyā* or renunciation, when he has to observe

thirty-six vows before he is qualified to be ordained as a དགེ་སློང་ *Dge-sloṅ*; as long as he is not admitted into the latter order he will continue as a *Çamaṇera* though even to eighty years old.

དགེ་ཚུལ་མ *Dge-tshul-ma* श्रामणेरिका a nun young or old that has not yet taken the vows of ordination belonging to the order of *Bhikṣuṇī*.

དགེ་མཚན *dge-mtshan* शुभलक्षण, कौतूहल lucky omen; also entertainment, amusement or amusing; དགེ་མཚན་ཅན *dge-mtshan-can* सुलक्षण bearing lucky marks.

དགེ་གསོན *Dge-gson* a young student who is studying under a tutor called དགེ་རྒན *dge-rgyan*, who is responsible for his education, behaviour and moral training. He is required to attend, when necessary, his monk-tutor as a servant. When he is very young he is called དགེ་ཕྲུག *dge-phrug*.

དགེ་གཡོག། *Dge-gyog* boy or youth attending upon a monk and who works with a view himself to enter the holy order. When he has passed the prescribed examinations for admission, he gets the position of a དགེ་གསོན *Dge-gson*.

དགེ་ལུགས་པ I: *Dge-lugs-pa*. Tsong-kha-pa founded the monastery of དགའ་ལྡན་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་གླིང་ *Dgaḥ-ldan rnam-par rgyal-waḥi gliṅ*, situated on the hill called འབྲོག་རི་བོ་ཆེ *Ḥbrog-ri-bo che*, and resided there during the last part of his life. His school was called ཆོས་རྗེ་དགའ་ལྡན་པའི་ལུགས *chos-rje Dgaḥ-ldan-paḥi lugs* and vulgarly དགའ་ལྡན་པའི་ལུགས *Dgaḥ-ldan-paḥi-lugs* or དགའ་ལྡན་ལུགས་པ *Dgaḥ-ldan lugs-pa*, which term has assumed the form དགེ་ལུགས་པ *Dge-lugs-pa* (*Grub.* ༡ *1*).

དགེ་ལུགས་པ II: *Dge-lugs-pa* one belonging to the sect of *Dgaḥ-ldan-pa* founded by Tsong-kha-pa.

དགེ་ལེགས *dge-legs* or དགེ་བ *dge-wa* क्षेमकुशल, कल्याण piety; good and auspicious action.

Syn. བདེ་ལེགས *bde-legs*; ཞི་བ *shi-wa*; མྱང་འདས *myaṅ-ḥdas*; རོ་སྐོང་ *ro-skoṅ*; གནམ་བཀྲོས *gnam-bkros*; སྔོན་བསགས་མཐུ *sṅon-bsags-mthu*; ཁ་རྗེ *kha-rje*; རབ་བཞགས *rab-bshags*; སྐལ་བའི་ཕུལ *skal-waḥi phul*; བཞགས་བོས *bshags-bos*; ཡིད་བཞིན་འགྲུབ *yid bshin-ḥgrub*; བདེ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས *bde-waḥi ḥbyuṅ-gnas*; རབ་ཞི *rab-shi*; ལེགས་ལྡན *legs-ldan*; ཕུན་ཚོགས *hun-tshogs* (*Mṅon.*).

དགེ་ལེགས་ཅན *dge-legs-can* क्षेमी blessed; glorious.

* དགེ་ལེགས་དཔལ་བཟང་ *Dge-legs dpal-bzaṅ* = མཁས་གྲུབ་རྗེ *Mkhas-grub rje* (*Schr.; Org. 105, 5*).

* དགེ་ལེགས་བཤེས་གཉེན *Dge-legs bçes-gñen* कल्याणमित्र (*Schr.; Ta. 2, 211*) a good counsellor; a pious Buddhist monk.

དགེ་ཤིས *dge-çis* मङ्गल; དགེ་བ་དང་ཤིས་པ *dge-wa daṅ çis-pa* piety and blessedness.

དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes* कल्याणमित्र a contraction of དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *dge-waḥi bçes-gñen*, a Buddhist gelong who has mastered metaphysics and the important branches of sacred literature. Monks, also, who have got the titles of རབ་འབྱམས་པ *Rab-ḥbyams-pa*, རྡོ་རམས་པ *Rdo-rams-pa*, &c., are by courtesy addressed with the title of དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes* कल्याणमित्र; others who lead a pure life and are possessed of learning and good character are also generally addressed as དགེ་བཤེས *Dge-bçes*, *i.e.*, དགེ་བའི་བཤེས་གཉེན *Dge-waḥi bçes-gñen*.

* དགེ་སྲུང་ I: *dge-sruṅ* कल्याणरक्षित n. pr. (*Schr.; Ta. 2, 219*).

* དགེ་སྲུང་ II: शुभवर्मन (*Schr.; Bull. 1848, 292*).

དགེ་སློང་ *Dge-sloṅ* भीक्षु, भिक्षु, a Buddhist monk who after finishing his probationary period in a monastery has been ordained into the highest order. He has to observe 253 vows. དགེ་སློང་ལ་དོན་དམ་པའི་དགེ་སློང་དང་ཀུན་རྫོབ་པའི་དགེ་སློང་གཉིས་ཡོད among *gelong* there are two classes: *para mārtha Bhikṣu* and *Samvṛti Bhikṣu*. The following seven, *i.e.*, Buddha and *Bodhisattva*, *Pratyeka Buddha*, *Arhats*, such saints as on account of their pious acts will not be born again or will be born only once, those who have attained to the stage of *Srotāpanna*, *i.e.*, gone on the path of *Nirvāṇa*, belong to the higher class or *Paramārtha Bhikṣu*. These or some of these while even they reside in human habitation, being possessed of divine knowledge and wisdom, continue in the class of *Paramārtha Bhikṣu*. Ordinary gelong or *Bhikṣu*, such as wear the yellow garments, have shaven their heads and betaken to the life of *Pravrajya* or renunciation of all worldly concerns, and observe the vow belonging to the order, are called *Samvṛti Bhikṣu*.

དགེ་སློང་དུ་མི་རུང་བ *dge-sloṅ-du mi-ruṅ-wa*, དགེ་སློང་མ་ཡིན་པ *dge-sloṅ ma-yin-pa* अभिक्षु one unworthy the position of a gelong.

དགེ་སློང་མ *Dge-sloṅ-ma* भिक्षुणी an ordained nun; she has 364 vows or restrictions to observe; དགེ་སློང་མ་སུན་ཕྱུང་བ *dge-sloṅ-ma sun-phyuṅ-wa* भिक्षुणीदूषक one who finds fault with or slanders a Buddhist nun.

དགེ་སློང་ཤིང་ *dge-sloṅ-çiṅ* acc. to *Jä.* is a provincial name for the (*Cedrus deodara*) *Deodar* tree.

དགེ་སློབ་མ *Dge-slob-ma* शिक्षमाणा a pupil monk; one who is preparing himself for being admitted into the higher order.

དགེང་ལ *dgeṅ-la*, more properly དགང་ལ *dgaṅ-la* on; upon; in; at (in *Ts.*, *Jä.*).

དགེར་བ *dger-wa* = གཡོ་བ *gyo-wa* to parch or fry (food); འབྲུར་ཕ་དགེར་བ to fry pastry.

དགེར་འབད *dger-ḥbad* = དགེ་བ་ལ་འབད *dge-wa la-ḥbad* to exert one's self in acts of piety; a pious man.

དགེས་པ *dges-pa* = དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa* or མཉེས་པ *mñes-pa* or དགའ་བ *dgaḥ-wa* delighted, pleased or cheered.

དགེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dges-pa Rdo-rje*, also written as དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dgyes-pa Rdo-rje*, name of the *Tantrik* deity ཧེ་བཛྲ *He-vajra*: རྣལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་དགེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཞལ་གཟིགས་པ *rnal-ḥbyor-gyi dwaṅ-phyug dges-pa Rdo-rje zhal-gzigs-pa* he saw (miraculously) the face of the deity *Dges-pa Rdo-rje*, the Chief of the Nal-jor (*A. 28*).

དགོ་བ *dgo-wa* a species of antelope living on high mountains, *Procapra picticaudata* (Hodgson); colloq. "*go-ā*" Mongol; *gura*. དགོ་བ་མ *dgo-wa-ma*, female of the above (*Cs.*): དགོ་བའི་རྭ་ནི་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད *dgo-woḥi rwa-ni ḥkhru-wa gcod* the horn of the *go-ā* taken as medicine cures diarrhœa.

\+ དགོག་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ *dgog-du phyin-pa* 1. वयोवृद्ध भवन to become aged. 2. acc. *Lex.* སྐོག་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *ḷkog-tu phyin-pa*.

Syn. རྒས་པ *rgas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དགོག་པ *dgog-pa* abstraction: དགོག་པའི་སྙོམས་འཇུག་ཅེས་པ *dgog-paḥi sñoms-ḥjug ces-pa* sat perfectly abstracted, being absorbed in meditation on the emptiness of all worldly things.

དགོང་རྒྱུ *dgoṅ-rgyu* मतं, मत opinion.

དགོང་མོ *dgoṅ-mo* or དགོངས་མོ *dgoṅs-mo* सन्ध्या, सन्धि the evening; the junction of

the day and the night; ཕྱི་དྲོ་ཉིན་མོའི་མཐའ *phyi-dro ñin-moḥi mthaḥ* the evening which is the end of the day (*Rtsii.*); དགོང་ཇ *dgoṅ-ja* evening tea; དགོང་ཞོག *dgoṅ-shog* evening and morning.

དགོངས་སྐོར *dgoṅs-skor* leave in general; also leave (from a superior official); suing somebody in a court to do him harm.

དགོངས་འགལ་མེད་པ *dgoṅs-ḥgal med-pa*=ཐུགས་ཁྲོ་བ་མེད་པ *thugs khro-wa med-pa* without incurring displeasure, or displeasing.

དགོངས་བཅད *dgoṅs-bcad* judgment; decision on any case or law-suit.

དགོངས་པ *dgoṅs-pa* I: 1. vb. to think, reflect, meditate, consider: 2. sbst. the act of thinking, reflection, cogitation. ཐུགས་དགོངས *thugs-dgoṅs*=ཐུགས་འདོད wish, consideration; མཉམ་པ་ཉིད་ལ་དགོངས་པ *mñam-pa ñid la dgoṅs-pa* to take one as his equal or as a match for him; དུས་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to think of or at other times; གང་ཟག་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to think of another person; དོན་གཞན་ལ་དགོངས་པ to reflect on some other object or business; དགོངས་པ་འཁྲེལ་བ *dgoṅs-pa khrel-wa* resp. ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཟ་བ *khoṅ-khro za-wa* to become angry; to take offence; བཀའ་ལས་ནམ་ཡང་མི་འདའ་ཞིང་དགོངས་པ་འཁྲེལ་བ *bkaḥ-las nam-yaṅ mi ḥdaḥ-shiṅ dgoṅs-pa khrel-wa* never to be disobedient and to be angry (*Ya-sel. 16*): དགོངས་ཕྱོགས་མ་ལོག་ན *dgoṅs-phyogs ma-log-na* if his opinion does not change.

དགོངས་པ II: བཞེད་པ vb. to purpose, intend: usually with termin. of the inf. འཐབ་པར་དགོངས་སོ intended to fight.

དགོངས་ཕྱོགས་རི *dgoṅs phyogs-ri* to be partial· to act with partiality.

དགོངས་མོ *dgoṅs-mo*=དགོང་མོ *dgoṅ-mo* ཀལ night.

དགོངས་འབྲེལ *dgoṅs-ḥbrel* वृत्ति, टीका commentary.

དགོངས་ཞུ *dgoṅs-shu* to ask for leave or permission to do any thing.

དགོངས་ཟབ *dgoṅs-zab* serious consideration; as very important.

དགོད་པ I: *dgod-pa*, pr. tense, हसन, हास्य to laugh; laughter.

དགོད་པ II: a jest; joke (*Sch.*)· cf. བགད་པ *bgad-pa*; བདེ་བ་ལ་དགོད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *bde-wa la dgod-kyin ḥdug* laughing, being in happiness; གད་མོ་དགོད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *gad-mo dgod-kyin ḥdug* laughing a loud laughter.

དགོད་ཡས *dgod-yas* (གྲངས *graṅs*) ཧཧར n. of a very large number.

དགོད་ར *dgod-ra* "དགོད་ར་ལ་འཁོར་གནམ་ས་མ་འཚམས་པར་རྩོད་ཅིང་ *dgod-ra-la ḥkhor gnams sa mtsham-par rtsod-ciṅ* (*Yig. 28*).

✝ དགོན་དུང *dgon-duṅ* ཆུ་མེད་པའི་ས་ཕྱོགས *chu-med-paḥi sa-phyogs* a desert; a desolate wilderness where there is no water.

དགོན་པ *dgon-pa* (pr. "*gom-pa*") or དགོན *dgon* अरण्य, कानन, अटवी 1. wilderness; solitary place, waved-leaf fig-tree. Hence 2. a *vihâra*; a monastery, a hermitage, so called on account of its original situation in earlier times in lonely places abounding in *Bodhi* trees. A *gom-pa* should be situated at least a thousand yards distant from a village or town (*K. du.* ཞ, *304*). Later on these hermitages became converted into monasteries. Monasteries in later times assumed the size of large castles and collections of dwelling houses.

Syn. ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདུན་ས *chos-kyi ḥdun-sa*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་འདལ *chos-kyi tshoṅ-ḥdal*; བློ་སྒྲུབ་པའི་གནས *blog-grbaḥi-gnas*; མཁས་པའི་འབྱུང་གནས *mkhas-paḥi*

hbyuṅ-gnas; ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཕུར་བུ *chos-kyi phur-bu*; འདུལ་བའི་གནས *hdul-wahi-gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

དགོན་པ་པ *dgon-pa-pa* आरण्यक one residing in the wilderness, or in a hermitage or *gōmpa*; དགོན་པ་མ *dgon-pa-ma* a female of the above.

དགོན་གཞི *dgon-gshi* landed endowments of a monastery; an estate belonging to a monastery for the support of its monks.

དགོལ *dgol* (prob. for དགྲོལ *dgrol*) སྣ་རེ་འདུས་ཀྱང་སྣ་རེ་དགོལ *sna-re hdus kyaṅ sna-re dgol* when some are collected, others disperse.

དགོས་ངེས *dgos-ṅes* urgent necessity; urgently needed.

དགོས་ཆ *dgos-cha* necessary objects; indispensables.

དགོས་འདོད 1. *dgos-hdod* necessary expenses; what is wished for as very necessary (*Cs.*). 2. དགོས་འདོད wishes and wants: དགོས་འདོད་འབྱུང་བའི་དཔལ *dgos-hdod hbyuṅ-wahi dpal* a treasure out of which all wishes and wants are met.

དགོས་པ I: *dgos-pa* (*goi-pa*) प्रयोजन, अर्थ, अपेक्षित implies necessity and what is due or desired; to be necessary; to be obliged or compelled; to want; to stand in need of; also where we use 'ought' *dgos* is generally used added to the verbal root, *e.g.*, ཟ་དགོས, must eat: ང་ལ་དགོས *ṅa-la dgos* I want; I stand in need of: ཅི་ཞིག་ཏུ་དགོས *ci-shig-tu dgos* for what purpose did he want them? བཞེངས་མ་དགོས *bsheṅs-ma-dgos* he was not obliged to erect. In commanding, the word is used to paraphrase the imperative of a verb: ཕོང་བར་དགོས *hoṅ-war gdos* come! *i.e.*, you must come. In entreating, the respectful term is chosen: སྦྱོང་དགོས *hbyoṅ-dgos* should practise good works: ང་ལ་གཡུ་དགོས་པ་མེད *ṅa-la gyu dgos-pa med* I have no use for the turquoise, I do not want it.

དགོས་པ II: necessary; due; needful; useful; མེད་ཀྱང་དགོས་པའི་ཁྲལ་འདུད *med-kyaṅ dgos-pahi khral bdud* a tax necessary to be paid; unrelentingly exacted: རང་ལ་དགོས་པའི་སྐལ་བ the portion due to you: དགོས་པ་ཅི་ཡོད for what purpose? དགོས་པ་ཆུང་བའི being of little use; དགོས་པ་མེད *dgos-pa-med* not necessary: དགོས་པ་ཡིན *dgos-pa-yin* it is requisite; མི་དགོས་པ *mi-dgos-pa* useless; unnecessary; མི་དགོས་པའི་ཕྲ་མེན *mi-dgos-pahi phra-men* pernicious witch-craft; དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ *dgos-pahi bslab-bya* useful doctrines; དགོས་བྱེད *dgos-byed* useful: དོན་དགོས་བྱེད་ཅི་འདུག *don-dgos-byed ci-hdug* what is there in it of useful contents.

དགྱེ་དགྱེ *agye-dgye* = མགོ་རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་དགྱེ་བ *mgo-rgyab-phyogs-su dgye-wa* to bend the head backwards.

དགྱེ་བ *dgye-wa* to bend; to be curving or crooked; དབྱིབས་དགྱེ་བ *dbyibs dgye-wa* stooping; cringing; writhing: མ་སྡོད་རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་སུ་དགྱེ་བ *ma-sdod rgyab phyogs-su dgye-wa* don't wait, turn and go away: དགྱེ་དགྱེ་བའི་བྲང་མ་སྟོན *dgye-dgye-wahi braṅ-ma-ston* do not stretch or heave up the breast by bending or stooping backwards. དགུར་དགུར་གྱི་ཕྱག་འཚལ *dgur dgur-gyi phyag htshal* salutation by bending the head low.

དགྱེ་བོ *dgye-wo* वक्रीकृत a bent man.

དགྱེར་བ *dgyer-wa* or གླུ་དགྱེར་བ *glu dgyer-wa* for གླུ་ལེན་པ *glu len-pa* to sing, chant an expression of the Bon-po.

དགྱེལ་བ *dgyel-wa* or སྒྱེལ་བ *sgyel-wa* to fall down, tumble down.

དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa* (*ge-pa*) (elegant term) དགའ་བ *dgah-wa* प्रमुद 1. to rejoice; to be

glad; also cheerfulness: ཐུགས་དགྱེས་པ *thugs-dgyes-pa* the heart cheered: རྗེ་བཙུན་བླ་མ་དགྱེས་པའི་འཛུམ་དཀར་ཅན *rje-btsun Bla-ma dgyes-pahi hdsum-dkar-can* the reverend lama smiled with cheerfulness. 2. to be pleased to; to choose: ཇོ་བོ་འགྲུལ་བ་ལ་ཐུགས་དགྱེས་པར་འདུག the Lord in walking is pleased, *i.e.*, likes to walk. མི་དགྱེས་ཏེ *mi-dgyes-te* sorrowful, sad, discomfited, dejected; angry, indignant.

དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dgyes-pa Rdo-rje* the *Tantrik* god called Hē Vajra; his other names are:—དཔལ་ལྡན་ཁྲག་འཐུང་ཧེ་རུ་ཀ *Dpal-ldan khrag bthuṅ he-ra-ka*; དཔྱིད་རྡོ་རྗེ *Dpyid Rdo-rje*; རྡོ་རྗེ་གྲི་གུག *Rdo-rje gri-gug*; རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Rol-pahi Rdo-rje*; ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེ *Kye Rdo-rje* (*Mṅon.*).

• དགྱེས་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ *dgyes-pahi rdo-rje rgyan-kyi sñiṅ-po* हेवज्रालंकार (*Schr.*; *Tā. 2, 192, 275*) n. of a *Tantra* work.

དགྱེས་ཞལ *dgyes-shal* cheerful countenance: མྱུར་བར་དགྱེས་ཞལ་དངོས་མཇལ་ཞུ་ཆོག་པ *myur-war dgyes shal dṅos-mjal shu chog-pa* may soon be permitted to have an interview; may meet or see your cheerful countenance soon.

དགྱེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *dgyes-su hjug-pa* to bend; to double down (*Sch.*), v. དགེ་བ *dge-wa*.

• དགྲ *dgra* (*da*) also དགྲ་བོ *dgra-wo* शत्रु, रिपु, द्विड्, वैरिन्, अरि, दुष, रिपु, अमित्र enemy; foe; འཆི་དགྲ *hchi-dgra* mortal enemy; སྡང་བའི་དགྲ *sdaṅ-wahi-dgra* the hating enemy, opp. བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན *byams-pahi-gñen*, the loving friend; ད་དགྲ *da-dgra* or ད་ལྟའི་དགྲ *da-ltahi dgra* present enemy; སྔ་དགྲ *sṅa-dgra* former enemy; ཕྱི་དགྲ *phyi-dgra* a future foe; more properly the outer enemy, *i.e.*, an ordinary enemy, not the inner foe; also a foreign enemy.

Syn. སྡང་བྱེད *sdaṅ-byed*; འཁོན་འཛིན *hkhon-hdsin*; བརྩེས་མི་བྱེད *brtses mi-byed*; མཛའ་བྲལ *mdsah bral*; མཛའ་མེད *mdsah-med*; ཕ་རོལ་པོ *pha-rol-po*; ཕྱིར་རྒོལ *phyir-rgol*; ཕས་ཀྱི་རྒོལ་བ *phas-kyi rgol wa*; དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha*; བགྲན་ལྷ *bgran-lha*; བཀུ་བྱེད *bkhu-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

དགྲ་ཁང *dgra-khaṅ* an enemy's house or camp.

དགྲ་གང *dgra-gaṅ*=བ་གམ *wa-gam* अट्टाल; हर्म्य a dome, a turret built on the top of a castle.

དགྲ་ངན *Dgra-ṅan* दुर्योधन bad or ungenerous enemy; a name of the king of the Kaurava, son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra.

དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ *Dgra-bcom-pa* अर्हत्, अर्हन्, भगवन्; དགྲ་བཅོམ་ཚར་བ *dgra-bcom tshar-wa* one who has subdued his enemy; one who has subdued his inner enemy (that brings on sufferings) and by practising religion becomes an *Arhat* of the Mahāyāna School. The *Arhat* of the Mahāyāna School is he who has attained to the first stage of *Bodhisattva* perfections. An *Arhat* of the *Tantrik* School is one who has attained to the fourth order in the five orders of the *Tantrik* School, *i.e.*, རྫོགས་རིམ་གྱི་རིམ་པ་བཞི་པ *rdsogs rim-gyi rim-pa bshi-pa*.

དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ་གསོད་པ *Dgra-bcom-pa gsod-pa* अर्हद्-घात killing of an *Arhat* or Buddhist saint.

དགྲ་ཆས *dgra-chas* the equipments of war; weapons; arms.

དགྲ་འཇོམས *dgra-hjoms* रिपुघातक one who has subdued his enemy; subduing the enemy.

དགྲ་འཇོམས་པ *dgra hjoms-pa* अरिदमन, अरिघातक killer or subduer of one's enemy.

• དགྲ་ཉམས *dgra-ñams* शत्रोर्नाश (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 110*) destruction of the enemy.

དགྲ་ཉམས་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *dgra ñams-par gyur-cig* नश्यतु (let the enemy be destroyed or injuriously dealt with).

དགྲ་བོ *dgra-bo* (*da-o*) enemy: "གང་གིས་དགྲ་བོ་དག་ལ་བཟང་, ཁྲོ་མེད་སེམས་ཀྱིས་ཕན་བྱེད་པ, དེ་ལ་དགྲ་བོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱང་, ལས་ཀྱང་གུས་པར་བྱེད་དུ་རུང" to whatever enemy one does good with an unruffled mind, even to him all the enemies also will show reverence.

དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha* the war-god.

དགྲ་ལྷ་དཔང་བསྟོད *dgra-lha dpań-bstod* hymns to the war-god; religious service for the war-god.

དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta* परशु an axe the blade of which is semi-circular; a sector-like disk; a weapon of war.

Syn. སྟ་རེ *sta-re*; དགྲ་སྟ *dgra-sta*; ཐོ་བ *tho-wa* (*Mńon.*).

དགྲ་སྟ་ཅན *dgra-sta-can* कराल, भयं, भयानक frightful.

དགྲ་སྟ་བ *dgra-sta-wa* पारश्विक one who holds the axe (such as Paras'urâma).

དགྲ་དག་པ *dgra-dag-pa* निर्यातन giving pains; taking vengeance on an enemy.

དགྲ་རྡེལ *dgra-rdel* (*Rtsii. 51.*).

དགྲ་འདུལ་བ *dgra hdul-wa* अरिन्दम to subdue an enemy.

དགྲ་བོ་གདུང་བ *dgra-wo gduń-wa* मनुताप, रिपुताप one who has destroyed his enemy; lit. foe-paining.

དགྲ་བྱེད་པ *dgra-byed-pa*, དགྲ་ལྡང་བ *dgra ldań-wa*, ལང་བ *lań-wa* to act in a hostile manner.

དགྲ་ཟོན *dgra-zon* always on guard; careful.

དགྲ་ཟླ *dgra-zla* (དགྲ་བོའི་ཟླ་བོ *dgra-bohi zla bo*) प्रतिद्वन्द्वि rival; opponent; adversary.

*དགྲ་ཡི་ཁྱིམ *dgra-yi khyim* शत्रुवेश्म, रिपुभवन (*Schr.*; *Kâlac. T. 137*) the enemy's house.

དགྲ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *dgra-las rgyal-wa* जितारि, शत्रुजय triumphant over an enemy.

དགྲ་ཚགས *dgra-çags* a substitute in cattle supplied for killing another's horse, yak or sheep, etc.: དགྲ་ཚགས་ལན་མ་ཐུབ་ན་མིང་ནང་མ་འདོད་ཅིག if you cannot give a substitute do not call me by my name.

དགྲ་སློང་བ *dgra sloń-wa* to search for one's enemy.

དགྲ་གསོད་དཔའ་བོ་དཀར་པོ *dgra-gsod dpah-wo dkar-po* = ག་བུར *ga-bur* कर्पूर camphor (*Sman. 107*).

དགྲད་པ *dgrad-pa* (*da-pa*) विस्तृत spread.

དགྲན་ཟླ *dgran-zla* (*dan-da*) = དགྲ་བོ *dgra-bo* or དགྲ་ཟླ *dgra-zla* enemy; adversary; rival; foe (*Mńon.*).

དགྲམ་པ *dgram-pa* (*dam-pa*) fut. of འགྲེམ་པ *hgrem-pa* མེ་ཏོག་དགྲམ་པ *me-tog dgram-pa* प्रकीर्ण, flowers to be strewn; དགྲམས *dgrams* that which is to be arranged or set out.

དགྲར་སེམས་པ་འཛིན་པ *dgrar sems-pa hdsin-pa* to look upon one as an enemy.

དགྲོང་པ *dgroń-pa* resp. of ཤི་བ *çi-wa* to die; *da dgroń-gin hdug* now he is dying.

དགྲོལ་བ *dgrol-wa*, fut. of འགྲོལ་བ *hgrol-wa* मोचन, स्वच्छ:, to set free; also free-will; བཅིངས་པ་དགྲོལ *bcińs-dgrol* a knot or tie loosened.

བགགས་པ *bgag-pa* pf. tense of འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa*, བགགས་སུ་གྱུར་པའི་(ཆ་བཞག་པ)རག་ལུས་པ *bgags-su gyur-pahi* (*cha bshag-pa*) *rag lus-pa* settled or decided upon obstructing or hindering, opposing, etc.; ལམ་སོགས་བགགས་པ *lam-sogs bgags-pa* प्रतिबद्ध obstructed the road.

བགད་པ *bgad-pa* to laugh; a laugh; བགད་མོ་བགད་པ *bgad-mo bgad-pa* id. cf. དགོད *dgod*; བཞད་གད *bshad-gad* कायहासि a smile; laughter.

卐 བགམ་པ *bgam-pa* to eat; to gobble; to throw into the mouth.

བགེགས I: *bgegs* གེགས *gegs* a demon. བགེགས་ལ་བང་ཞག་དང་བཀང་ཞལ་ཡིན་ལགས་ཡོད *bgegs-la*

gań-zag dań-gań zag-ma yin-pa gñis-yod the *bgegs* are of two classes, those mortal and those spirit-like; these cause hinderance, obstruction. བགེགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *bgegs-kyi rgyal-po* བི་ན་ཡ་ཀ *vi-nā-ya-ka*, Ganes'a, the remover of obstacles, the leader of the *Gaṇa*—class of demons.

བགེགས II: विघ्न, विघ्न hinderance; obstacle; བགེགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *bgegs-kyi rgyal-po* विघ्नराज is the chief of the evil spirits who are of 80,000 different kinds. Some cause heavy rains, hail storms, etc., to injure the crops; some bring on famine and so on.

བགེགས་ཀྱི་བདག་མོ *bgegs-kyi bdag-mo* बाहुटी a goddess.

བགེགས་བགག་པ *bgegs bag-pa* གནོད་པའི་འདྲེས་སྒྲིབ་པ་ལ *gnod-paḥi ḥdres sgrib-pa-la* འདི་ལོ་བགེགས་བགག་པ་མིན་ན་ཆུང་བའི་འཇེམ་པ་ཚམ་འདུག་རུང *ḥdi-lo bgegs bag-pa min-na chuń-waḥi ḥjem-pa tsam-ḥdug-ruń* (*Rtsii.*).

བགེགས་བྱེད་པ *bgegs byed-pa* प्रतिघ्नम्, विघ्नकर that which causes obstruction; to cause obstruction.

བགེགས་སེལ་བ *bgegs sel-wa*; སྐྱོན་སེལ་བ *skyonsel-wa* to remove obstruction, calamity, disease, epidemic, &c.: ངན་ལམ་ཞུགས་མི་ཡོང་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་བགེགས་སེལ *ńan-lam shugs-mi yoń-waḥi ched-du bgegs-sel* performed some religious ceremonies that no mishap may occur on the way, etc. (*Rtsii. 65*).

བགོ་སྐལ *bgo-skal* སོ་སོའི་ཆ *so-soḥi-cha* भाग, अंशिक, दायाद अंश portion; a kinsman or claimant. 1. སྔོན་གྱི་ལས་ཀྱི་བགོ་སྐལ the portion or lot on account of one's former acts; also share, lot. 2. the doctrine of strict retribution.

བགོ་སྐལ་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *bgo-skal-la spyod-pa* (ནང་གིས་གང་ཐོབ་པའི་སྐལ་བ་དེ་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *nań-gis gań-thob paḥi-skal-wa de-la spyod-pa*) दायाद-भागी to enjoy one's own share.

བགོ་བ I: *bgo-wa* वस्त्र clothes; clothing; བགོ་བ་དང་བཟའ་བ *bgo-wa dań bzaḥ-wa* food and clothes (*Jā.*).

བགོ་བ II: 1. to put on clothes, pf. imp. བགོས *bgos*; ལྷམ་རྟག་ཏུ་བགོས *lham-rtag-tu bgos* always wear shoes. 2. subst. apparel, etc.: བགོ་བ་ངན་པ *bgo-wa ńan-pa* कुवासस.

བགོ་བ III: fut. of བགོད་པ *bgod-pa*.

བགོ་བྱ *bgo-bya* dividend; the number or quantity to be divided.

ꠓ **བགོ་རེ** *bgo-re* = བ་གམ *ba-gam* also the parapet on the roof of a house; a square turret or castellated room on the top of a castle: ཞིག་ཁྲ་བ་དང་ཁང་པ་གྲུ་བཞིའི་ལྡིངས་ཁང་ཅན "it is applied to a building four-cornered in shape with an edge of crockets on the top."

བགོ་བཅའ *bgo-bca* = བགོ་བཅའ *bgo-bcaḥ* or བགོ་སྐལ *bgo-skal*, संविभाग, भाग.

བགོ་བཅའ་བྱེད་པ *bgo-bcaḥ byed-pa* to distribute, allot, apportion. Often also བགོ་བཅའ་རྒྱག་པ.

བགོད་པ *bgod-pa*, fut. བགོ *bgo*, pf. བགོས *bgos* भजन, भाजयति to divide; ནོར་བགོ་བ *nor-bgo-wa* to divide property; to divide in ciphering a གྲངས *grańs* number; to distribute སྐལ་སྐལ་དུ into shares; མི་རྣམས་ལ among people.

བགོད་པ་པོ *bgod-pa-po* the divider; བགོད་བྱེད *bgod-byed* divisor.

བགོད་ཡས *bgod-yas* भजन 1. protection. 2. n. of a number (*S. Lex.*).

བགོད་ར *bgod-ra* apportionment; share: ནང་ཟན་གཏན་སྡོད་རྣམས་ལ་སྙོམས་བརྡལ་ཡོང་ཡོང་བའི་བགོད་ར་བྱེད *nań-zan gtan sdod rnams-la sñoms-brdal yoń-yoń-waḥi bgod-ra byed* divide every-

thing (that is left over) equally among the permanent residents of the family, &c. (*Btsii. 61*).

བགོམ་བྱ *bgom-bya* ལམ way; road.

བགོམས་པ *bgoms-pa* ཙङ्क्रम, गति, also བགོམ་པ *bgom-pa*, to walk, to step, to stride, to pace: འཇིམ་པ་ལ་བགོམས་པ stepped over the threshold. བགོམ་འགྲོ་བ to pace; to walk slowly.

བགོར *bgor*, supine of བགོ་བ *bgo-wa*.

བགོར་བ *bgor-wa* or འགོར་བ *bgor-wa* (*Cs.*); ལམ་དུ་བགོར *lam-du bgor* to linger or loiter in the way; delay.

བགྱངས་པ *bgyańs-pa*, v. རྒྱོང་བ *rgyoń-wa*.

བགྱིད་པ *bgyid-pa*, pf. བགྱིས *bgyis*, fut. བགྱི *bgyi*, imp. གྱིས *gyis*. Is elegant form of བྱེད་པ करण: 1. to do; to act; to perform. 2. to make; to manufacture: གྱིས་ཤིག་ཅེས་པའི་སྐུ་གཟུགས the images regarding which there had been said, 'make them,' *i.e.*, the bespoken, ordered images (*Jä.*). ལས་བགྱིད་པ to do a work; བཀའ་བཞིན་དུ་བགྱིར according to order, it will be done; ཉེ་གནས་བགྱིད་པ to act the disciple; to be a disciple. མི་ལ་གནོད་པ་བགྱིས I have hurt the man; I have done him harm; བུ་ཡོད་པར་གྱིས་ཤིག make, bring it about, that a child be (born): རྒྱལ་པོ་མ་ནོར་གྱིས་ཤིག *rgyal-po ma-nor gyis çig* see that you do not let the prince escape; ཞེས་བགྱི་བ the so-called (*Jä.*).

བགྱིས *bgyis* कर्म, कार a deed, act.

བགྱེར་བ *bgyer-wa*, past. of འགྱེར་བ *hgyer-wa*, ཚིག་ཟུར་ཆགས་པས་ཀློག་པ་དང་སྐད་གདངས་ལྡན་པས་འདོན་པ ejaculating; chanting: སྔགས་ཟླས་པ་སྐབས་སུ་བགྱེར་བས, ཚིག་ནོར་བ་འདོད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང accordingly in the chanting of the *Mantra*, there was some mistake (*A. 66*).

བགྲང *bgrań* संख्या number; figure.

བགྲང་རྟོགས *bgrań-rtogs* n. of a very great number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲང་འབྱེས *bgrań-bphyes* n. of a great number; བགྲང་འཕྱོས *bgrań bphyos* n. of a great number occurring in the passage བགྲང་འཕྱོས་བགྲང་འབྱེས་ལ་བགྲེས་པ *bgrań-gphyos bgrań-bphyes-la bagres-pa* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲང་ཕྲེང *bgrań-bphreń* जपमाला, अक्षमाला rosary-beads.

བགྲང་བ *bgrań-wa* गणित to number, count, calculate: ཕྲེང་བ་བགྲང་བར་བྱ *b,phrań-wa bgrań-wa bya* should count the beads of his rosary.

བགྲང་བ་ཡང *bgrań-wa yań* गणनापि even counting.

བགྲང་བྱ *bgrań-bya* what may be numbered; numberable—years, time.

བགྲང་ཡལ *bgrań-yal* नवर low; n. of a great number (*S. Lex.*).

བགྲང་ཡོལ *bgrań-yol* अमेय that cannot be measured: བགྲང་ཡོལ་གཉིས་དང་མི་འཇལ་གཉིས *bgrań-yol gñis dań mi-ṅjal gñis* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བགྲངས་པ *bgrańs-pa* संख्येय capable of being counted.

བགྲངས་པ་ལ་འདས་པ *bgrańs-pa la bdas-pa* सङ्ख्यातिक्रान्त that is past counting.

བགྲད་པ *bgrad-pa*=1. གདངས་པ *gdańs-pa* to open wide; མིག་བགྲད་པ *mig-bgrad-pa* to stare; to goggle; ཁ་བགྲད་པ *kha-bgrad-pa* to gape; རྐང་པ་བགྲད་པ *rkań-pa bgrad-pa* to part the legs wide; to straddle. 2. to scratch (*Sch.*), spelt more correctly འབྲད་པ *bbrad-pa* (*Jä.*).

བགྲམ་པ *bgram-pa* ཞབ separated; anxious.

བགྲིལ་བ *bgril-wa* to fall down; to drop down: གཡང་ལ་བགྲིལ fell into the abyss (*Situ. 74*).

བགྲུང་བ *ḅgruṅ-wa* or བགྲུངས *ḅgruṅs*, = དྭངས་སུ་བཙག་པ *dhaṅs-su ḅcug-pa* to strain; to depurate; ཆུ་ཡི་རྙོག་མ་དྭངས་སུ་བཙག་པ *chu-yi ṛñog-ma dwaṅs-su ḅcug-pa* to strain the impurities out of water.

བགྲུད་པ *ḅgruḍ-pa*, pf. བགྲུས *ḅgrus*, fut. བགྲུ *ḅgru* to clear of husks; to shell; བགྲུས་པའི་འབྲས *ḅgrus-paḥi ḥbras* husked rice.

བགྲེ་བ *ḅgre-wa* resp. རྒས་པ *ṛgas-pa* or བགྲེས *ḅgres*, वृद्ध old; grown in age.

Syn. ན་སོ་རྒས་པ *na-so ṛgas-pa* old; བགྲེས་པོ *ḅgres-po*; རྒད་པོ *ṛgaḍ-po* or རྒའུ་པོ *ṛgau-po* (*Mṅon.*).

བགྲེང་ *ḅgreṅ* occasionally for 1. སྒེང་བ *sgeṅ-wa*; 2. བགྲང་བ *ḅgraṅ-wa*.

བགྲེང་ཕྲེང་ *ḅgreṅ-phreṅ* अक्षमाला a rosary to count the names of saints, Buddhas, &c.

བགྲེན་པ *ḅgren-pa* (*ḍen-pa*), v. བཀྲེན་པ *ḅkren-pa* (*Sch.*).

བགྲོ *ḅgro* (*ḍo*) गीत a song.

བགྲོ་གླེང་པ *ḅgro-gleṅ-pa* = གྲོས་བྱེད་པ *gros-byeḍ-pa* to argue, discuss: ཁོང་གི་གྲྭ་པ་མཁས་ཞིག་ལྷ་རྗེ་ལ་བགྲོ་གླེང་བྱེད་དུ་བྱུང་སྟེ *khoṅ-gi grḅa-pa ṃkhas-shig lha-ṛje-la ḅgro-gleg byeḍ-du byuṅ-ste* one of his learned scholars having come to confer with *Lharje* (*Deb.* ཀ *8*).

བགྲོ་བ *ḅgro-wa* (*ḍo-wa*) (pf. བགྲོས *ḅgros*), resp. བཀའ་གྲོས *ḅkaḥ-gros* with གླེང་བ *gleṅ-wa* 1. to argue, discuss, confer with, consider: ཞེས་ཕན་ཚུན་དུ་བགྲོས་ནས *shes phan-tshun-du ḅgros-nas* thus mutually discussing; ཇི་ལྟར་བྱ་ཞེས་བགྲོས་ནས *ji-ltar-bya shes ḅgros-nas* deliberating what they should do. 2. to resolve, decide.

བགྲོ་བའི་ཁང་པ *ḅgro-waḥi khaṅ-pa* = གླུ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *glu-ḍbyaṅs-kyi khaṅ-pa* संगीत-शाला the stage; a music booth.

བགྲོང་བ *ḅgroṅ-wa* (*ḍoṅ-wa*) = བགྲང་བ *ḅgraṅ-wa* to count (*Jä.*).

བགྲོད *ḅgroḍ* (*ḍoi*) प्रगति 1. progress; gait (*Schr.; Kālac. T 25*); going. 2. it also signifies the number 2 (*Ṛtsii.*). བགྲོད་དཀའ་བ *ḅgroḍ-ḍkaḥ-wa* दुर्गम difficult progress; difficult to pass; བགྲོད་དཀའ་བའི་གནས *ḅgroḍ-ḍkaḥ-waḥi gnas* कान्तार a wilderness; a place or desert which is difficult to traverse; བགྲོད་དཀའ་བའི་ལམ *ḅgroḍ-ḍkaḥ-waḥi lam* दुर्गमपथ a difficult passage; an inaccessible path.

བགྲོད་པ गति, चलन, यान 1. to walk; to get over; wander: བགྲོད་ལ་ཕན *ḅgroḍ-la-phan* is useful in getting along. ལམ་བགྲོད་པ *lam-ḅgroḍ-pa* to travel over; to get through: ཆུ་བགྲོད་པར་དཀའ་བ *chu-ḅgroḍ-par ḍkaḥ-wa* a river difficult to cross. 2. declination; अयन; ཉི་མ་ལྷོ་བགྲོད *ñi-ma lho-ḅgroḍ* the sun's going to the south; the sun's south declination; བྱང་བགྲོད *byaṅ-ḅgroḍ* the sun's north declination; བགྲོད་དུས་གཉིས *ḅgroḍ-dus gñis* both declinations; བུད་མེད་ལ་བགྲོད་པ *buḍ-meḍ-la ḅgroḍ-pa* to lie with a woman (*Cs.*).

བགྲོད་བྱ *ḅgroḍ-bya* (*ḍoi-ja*) वर्त्म a road in general; met. a woman (*Mṅon.*).

བགྲོད་ཡས *ḅgroḍ-yas* विचार walking; a mover (*Lex.*).

བགྲོད་ལམ *ḅgroḍ-lam* 1. a road; passage. 2. met. the female organ (*Mṅon.*).

བགྲོས *ḅgros* (*ḍoi*) = བཀའ་གྲོས *ḅkaḥ-gros* conference, consultation (*Situ. 75*); བགྲོས་ངན་བྱས *ḅgros-ṅan byas* made conspiracy; holding unlawful conference: ཡང་སང་ཉིན་ཁོང་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་བགྲོས་ངན་བྱས་པས *yaṅ saṅ-ñin khoṅ-gñis kyis ḅgros-ṅan byas-pas* (*Ṛdsa. 14*) again yesterday both of them held evil conference.

མགར *ṃgar* the work or craft of a smith: གསེར་མགར *gser-ṃgar* goldsmith.

མགར་ཁང་ *mgar-khaṅ* or མགར་ས *mgar-sa* smithy.

མགར་ཁྲི་སྒྲ་འདི་ཐུན *Mgar-khri sgra-ḍi thun*; n. of a celebrated minister of Tibet.

མགར་སྤྱོད *mgar-spyod* (*gar-choi*) कर्मारकर्म the practice or craft of a smith.

མགར་བ *mgar-wa* लोहकार, सुवर्णकार, कर्मकार, कांस्यकार blacksmith; one of low caste.

Syn. ལྕགས་བཟོ་པ *lcags-bzo-pa*; ལྕགས་མགར་བ *lcags-mgar wa*; མཚོན་ཆ་མཁན *mtshon-cha-mkhan*; རྡེག་ཆ་མཁན *rdeg-cha-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

མགར་རྩན་གཉའ་ལྡོམ་བ *Mgar-rtsan gñaḥ ldom-ba* n. of the celebrated minister Gar of Tibet, who was sent to China to negotiate for the marriage of the daughter of emperor Thaṅ Tai-tsung with his master king *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*.

མགལ་བ *mgal-wa* jaw; jaw-bone; ཡ་མགལ *ya-mgal* the upper jaw-bone; མགལ་བ *mgal-wa* or མ་མགལ *ma-mgal* the lower jaw-bone. In colloq. both jaws together are called ཡ་ལེ་མ་ལེ *ya-le ma-le*. མགལ་ཆག *mgal-chag* a broken jaw-bone; མགལ་བུད *mgal-bud* a dislocated jaw-bone.

མགལ་དུམ *mgal-dum* वज्राखात a large piece of wood split or cut, or half burnt.

མགལ་པ *mgal-pa* or འགལ་པ *ḥgal-pa* a billet of wood.

མགལ་མེ *mgal-me* अलात, fire-brand; torch consisting of long chips of wood.

མགལ་མེ་བསྐོར་བ *mgal-me bskor-wa* अलातचक्र to whirl round a fire-brand.

མགལ་མེའི་འཁོར་ལོ *mgal-meḥi ḥkhor-lo* a circle of light produced by whirling round a fire-brand.

* **མགུ** *mgu* तुष्ट (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 3*). [satisfied]*S.*

མགུ་བ *mgu-wa* सन्तोष, प्रमुद, तुष्ट, तुष्टि, आनन्द 1. to rejoice; to be glad, joyful, content; མགུ་ནས *mgu-nas* delighted: མགུ་བའི་ལན་མ་བྱུང *mgu-waḥi lan ma-byuṅ* did not receive a gratifying or satisfactory answer. 2. to exhilarate; to gladden; to make content. དགའ་དགུ་བ *dgaḥ-dgu-wa*, དགའ་དགུ་རང་བ *dgaḥ-dgu raṅ-wa*, མགུ་བ་བྱ་བ *mgu-wa bya-wa* आराधना are frq. intensive forms to express joy or exultation in the older classics.

Syn. དགའ་བ *dgaḥ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

མགུར *mgur* 1.= མགུ་བར *mgu-war*. 2. कण्ठ throat: neck; that which comes out of the མགུར *mgur* is called a མགུར་མ *mgur-ma*, a song: རྗེ་བཙུན་མི་ལའི་མགུར *rje-btsun mi-laḥi mgur* the venerable Mila's songs. 3. voice; མགུར་སྙན་པ *mgur-sñan-pa* sweet voice; harmonious voice. 4. song, air, melody; hence a religious song Used as honorific form for གླུ, especially in Milarapa, each of the doctrinal ditties in that work being preceded by the words མགུར་འདི་གསུངས་སོ, he uttered this song.

མགུར་ཆུ *mgur-chu* མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་བུམ་གདན *mchod rten-gyi bum-gdan* the pedestal on which the cupola of a chaitya rests.

མགུར་དུ་གསུངས་པ *mgur-du gsuṅs-pa* anything sung or put into verse.

མགུར་ན་པ *mgur na-pa* = མགུལ་རྒྱན *mgul-rgyan* ornament worn round the neck (*Mṅon.*).

མགུར་འབུམ *mgur-ḥbum* the hundred thousand sacred songs; name of one of *Mila-raspa's* two great works, which are both interwoven with numerous religious songs.

མགུར་སོ *mgur-so* or སེ་བ *se-wa* 24; of the weight of 24 *rattee*; a weight equal to 7½ (*Skar-ma* སྐར་མ).

མགུར་བཤལ་བ *mgur-bśal-wa* 1. to deliver a song with emphasis. 2. to clear the throat; to hawk; to hem (*Jä.*)

མགུར་ལྷ *mgur-lha* a god of hunting with the Mongol Shamans (*Sch.*).

མགུར་ལྷ་མཆེད་བཞི *mgur-lha mched-bshi* the four brothers (sylvan gods) from whom the four great tribes of Tibet are said to have originated.

མགུལ་པ *mgul-pa* कण्ठ, ग्रीवा, गल, कन्धर neck; throat; resp. for མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa*; མགུལ་དུ་འདོགས་པ *mgul-du hdogs-pa* to tie, fasten on the neck, *e.g.*, magic objects; རང་གི་མགུལ་པ་གཅོད་པ *rañ-gi mgul-pa gcod-pa* to cut one's own throat; to commit suicide, suicidal; མགུལ་པ་ནས་འཁྱུད་པ *mgul-pa nas hkhyud-pa* to fall on a person's neck; to embrace; མགུལ་པ་ནས་འཛིན་པ or འཛུ་བ to seize by the throat.

Syn. སྐེ *ske*; མགྲིན་པ *mgrin-pa*; མགུར *mgur*; མགོ་རྟེན *mgo-rten*; མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-hdsin*; resp. རི་མོ་གསུམ་པ *ri-mo gsum-pa*; དུང་འདྲའི་མགྲིན *duñ-hdraḥi mgrin*; བུམ་པའི་མགུལ་ཅན *bum-paḥi mgul-can* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་གླུ *mgul-glu*, resp. གླུ *glu*, ཚངས་དབྱངས་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མགུལ་གླུ *Tshañs-dbyañs rgya mtshoḥi mgul-glu*, n. of a work of the second Dalai Lama *Tshañ-dbyañs rgya-mtsho*.

མགུལ་རྒྱན *mgul-rgyan* कण्ठाभरण. ग्रैवेय neck-lace; a neck ornament.

Syn. མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན *mgrin-paḥi rgyan*, མགུར་ན་སྤ *mgur-na spa*; སྐེའི་རྒྱན *skeḥi-rgyan*; མགུལ་པའི་རྒྱན *mgul-paḥi-rgyan* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་སྔོན *mgul-sñon* = མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sñon* नीलकण्ठ, नीलकन्धर 1. he with a blue neck. 2. a peacock.

མགུལ་ཆིང་དཀར་པ *mgul-chiñ dkar-pa* a white neck-cloth.

མགུལ་ཆུང *mgul-chuñ* a small amulet woin on the neck.

མགུལ་དར *mgul-dar* or དཔའ་དར *dpaḥ-dar* 1. a silk scarf tied round the neck as a badge of honour. 2. the shoulder of a mountain; གཡོན་མགུལ་ན *gyon-mgul na* on the left slope (*Jä.*).

མགུལ་གདུབ *mgul-gdub* कर्ण the neck-bangle or necklace worn by the Indians.

མགུལ་ནད *mgul-nad* disease of the throat.

མགུལ་པའི་རྒྱན *mgul-paḥi-rgyan* = མགུལ་རྒྱན *mgul-rgyan* or མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན *mgrin-paḥi rgyan* (*Mñon.*).

མགུལ་རིང *mgul-riñ* चिरग्रीव a long neck.

མགེའུ *mgeḥu* same as མགོའུ *mgoḥu*, v. མགོ *mgo*.

མགོ I: *mgo* शिरः, मूर्धा, मस्तु, मस्तक the head: མགོ་འཇོག་པས་ལུས་ཤེས *mgo-ḥjog-pas lus-çes* by the movement of the head the body is known; མགོ་ལ་མེ་འབར་བ་ལྟ་བུ *mgo-la me-hbar-wa lta-bu* ज्वलित-शिरोज्वलित as if glowing with fire on his head. མགོ་རུས *mgo-rus* कपाल the head-bone; frontal bone; མགོ་བོང་བུ་ལྟ་བུ *mgo boñ-bu lta-bu* खरशीर्ष a head like that of an ass: མགོ་སྒྱུར་སློག་སློག་བསྡད་འདུག *mgo-sgyur slog-slog bsdad-hdug* he sat (at times) bending his head (*Rdsa.*).

མགོ II: 1. summit, height, top: རི་མགོ་ཁ་བས་གཡོགས *ri-mgo kha-was gyogs* the hill tops were covered with snow. 2. first place; principal part; མགོ་བྱེད་པ *mgo-byed-pa* to lead; to command; to be at the head of; དབུ་མཛད་པ *dwu-mdsad-pa* to inspect, look after, superintend, control: བུ་མོ་ཞིག་གིས་མགོ་བྱེད་པའི་མི་མང་པོ *bu-mo shig-gis mgo-byed-paḥi mi-mañ-po* a number of (labouring) people were superintended by a girl (the farmer's daughter) (*Jä.*). 3. beginning: གྲོས་མགོ *gros-mgo* the beginning of a consultation. མགོ་འཛུག་པ *mgo-hdsug-pa* to begin: བོད་སྡུག་པའི་མགོ་འཛུག *bod sdug-paḥi mgo-hdsug* that was the beginning of the misfortunes of Tibet;

བརྟན་གྱི་སྐྱིད་མགོ་དེ་ནས་ཚུགས *brtan-gyi skyid-mgo de-nas tshugs* with this my constant good fortune commenced; ལོ་མགོ་ལ *lo-mgo la* at the beginning of the year; མགོ་ནས *mgo-nas* from the beginning. 4. in grammar a superscribed *r, l, s, e, i;* ར་མགོའི་ཀ *ra-mgohi ka;* ཀ *k* with *r* superscribed; དེ་རྣམས་བས་ཕུལ་ས་མགོའི་ཀ་བོ *de-rnams bas-phul sa-mgohi kabo* these are the words beginning with བ་ས་ཀ *b, s, k* (*Jä.*).

མགོ III: मृगशिरा: n. of a constellation (the 5th) consisting of stars resembling the head of an antelope.

Syn. རི་དྭགས་མགོ *ri-dwags-mgo*; མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*; སྨལ་པོ *smal-po*; ཟླ་སྐྱེས *zla-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

མགོ་ཀླད *mgo-klad* the brain.

མགོ་དཀྱིལ *mgo-dkyil* colloq. crown of the head; vertex.

མགོ་སྐོར *mgo-skor* imposture, deceit: བདུད་ཀྱི་མགོ་སྐོར་དེ་ང་མི་འདོད *bdud-kyi mgo-skor de ṅa-mi-hdod* I detest these diabolical tricks (*Jä.*).

མགོ་སྐོར་བ *mgo-skor-wa* to cheat, swindle, confuse; མི་མགོ་མ་སྐོར *mi-mgo ma-skor* do not cheat people.

མགོ་དགུ་བ *mgo dgu-wa*=དགུར་བ *dgur-wa*= དགུ་བ *dgu-wa*.

མགོ་སྐྱ *mgo-skya* a gray head; མགོ་སྐྱ་ཅན *mgo-skya-can* a gray-headed person.

མགོ་སྐྱེས *mgo-skyes*, v. མགོ *mgo* III.

མགོ་སྐྱེས་དཀར་བ *mgo-skyes dkar-wa*=རྒན་པ *rgyan-pa* or རྒས་པ *rgyas-pa* an old man; gray hairs (*Mṅon.*).

མགོ་སྐྱོང་ *mgo-skyoṅ* or མགོ་འདྲེན *mgo-hdren* a protector; patron.

མགོ་སྐྱོབ *mgo-skyob*=རྨོག *rmog* a helmet.

མགོ་ཁྲ *mgo-khra* (*go-tha*) scald-head.

མགོ་མཁྲེགས་ཅན *mgo-mkhregs-can* (*go-theg-chen*) obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn, esp. in buying and bartering; selfish; bargaining; haggling.

མགོ་རྒྱན *mgo-rgyan* मुकुटम्, शेखर 1. head ornament. 2. n. of a place in Tibet.

མགོ་ལྗི་ཡོག་པ *mgo-lji yog-pa* गुरुशिर a heavy head.

མགོ་ཉལ *mgo-ñal* hair of the head.

མགོ་ཉོག *mgo-ñog* bewildered, confused; troublesome: ད་རེས་ཀྱི་བྱ་བ་འདི་མགོ་ཉོག *da-res-kyi bya-wa hdi-mgo ñog* work at these times is very troublesome (*Rdsa. 26*).

མགོ་མཉམ་གསུམ *mgo-mñam-gsum* the three things of simultaneous occurrence; they are:—(1) འཆི་བ་དྲན་པ་རྒྱུད་ལ་སྐྱེས་པ *hchi-wa dran-pa rgyud-la skyes-pa* the thought of death arising in the mind; (2) ཚེ་འདི་བློས་བཏང་བ *tshe-hdi blos-thoṅs-wa* renouncing of worldly affairs; (3) ཆོས་བྱེད་པ *chos-byed-pa* to practise religion. The contrary of the three are the following:—(1) མི་འཆི་སྙམ་པ *mi-hchi-sñam-pa* the thought that one will not die; (2) ཚེ་འདི་ལ་འཐམས་པ *tshe-hdi-la hthams-pa* to remain attached to worldly affairs; (3) སྡིག་པ་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa byed-pa* commission of sin (*Lo. 45*).

མགོ་བསྙུང་ *mgo-bsñuṅ* स्तब्धग्रीवशिर: stiff-neck.

མགོ་བཏགས་ཞུ་བ *mgo-btags shu-wa* to seek protection under one who is superior to himself; to seek refuge under such.

མགོ་རྟག་ཆོད་པ *mgo-rtag-chod-pa* one who can give decided advice.

མགོ་རྟེན *mgo-rten* that on which the head rests, *i.e.*, the throat or མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-hdsin* that holds the head; ग्रीवा the neck (*Mṅon.*)

མགོ་སྟོང *mgo-stoṅ* a giddy-headed man; an idiot; one who cannot think for himself.

མགོ་ཐུག *mgo-thug* = འདྲ་འདྲ *ḥdra-ḥdra* an equal, a match, a rival.

མགོ་ཐོད *mgo-thod* शिखर top or crown of the head; on the summit.

མགོ་ཐོན་པ *mgo-thon-pa* one who by his own ability can direct others

མགོ་འཐོམ་པ *mgo-ḥthom-pa* confounded.

མགོ་འདོན་པ *mgo-ḥdon-pa* = མགོ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་པ *mgo-ḥdren byed-pa* to favour, preserve, make safe: དགེ་བསྙེན་བཞིའི་ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ཐམས་ཅད་མགོ་འདོན་དུ་བསྒྲུབ་བོ all the properties of four Upâsakas he caused to be kept secure (*A. 22*).

མགོ་ན *mgo-na* शिरो-बाधा headache.

མགོ་ནན *mgo-nan*, ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* प्रथम first, foremost.

མགོ་སྦུག *mgo-sbug* the head together with the meat of a slain goat, sheep or yak, &c.

མགོ་བ *mgo-wa* शिर: the head.

མགོ་བོ *mgo-bo* = ཡན་ལག་མཆོག *yan-lag mchog* मस्तक the chief of the limbs of the body (*Mṅon.*): མགོ་བོ་གདུགས་འདྲ་ཟླུམ་པའི་མི་ཡི་དབང་པོར་འགྱུར he who has a round head resembling an umbrella becomes a lord of men.

མགོ་བོ་སྤྱི་ཐེར་བ *mgo-wo spyi-ther-wa* a bald-head.

མགོ་མི་འགྱུར *mgo mi-ḥgyur* न स्थानं त्यजति does not change his residence or head-quarters.

མགོ་མོ་གྱོག *mgo-mo-gyog* head-cover.

མགོ་སྨོས་པས་གོ་བ *mgo-smos-pas go-wa* = ཅུང་ཟད་ལབ་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་གོ་བ *cuṅ-zad lab-pa tsam-kyis go-wa* to easily perceive the meaning from a slight movement of the head.

མགོ་ཙོག *mgo-tsog* round protuberant head: ཅི་ཡང་རུང་སྟེ་མགོ་ཙོག་ཙོག་པོ་ཅན on the heads of whatsoever things that may be round.

མགོ་འཛིན *mgo-ḥdsin* शिरोरोधि the head of an office, or work-leader.

མགོ་འཛུགས་པ *mgo-ḥdsug-pa* आरम्भ to begin (a work or subject, etc.).

མགོ་ཟླ་བ *mgo-zla-wa* मार्गशिरः, मार्गशीर्ष November-December of Indian calendar. The eleventh month of the Tibetan calendar.

མགོ་ཟླུམ *mgo-zlum* (*go-dum*) or མགོ་རེག *mgo-reg* मुण्डक, मुण्डित, परिमुण्डित shaven head, also round bald-head; a Buddhist monk; མགོ་ཟླུམ་གནས *mgo-zlum-gnas* a place where the shaven heads reside; a monastery; མགོ་ཟླུམ་པ *mgo-zlum-pa* a shaven head; a monk.

མགོ་ཟླུམ་ལམ་ནག *mgo-zlum lam-nag* = སྒྲ་གཅན *sgra-gcan* राहु the sounding planet; a comet (*Mṅon.*).

མགོའུ་ཆུང *mgobu-chuṅ* अशीर्षक with a small or no head; the running-hand character of Tibet.

མགོ་གཡོག་པ *mgo-gyog-pa* = བསླུས་པ *bslus-pa* or མགོ་སྐོར *mgo-skor* to cheat, deceive; མགོ་གཡོག་མགོ་སྐོར་གྱི་འཁྲིད *mgo-gyog mgo-skor-gyi bkhu-khrid* to rob one by deception or cheating.

མགོ་རུག *mgo-rug* = མགོ་གུག་གུག་བྱེད་པ *mgo-gug gug byed-pa* to bend the head; to bow down the head: ཇ་བུར་འདྲེན་པའི་མགོ་རུག་བྱེད་པ *ja-wur ḥdren-paḥi mgo-rug byed-pa* he made obeisance presenting tea and treacle.

མགོ་ལིང་ཅན *mgo-liṅ-can* शिरधी; ཤིང *çiṅ* a tree; = མགོ་འདན་པ *mgo ḥdan-pa* shaking the head as a signal or from illness.

མགོ་རེག *mgo-reg* or མགོ་བྲེགས *mgo-bregs* Buddhist monk.

མགོ་ལྷག་ཕྱེད་པ *mgo-lhag phyed-pa* or མགོ་སྙོམས་བྱེད་པ *mgo-sñoms byed-pa* to make all equal; not to make any invidious distinction between parties; to deal evenly: ཐམས་ཅད་མགོ་ལྷག་ཕྱེད་པར་གྱིས་ཤེས *thams-cad mgo lhag-phyed-par-gyis shes* thus commanded, all behave fairly among yourselves (*A. 115*).

* མགོན་དཀར་ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ *mgon-dkar yid-bshin nor-bu* (*Schr.*; *77 A.*).

མགོན་པོ་ *ṃgon-po* according to some grammarians the word མགོན་ *ṃgon* is an abbreviation of the words མགོ་འདྲེན་ *ṃgo-ḥdren* (འདྲེན་ *ḥdren* being eliminated), signifying नाथ protector, patron, principal, master, lord, tutelary god; so the word is applicable to Buddha, saints, and also ordinarily to any protectors and benefactors in general. When མགོན་པོ occurs as a proper name it denotes either Buddha or Avalokites vara or Mahádeva. Among the མགོན་པོ *ṃgon-po* are also classed Ganes a, the Dikpála or guardians of the world and of Buddhism, besides many other spirits who are represented as possessing four, six, and sometimes eight arms. This class of gods is also numerous in both the Tantrik and Bon pantheon. མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་བཞི་ཕྱག་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ *ṃgon-po shal-ḅshi phyag ḅco-ḅrgyad* the Lord with four faces and eighteen arms. Sambhara (བདེ་མཆོག) of the Bon-po has three faces and six arms. In Buddhist India there were worshipped three Nátha नाथ, or མགོན་པོ *ṃgon-po*, viz.:—(1) འབབ་སྟེགས་མགོན་པོ *Ḥbab-stegs ṃgon-po* the spirit invoked to inspire one by entering one's body; (2) ནག་པོ་མགོན་པོ *Nag-po ṃgon-po* the black-spirit; (3) བྲམ་ཟེ་མགོན་པོ *Bram-ze ṃgon-po* the *Bráhma nátha, i.e.*, Bráhmaṇa's spirit (*K. dun. 50*).

* མགོན་པོ་གྲི་གུག *Mgon-po gri-gug* n. pr. (*Schr.*).

མགོན་པོ་རྟ་ནག་ཅན་ཕྱག་བཞི་པ *ṃgon-pa ṛta-nag can phyag ḅshi-pa* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་སྟག་ཞོན *Mgon-po stag-shon* (*Schr.; 87 A.*).

མགོན་པོ་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Mgon-po Ṣpyan-raṣ gẓigs* = འཕགས་པ་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Ḥphags-pa Ṣpyan-ras gẓigs* नाथलोकितेश्वर the patron Lord Avalokites'vara (*Mṅon.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཕྱག་དྲུག་པ *Mgon-po phyag-drug-pa* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཕྱག་བཞི་པ *Mgon-po phyag-ḅshi-pa* (*Schr.; 81 C.*).

* མགོན་པོ་བེང *Mgon-po Beṅ* (*Schr.; 85 C.*).

* མགོན་པོ་བྲམ་གཟུགས *Mgon-po bram-gzugs* n pr. (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་མི་ཕམ་པ *Mgon po mi-pham-pa* अजितनाथ (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 111*) [invincible Lord] *S.*

མགོན་པོ་འོད་དཔག་མེད *Mgon-po ḥod-ḍpag med* अमिताभ lit. immeasurable light; a n. of the 4th Dhyáni-Buddha.

* མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་གཅིག *Mgon-po shal-gcig* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ཞལ་བཞི *Mgon-po shal-ḅshi* (*Schr.*).

* མགོན་པོ་ལེགས་ལྡན *Mgon-po legs-ḷdan* (*Schr* (*Org. m. 110, 20*).

མགོན་མང་ས *ṃgon-maṅs* many patrons or defenders of religions; many small pyramidal sacred erections (*Cs.*).

མགོན་མེད *ṃgon-med* अनाथ unprotected. helpless; མགོན་མེད་ཟས་སྦྱིན *Mgon-med zas-sbyin* अनाथ-पिण्डद n. of a certain house-holder who accommodated Buddha in the Jetavana grove of S'rávasti. He was the chief house-holder devotee of Buddha.

མགོན་འཚུན་ཕྱི་ཕྱང་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *Mgon-ḅtsun phyaḥi groṅ-khyer* n. of a city in the paradise of the Bon-po.

མགྱོགས་འགྲོ *ṃgyogs-ḥgro* horse, wind.

Syn. རླུང་ *ṛluṅ*; རྟ *ṛta* (*Mṅon.*).

མགྱོགས་འགྲོའི་བྲུན *ṃgyogs-ḥgroḥi brun*, met. for རྟ་ཡི་སྦང་ས *ṛta-yi sbaṅs*, horse-dung (*Ṣman. 186*).

མགྱོགས་པ་ *ṃgyogs-pa* जव, त्वरित्, नाथ, क्षिप्र, आशु, द्रुत adj. and adv. rapid, swift, quick; speedily: མགྱོགས་པ་འགྲོ་ན་རྟ་དང་གླང་ཆེན་ཉལ། ག་ལེ་འགྲོ་ན་བོང་བུ་རྒྱལ་ཁམས་བསྐོར *by* quickly going the horse and the elephant become prostrate; by slowly walking the donkey travels round a kingdom. In modern works and colloq. མགྱོགས་པོ as adj. and མྱུར་པོར as the adv. are the commoner forms.

མགྱོགས་པ་དྲི་ལྡན་ *mgyogs-pa dri-ldan*, ཤིང་ཀུན་ *çiñ-kun* assafœtida (*Sman 109*).

མགྱོགས་པོར་ *mgyogs-por* quickly, speedily, soon.

མགྱོགས་ལམ་ *mgyogs-lam* a straight, short way; རྐྱང་མགྱོགས་ *rkyañ-mgyogs*, v. རྐང་ *rkañ*, a short-cut; སུ་མགྱོགས་ *su-mgyogs* a race; a running-match (*Jä.*).

མགྲིན་སྐྱེས *mgrin-skyes* = གླུ་དབྱངས་ *glu-dbyañs* song; music (*Mñon.*).

མགྲིན་སྔོན་ *mgrin-sñon* नीलकण्ठ Mahâdeva; he with a blue neck; the peacock. When the ocean was churned by the gods and the Asuras, there came out the sun and moon and then Lakṣmî the goddess of wealth and fortune, and afterwards nectar was the result. Lastly came forth a pot of poison which would have destroyed the world. The God Mahâdeva out of compassion for all living beings of the world, himself drank the potion, in consequence of which his neck turned blue.

Syn. ལྷ་དབང་ཕྱུག་ *Lha-dwañ-phyug*; རྨ་བྱ་ *rma-bya* (*Mñon.*).

མགྲིན་གཅིག་ཏུ་ *mgrin gcig-tu* with one voice; unanimously.

མགྲིན་བཅུ་ *Mgrin-bcu* दशग्रीव a name of Râvana, King of Ceylon and the son of Pulasta.

མགྲིན་བཅུའི་དགྲ་བོ་ *mgrin-bcuhi dgra-bo*, རྒྱལ་པོ་ར་མ་ཎ་ *Rgyal-po Ramaṇa*, King Râma (*Mñon.*).

མགྲིན་ཐུང་བ་ *mgrin thuñ-wa* a short neck, throat, or voice.

མགྲིན་ལྡན་ *mgrin-ldan*, कलकण्ठ the cuckoo or Indian *koel*.

Syn. ཁུ་བྱུག་ *khu-byug*.

མགྲིན་པ་ *mgrin-pa* (*din-pa*) ग्रीवा, कन्धर, कण्ठ, शिरोधि, गल the neck; མགྲིན་རིང་བ་ *mgrin riñ-wa* a long neck.

Syn. གྲེ་བ་ *gre-wa*; མགུར་ *mgur*; མགུལ་པ་ *mgul-pa*; མགོ་རྟེན་ *mgo-rten*; མགོ་འཛིན་ *mgo-hdsin*; སྐེ་ *ske*; རི་མོ་གསུམ་པ་ *ri-mo gsum-pa*; དུང་འདྲའི་མགྲིན་ *duñ-hdrahi mgrin*; བུམ་པའི་མགུལ་ཅན་ *bum-pahi mgul-can* the last three are used in polite language (*Mñon.*). གྲེ་བ་ *gre-wa* is a corrupt form of the Sanskrt word ग्रीवा *grivá* (*Liç.*).

མགྲིན་པ་ཅན་ *mgrin-pa-can* peaked mountain.

མགྲིན་པ་བསྟོགས་ *mgrin-pa bstogs* raised head (as if out of panic or alarm).

མགྲིན་པ་རབ་རིང་ *mgrin-pa rab-riñ* = ཁྲུང་ཁྲུང་ *khruñ-khruñ* the stork (*Mñon.*).

མགྲིན་པའི་རྒྱན་ *mgrin-pahi rgyan* = མགུལ་རྒྱན་ *mgul rgyan* or སྐེ་ཡི་རྒྱན་ *skye-yi rgyan* necklace (*Mñon.*).

མགྲིན་པའི་སྒྲ་ *mgrin-pahi sgra* voice.

མགྲིན་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ *mgrin-pahi phyogs*, मन्यु the mouth [the collar-bone]*S.*

མགྲིན་པའི་རྩ་ *mgrin-pahi rtsa* कण्ठमूल the root or base of the neck.

མགྲིན་པའི་རླུང་ *mgrin-pahi rluñ* उदानं breath.

མགྲིན་དམར་ *mgrin-dmar* रक्तग्रीव red-throat; n, of a bird.

མགྲིན་མཛེས་ *mgrin-mdses* सुग्रीव a handsome neck; མགྲིན་བཟང་ *Mgrin-bzañ* n. of the friend and general of Râma in his exile.

མགྲིན་བཟང་ *mgrin-bzañ* one with a loud, clear voice.

* མགྲིན་བཟང་མ་ *mgrin-bzañ-ma* (*Schr.; 92 B.*).

མགྲིན་བཟང་བཙུན་མོ་ *mgrin-bzañ btsun-mo* 1. n. of a goddess. 2. = གི་ཝང་ *gi-wañ* गोरोचना n. of concretion found in the brains of elephants or stomach of cows (*Sman. 94*); a bright yellow pigment.

མགྲིན་སྔོན་ཟླ་བའི་རྟོགས་བརྗོད་ *Mgrin-sñon zla-wahi rtogs-brjod* n. of a Tibetan romance containing 133 block-print leaves, composed

by Lama *Blo-bzaṅ Bstan-paḥi rgyal-mtshan* of Tahor-phu in Tibet.

མགྲོན I: *mgron (don)* is also sometimes wrongly spelt as འདྲོན *ḥdron* अतिथि, निमन्त्रण feast, treat, banquet, entertainment, resp. སྐུ་མགྲོན *sku-mgron*; སྐུ་མགྲོན་འབུལ་བ *sku-gron ḥbul-wa* to entertain; མགྲོན་ལ་འབོད་པ *mgron-la ḥbod-pa*, resp. མགྲོན་དུ་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ *mgron-du spyan-ḥdren-pa* अपनिमन्त्रण to invite to an entertainment; མགྲོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ to regale, treat (*K. du.* ཀ, *87*).

མགྲོན II: in Buddhism signifies object of invocation; and any person invoked is called མགྲོན་པ *mgron-pa*. The latter are of four classes:—(1) དཀོན་མཆོག་སྲིད་ཞིའི་མགྲོན *dkon-mchog srid shuḥi mgron* the holy ones form the object of invocation in the world. The holy ones are:—Buddha, Dharma, Saṅgha, one's lama (Guru) and one's tutelary deity: (2) མགོན་པོ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མགྲོན *mgon-po yon-tan-gyi mgron*, the *Nātha* who are a class of fearful deities, the celestial *Dākinī*, the *Dharmapāla* and the guardian gods of Buddhism; (3) རིགས་དྲུག་སྙིང་རྗེའི་མགྲོན *rigs-drug sñiṅ-rjeḥi mgron* the six classes of animate beings such as human beings, gods, demons, the animal kingdom, the *Preta* or ghosts, and the hell-beings; (4) གདོན་བགེགས་ལན་ཆགས་ཀྱི་མགྲོན *gdon-bgegs lan-chags-kyi mgron*; here the invoked are 360 demons called གདོན *Gdon* and 80,000, evil spirits called བགེགས *Bgegs*. These do mischief to all living beings on account of their own misdeeds of a former existence. It is necessary to invoke such and to appease them by offerings. According to the Bon-po there are chiefly two kinds of མགྲོན *mgron*, *i.e.*, objects of invocation:—(1) a person or deity invoked for worship; (2) a person invoked out of compassion (*D.R.*).

མགྲོན་ཁང *mgron-khaṅ* अतिथिशाला a house for the accommodation and temporary board of guests, strangers, &c.

མགྲོན་གྱི་འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བྱ *mgron-gyi ḥphrin-skyel bya*; བྱ་སྐྱ་ཀ *bya skya-ka* the mag-pie (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲོན་གཉེར *mgron-gñer* or མགྲོན་བུ་འབོད་པ *mgron-bu ḥbod-pa* to invite or call a guest; མགྲོན་བུ་གཉེར་བ *mgron-bu gñer-wa* lit. the receiver of guests; an officer whose duty it is to introduce others to the king or to the great lamas of Tibet. He is also called ཡར་གསལ་ཞུ་མཁན *yar-gsal shu-mkhan*, he who communicates the wishes or mandates of a superior person to an applicant.

མགྲོན་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mgron-du ḥgro-wa* to go to an entertainment; ཟས་མགྲོན a feast; ཇ་མགྲོན a tea party; ཆང་མགྲོན a treat with beer or wine.

མགྲོན་པོ *mgron-po* अतिथि, आगन्तुक one newly come; a guest.

Syn. གཟར་དུ་འོང་བ *gsar-du ḥoṅ-wa*; གློ་བུར་འོང་བ *glo-bur ḥoṅ-wa*; མགྲོན་དུ་འོང་བ *mgron-du ḥoṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

མགྲོན་པོ་བོས་པ *mgron-po bos-pa* to call or invite a person.

མགྲོན་བུ་ཐལ་བ *mgron-bu thal-wa* name of a medicinal drug which is alleged to stop bleeding; it is useful in fracture and sores.

འགག། *ḥgag* 1. obstruction; stoppage; ཡིད་འགག *yid-ḥgag* want of appetite; གཅིན་འགག *gcin-ḥgag* also འགག *ḥgag* strangury. 2. a place or spot that has to be passed by all that proceed to a certain point: ཟམ་པའི་འགག་ཏུ་འགུག་ནས་རྐུ་མ་འཛིན་ཐུབ *zam-paḥi ḥgag-tu ḥgug-na rku-ma ḥdsin-thub* a thief may be arrested if you be on the look-out for him in the passage of a bridge; རི་བོ་དཔལ་འབར་གྱི་འགག the place on *Pal-ḥbar* mountain where there is a narrow passage; སྒོ་འགག *sgo-ḥgag* the door of the house because through it

all that enter or leave have to pass; ཁ་འགག *kha-bgag* the mouth, through which everything must pass that is eaten; fig. ཐར་ལམ་གྱི་གནད་འགག *thar-lam-gyi gnad-bgag* the main point for salvation. འགག་གཅིག་ཏུ་དྲིལ་བ *bgag-gcig-tu dril-wa* to unite; to be concentrated in one point (*Jä.*).

འགག་སྐྱོར *bgag-skyor* anything like a fencing that is put round a field or garden or a house to stop ingress from outside.

འགག་པ *bgag-pa*, or འགགས *bgags* निरुद्ध 1. pf. form of འགེགས་པ *bgegs-pa* to stop, to cease, to be at a stand-still; mostly in the perfect form: ཁ་འགགས the appetite is gone; the passions having been suppressed. 2. door-keeper, v. སྒོ་འགག *sgo-bgag*.

འགག་པ་མེད *bgag-pa med* अनिरुद्ध free, unobstructed; the sky; also voidity or that which is in a simple or uncompounded state.

འགང *bgaṅ*, v. སྒང *rgaṅ*.

འགང་(པོ) *bgaṅ* (*po*) the burden of an office, business, commission.

འགངས་ཆེན *bgaṅs-chen* also འགང་ཆེན *bgaṅ-chen* important; very valuable; གདན་འགངས་ཆེན་རྣམས་བཀོལ་བདེ་དང་ངོ་ནོར་མེད *gdan bgaṅs-chen rnams bkol bde daṅ ño-nor med*, གནས་འགངས་ཆེན་རྣམས *gnas bgaṅs-chen rnams* important or chief places of pilgrimage, &c.; རྟེན་འགངས་ཆེན very sacred symbols; རྫས་ཡག་འགངས་ཆེན valuable things; དོན་འགངས་ཆེན important meaning or object.

Syn. རྩ་ཆེ་བ *rtsa che-wa*; དྲག་པ *drag-pa*; ཡག་པོ *yag-po* (*Mṅon.*).

འགངས་མཐུན *bgaṅs-mthun* equal; ཕལ་ཆེར་མཐུན *phal-cher mthun* in thorough agrèement; in harmony: ལྷོ་གླིང་གསུམ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱས་པའི་ཚད་དང་ཡང་འགངས་མཐུན *lho-gliṅ-gsum gcig-tubyas-pahi tshad-daṅ yaṅ bgaṅs-mthun* (it was about) equal to the area which the three southern places together occupy (*Ya-sel. 19*).

འགངས་པ *bgaṅs-pa* difficult, troublesome (*Sch.*).

འགན་འཁུར་བ *bgan-bkhur-wa* to stand security for; to guarantee; to take responsibility on one's self; འགན་བསྐྱུར་བ *bgan-bskyur-wa* to impose responsibility.

འགན་དཀྲིས *bgan-dkris* (*gan-ti*) making over charge; making responsible.

འགན་རྒྱ *bgan-rgya* = གན་རྒྱ *gan-rgya* agreement, covenant.

འགན་ཅན *bgan-can* responsible.

འགན་ཐེག་པ *bgan-theg-pa* to undertake anything; to take charge of: རང་དོན་ལ་ཐུག་ན་ལྟས་བོང་བུས་ཀྱང་འགན་ཐེག when self-interest is concerned even the donkey understands his duty.

འགམ་པ *bgam-pa* to cram into the mouth, especially of dry edibles; ཕྱེ་འགམ་པ་པོ *phye bgam-pa-po* an eater of flour (*Situ. 84*).

འགལ་བ *bgal-wa* = མི་མཐུན་པ *mi-mthun-pa* to contradict; to disagree; to mistake; འགལ་སྤོང་བ *bgal-spoṅ-wa* = འགལ་བ་སྤོང་བ *bgal-wa spoṅ-wa* not to make mistake; to avoid errors; འགལ་མེད *bgal-med* without mistake.

འགལ་ཟླ *bgal-zla* = འགལ་བའི་གྲོགས *bgal-wahi grogs* or མི་མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས *mi-mthun-pahi grogs* an enemy: རང་དང་མི་མཐུན་པའི་འགལ་ཟླ་རྣམས་དང་འཛོམས་ནས having joined with such of the enemy as were not in agreement with one another (*Khrid. 116*).

འགས་པ *bgas-pa* to split, to crack, to burst apart.

འགུད་པ *bgud-pa*, v. གུད་པ *gud-pa*.

འགུགས་པ *bgugs-pa* to summon; bring back; འགུགས་པ་པོ *bgugs-pa-po* one who is called to; a waiter (*Situ. 84*).

卐 འགུམ་པ *ḥgum-pa* to die (of natural death, of disease): དེའི་རིང་ལ་ལོ་ཙཱ་བའི་འཁོར་ཡང་ཕལ་ཆེར་ཚད་པས་འགུམ at that time most of those of the attendants of the *Lo-tsa-wa* who were smitten with fever died (*A. 65*).

འགུལ་བ *ḥgul-wa* to move, quake, shake; ས་གཡོ *sa-gyo*=ས་འགུལ *sa-ḥgul* earthquake; འགུལ་བ་པོ *ḥgul-wa po* or འགུལ་བྱེད *ḥgul-byed* shaker; fut. འགུལ་བཞིན *ḥgul-bshin*=འགུལ་གྱིན, *ḥgul-gyin*.

འགུར་ཞོ *ḥgur-sho*, same as མགུར་ཞོ *ṃgur-sho* ཏཾ་ཀ་བརྒྱད་ལ་མགུར་ཞོ་གཅིག *tam-ka brgyad-la ṃgur-sho-gcig*, one *Mgur-sho* is equal to eight taṅ-ka.

འགེགས་བྱེ *ḥgeg-bye*=ཁྱོ་བོ *khyo-wo* or མཛའ་གྲོགས *ṃdsaḥ-grogs* husband (*Mṅon.*).

卐 འགེམས་པ *ḥgems-pa*=འཇོམས་པ *ḥjoms-pa* to confound; to subdue प्रमर्दित; མགོ་འགེམས་པ་པོ *ṃgo ḥgems-pa-po* one who confounds or bewilders.

འགེམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ḥgems-par byed-pa* विदंशति repeatedly bites; acc. to *Cs.* another form for འགུམ་པ *ḥgum-pa*, to kill, to destroy (*Sch.*); ཀླད་པ་འགེམས་པ *klad-pa ḥgems-pa* to surprise; to over-throw an argument by reason; མགོ་གེམས *ṃgo-gems* stupid (*Sch.*).

འགེགས་པ *ḥgegs-pa* प्रविघ्न, विघ्न, प्रतिविघ्न to hinder, obstruct, keep back or in; fut. དགག *dgags*, pf. བཀག *bkag*: དགག་པ་ལ་མེད་དགག་དང་མ་ཡིན་དགག་གཉིས་ཡོད *dgag pa-la med-dgag daṅ ma-yin dgag gñis-yod* ཡིན་མིན་ལྟ་བུ *yin-min lta-bu* preventing what is and what is not, etc., in Buddhist metaphysics.

འགེངས་པ *ḥgeṅs-pa*, pf. བཀང་ *bkaṅ*, fut. དགང་ *dgaṅ*, imp. ཁོང་ *khoṅ*, to fill up; also to satiate.

འགེབས་པ *ḥgebs-pa*, pf. བཀབ *bkab* fut. དགབ *dgab*, imp. ཁོབ *khob*, to cover up; to put on; to conceal.

འགེལ་བ *ḥgel-wa*=འགྱེལ་བ *ḥgyel-wa*, pf. བཀལ *bkal*, fut. དགལ *dgal*, imp. ཁོལ *khol*: 1. to load; to lay on a burden; ཁྲལ་འགེལ་བ *khral ḥgel-wa* to impose tax or rent; to commission; to charge with; to make, appoint, constitute; to put; to place on or over: གདུང་མ་བཀལ་བ་ *gduṅ-ma bkal-wa* a beam placed over it; to set or put on, *e.g.*, a pot; to hang up; གོས་འགེལ་གདང་ *gos ḥgel-gdaṅ* a stand to hang clothes on; fig. འཆི་བར་ནུས་པའི་ཐོག་འགེལ་དགོས *ḥchi-war nus-paḥi thog-ḥgel dgos* one must set on it the roof of being able to die, *i.e.*, one must crown the whole edifice of life by being free from fear of death (*Jā.*); to impose a fine; to give punishment.

འགེལ་བྲེལ *ḥgel-brel* old; འགེལ་བྲེལ་ན་ལྡན *ḥgel-brel na-ldan* the old, aged.

འགེལ་གཡག *ḥgel-gyag*=ཁལ་གཡག *khal-gyag* laden yaks.

འགེལ་ལུགས *ḥgel-lugs* the method of imposing fine or punishment.

འགེས་པ *ḥges-pa*, pf. བཀས *bkas*, fut. དགས *dgas*, imp. ཁོས *khos*, to split, cleave, divide; བཀས་ཤིང་ *bkas-çiṅ* (*Lex.*) cleft or chopped wood; དུམ་བུར་དགེས་པ *dum-bur dges-pa* to divide into pieces; to cut up or open.

འགོ *ḥgo*, same as མགོ *ṃgo*, origin, source; प्रमुख 1. foremost; in front; དམག་འགོ *dmag-ḥgo* commander of an army; མཁར་འགོ *ṃkhar-ḥgo* or རྫོང་འགོ *rdsoṅ-ḥgo* commander of a fort, of a district: ཆོས་ཀྱི་འགོ་སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་ཐུག *chos-kyi ḥgo saṅs-rgyas-la thug* the origin of *Dharma* (Buddhism) is traced to Buddha; ཆུ་ཡི་འགོ་གངས་ལ་ཐུག the source of a river is traced to the snows 2. beginning; the first: འགོར *ḥgor* in the beginning; སེར་བའི་འགོར *ser-waḥi ḥgor* the beginning of the hail.

Syn. ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; དང་པོ *daṅ-po*; རྩ་བ *rtsa-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འགོ་ཁབ་པ *ḥgo ḱab-pa* apricots?

འགོ་ནན *ḥgo-nan* = ཐོག་མ *ṭhog-ma* beginning; first.

འགོ་སྣམ *ḥgo-snam* broad-cloth; also the superior kind of blanket.

འགོ་པ *ḥgo-pa* the headman of a village.

འགོ་དཔོན *ḥgro-dpon* rector, director, head-master, principal.

འགོ་ཕིབ ཀ་སུབ *ḥgo-phib* *ga-sub* a cover; also a canopy or dome over a temple or tomb.

འགོ་བའི་ལྷ་ལྔ *Ḥgo-waḥi lha-lṅa* the five superior demi-gods, which are the following: (1) མོ་ལྷ་བམ་ཤང་ལྷ *mo-lha bam shaṅ-lha*, (2) སྲོག་ལྷ *srog-lha*, (3) དགྲ་ལྷ *dgra-lha*, (4) ཕོ་ལྷ *pho-lha*, (5) ཡུལ་ལྷ *yul-lha*. These are the inseparable companions of humanity, and rejoice when we do good actions and become sorry when we sin. There are several treatises on the rites to propitiate them.

འགོ་ཕོར *ḥgo-phor* = གོ་ཆོད་པ *go chod-pa* useful: ན་ཆུང་ནས་འགོ་ཕོར from early years, *i.e.*, from boyhood, he has been useful.

འགོ་བ *ḥgo-wa* ཙེཔ, pf. གོས *gos*, or འགོས *ḥgos*, cf. བསྒོ་བ *bsgo-wa* 1. to stain; to lose colour; to dirty, sully one's self. 2. to infect with a disease; འགོ་བའི་ནད *ḥgo-waḥi nad*, འགོ་བའི་རིམས *ḥgo-waḥi rims* a contagious or epidemic disease, a plague; འགོ་ནད or འགོ་བའི་ནད, རིམས་ནད་དང་རིམས, ... an infectious disease; also a contagious disease.

འགོ་མ *ḥgo-ma* beginning, origin, source.

འགོ་མི *ḥgo-mi* headman.

འགོག་ཀུ *ḥgog-ku* prob. derived from the Chinese, signifying the goddess of the elements. Acc. to the Chinese the fundamental elements are tree, fire, earth, iron, and water. Each of these is presided over by a goddess.

འགོག་པ I: *ḥgog-pa* निरोध, ... v. བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ *bar-du gcod-pa*, འགེགས་པ *ḥgegs-pa*.

འགོག་པ II: = འཇོག་པ *ḥjog-pa* निक्षेप, ... to keep; to place; to arrange; a deposit; pledge.

འགོག་པ III: pf. བཀོག *bkog*, fut. དགོག *dgog*, imp. ཁོག *khog* 1. to take away forcibly; to snatch, tear away, pull out; རྩ་བ་ནས་འགོག་པ *rtsa-wa-nas ḥgog-pa* to pull up the root; འགོག་པ་པོ *ḥgog-pa-po* one who takes or draws out. 2. to take off a cover, a lid, a pot from the fire, in *W.* (*Jä.*).

འགོག་པ་རི *Ḥgog-pa-ri* the hill on which the monastery of Gahdan is situated: འགོག་པ་རི་ནས་རྗེ་བླ་མས་དགའ་ལྡན་གྱི་དུང་གཏེར་ནས་བཏོན *Ḥgog-pa ri-nas Rje bla-mas dgaḥ-ldan-gyi duṅ gter-nas bton* (*J. Zaṅ.*).

འགོག་སྤྱོད་པ *ḥgog-spyod-pa* ... = སེམས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་རྟོག་འགོག་པ *sems-kyi rnam-rtog ḥgog-pa* to stop the arising of imaginations or fancies in the mind.

འགོག་བྱེད *ḥgog-byed* ... discipline, and from འགག་པ *ḥgag-pa*, there arise 1. ཞི་བ *shi-wa* ... peace; 2. ཡོངས་པ *gya-nom-pa* = ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *phun-sum tshogs-pa* ... perfected state; 3. ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བ *ṅes-par ḥbyuṅ-wa* ... firm conviction.

འགོགས I: *ḥgogs* = བཀག་པ *bkag-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འགོགས II: ... passing over; transit; crossing; getting over.

འགོགས་པ *ḥgogs-pa* = འགེགས་པ *ḥgegs-pa* to prevent; to avert unfortunate events, as danger, fatal consequences; to suppress the symptoms of a disease by medicine: to drive back or away; to expel, *e.g.*, spirits,

ghosts; to repel people that are trying to land: བདུད་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ་ཡིས་བགོག་སྟེ *bdud rnam-pa lha-yis bgog-ste* it having been averted by the five kinds of demons (*D.R.*).

འགོང་པོ་རྡོ *hgoṅ-po rdo*, or ཕ་ཝང་ལོང་བུ *pha-waṅ loṅ-bu*, a kind of stone of liver colour, believed to be sacred to the God Dam-chen who rides on a goat—the peculiarity of this stone being that it breaks in cube-like pieces (*Sman. 404*).

འགོང་བ *hgoṅ-wa*=འདའ་བ *hdah-wa* or སྨད་པ *smad-pa* ཁིམས to bewitch, enchant; also to pass over, get the better of: འདི་ལ་སུ་ཡིས་འགོང་བར་ནུས *hdi-la su-yis hgoṅ-war nus* who can overpower this, *i.e.*, who can enchant him; འགོངས་ནས *hgoṅs-nas* བརྒལ་ནས having crossed, passed over.

འགོང་བ་པོ *hgoṅ-wa po* or འགོང་པོ *hgoṅ-po* an enchanter; འགོང་བ་མོ *hgoṅ-wa mo* an enchantress, a sorceress.

འགོང་པོ *hgoṅ-bo* ཁིམས a class of demons which bring disease on men and cattle.

འགོད་པ *hgod-pa*, pf. བཀོད *bkod*, fut. དགོད *dgod*, imp. ཁོད *khod*, cf. ཁོད་པ *khod-pa* ཀལ྄པ, སྥུ 1. to design; to project; to plan (*Sch.*). 2. to found; to establish; to lay out (a town); to build (a house); to manufacture; to form; to frame. 3. to put; to fix; to transfer into a certain state or condition; བདེ་བ་ལ་འགོད places in a state of happiness; ཐར་པའི་ལམ་ལ་འགོད puts into the way of salvation; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ས་ལ་འགོད་པ *saṅs-rgyas-kyi sa-la hgod-pa* establishes in the realm of Buddhahood. 4. to set or place in order: གྲལ་ཕྱམ་འགོད་པ་འདྲ *gral-phyam hgod-pa hdra*, as the rafters of a roof are placed side by side (*S.g.*) མཐར་དགོད་པ *mthar dgod-po* to add, place at the end (*Vai-kar.*); བཀོད་པར་མཛེས་པ *bkod-par mdzes-pa* beautiful as to arrangement: nicely ordered; རྒྱན་དགོད་པ *brgyan dgod-pa* to arrange ornaments (tastefully); to decorate, adorn; to construct or adjust grammatical forms, sentences (*Zam.*). 5. to set down in writing; ཡི་གེ་ལ་འགོད་པ *yi-ge-la hgod-pa* to record; མིང་ཀ་བ་ལ་འགོད་པ *miṅ ka-wa-la hgod-pa* to write name on a column; to compose, draw up, write a narrative, etc. Frequently to mention; to insert in a writing; to publish; to make known. 6. to rule; to govern (*Sch.*): དུད་འགྲོ་བཀོད་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཡིན *dud-hgro bkod-pahi rgyal-po yin* he is king over all subjugated animals (*Jd.*). The participle pf. བཀོད་པ *bkod-pa* is also sbst.: (1) ground-plan; outline of a building; delineation; sketch; ཞིང་བཀོད *shiṅbkod* map; design; (2) form, shape, figure (*Sch.*); sample; copy; even of one's own body, *e.g.*, where a person multiplies himself by magic virtue སྤྲུལ་བ *sprul-wa*; (3) building; edifice; structure: བཀོད་པ་མཛེས *bkod-pa mdzes* the structure is beautiful; (4) frame; form; བཀོད་པ་ལུས *bkod-pa lus* the structure of the body: ངའི་བཀོད་པ་ནམ་མཁའི་རང་བཞིན *ṅahi bkod-pa nam-mkhahi raṅ-bshin* my form of an etherial nature.

འགོམ་པ *hgom-pa* 1. to tread: བླ་མ་སློབ་དཔོན་སོགས་ཀྱི་གྲིབ་མ་དང་, བཞུགས་གདན་ན་བཟའ་སོགས་དང་ཟས་སྐོམ་སོགས་འགོམ་ན་ཉེས་པ་ཆེ *bla-ma slob-dpon sogs-kyi grib-ma daṅ, bshugs-gdan na-bzah sogs daṅ zs-skom-sogs hgom-na ñes-pa-che* treading on the shadows of lamas, teachers, &c., also on their chairs, seats or clothes, or objects of food and drink, is sinful. 2. acc. to *Sch.*=འགེམ་པ *hgem-pa*, འགུམ་པ *hgum-pa* to pass over; འགོམ་པ *hgom-pa*=འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa* to go; going (by passing); སྟེང་ནས་འགོམ་ཤེས་པས *steṅ-nas hgom shes-pas*=ཕྱིར་བ་བརྒྱུད་ནས་འགོམ་པ to pass over a thing; leap over it.

འགོམ་ཡུག་པ *hgom-yug-pa*=འཕར་འགོམ་ཚུར་འགོམ་བྱེད་པ *hphar-hgom tshur-hgom byed-pa* to cross

or pass over from one side to another (*Khrig.*): རྐང་པས་འགོམ་བྱེད་པ་ walks pacing with the feet.

འགོར་ *hgor* 1. in the beginning; འགོ་ལྟ་འགོར་ at the top or head of a row or order: ཆུ་འགོར་ at the source of a river. 2. supine of འགོ་བ *hgo-wa*.

འགོར་བ *hgor-wa* = ཐོགས་པ *thogs-pa* विलम्ब, [illegible]: to tarry, linger, loiter: ལམ་དུ་འགོར་བ *lam du hgor-wa* to linger on the way.

Syn. གུལ་བ *gul-wa*.

འགོར་གཞི *hgor-gshi* delay; འགོར་གཞི་མེད་པ *hgor-gshi med-pa* without delay.

འགོལ་བ *hgol-wa* [illegible]; pf. གོལ *gol* 1. to part, to separate; vb. n. འགོལ་བའི་གནས *hgol-wahi gnas* a hermitage; འགོལ་པོ *hgol-po* hermit, recluse. 2. to deviate; err; go astray.

འགོལ་ས *hgol-sa* 1. the place where two roads separate so as to create doubt in the mind regarding the right path. 2. error; mistake.

འགོས *Hgos* n. of a monastery, *Ta.*, also n. of a tribe and of a minister of Tibet: བློན་ཆེན་འགོས་ཀྱིས་ཞལ་ཆེ་དགབ་གསུམ་དུ་བཅད *Blon-chen hgos-kyis shal-che dgab gsum-du bcad* (*Ya-sel. 4*).

འགོས་པ *hgos-pa* 1. v. འགོ་བ *hgo-wa*: འགོ་བའི་ནད་འགོས་ཡོང *hgo-wahi nad hgos-yoṅ* it will catch contagion. 2 लिप्ति a liniment; a medicine to be rubbed on; लिप्त anointed, besmeared.

* འགོས་གཞོན་ནུ་དཔལ *Hgos Gshon-nu dpal* n. pr (*Schr. Ta. 2, 60*).

འགྱག་པ *hgyag-pa*, cf. སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa*, to be sold, spent, expended (*Cs.*).

འགྱང་བ *hgyaṅ-wa*, pf. བརྒྱངས *bgyaṅs*; विलम्बित, विलम्बन, दविष्ठ to be delayed, deferred, postponed; farthest: ཕྱིར་འགྱང་ན *phyir hgyaṅ-na* if one defers it; ལོ་མང་པོ་མི་འགྱང་བར not many years shall have passed; དུས་འགྱངས a long time after.

འགྱངས་མེད *hgyaṅs-med* without delay (*Yig. k. 26*).

འགྱིངས་པ *hgyiṅs-pa* [illegible], [illegible] an appearance of greatness or of pride.

འགྱིང་བ *hgyiṅ-wa* 1. to assume air or appearance of greatness; to sit lifting up the body in the manner of a lion. 2. to look haughtily; to look down upon; to slight a person; མི་ལ་འགྱིང་བ *mi-la hgyiṅ-wa* also of things, to despise, contemn, neglect them. རྩེ་ནས་འགྱིང་བ seems to be an intensified form, meaning to scorn loftily; to look down on as from a summit.

འགྱིང་བག *hgyiṅ-bag* attitude; posture; gesture; also manner in reference to. གཟུགས *gzugs* form, or དབྱིབས *dbyibs*, appearance.

འགྱིངས་མཁར *hgyiṅ-hkhar* a staff consecrated to a fearful deity, or having on its top a head with wide yawning mouth or in some fearful attitude.

འགྱིངས་པ *hgyiṅs-pa*, v. འགྱིང་བ *hgyiṅ-wa*.

འགྱིམ་པ *hgyim-pa* परिधि the circumference.

འགྱུ་བ *hgyu-wa*, pf. འགྱུས *hgyus*, to move quickly to and fro, *e.g.*, as lightning, the quivering air in a mirage, the motion and versatility of the mind, &c.

འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa* भवति, परिणमति, pf. གྱུར་ཏོ *gyur-to* or གྱུར་པ *gyur-pa*, imp. གྱུར་ཅིག *gyur-cig*, cf. སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa* 1. to become; to grow, increase, change: དགེ་སློང་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *dge-sloṅ-du hgyur-wa* to become a monk; ཕྱུགས་ཐང་

འགྱུར་བ *rgyal-por bgyur-wa* to become a king; སྦྲུམ་མར་འགྱུར་བ *sbrum-mar bgyur-wa* to get with child; བདུན་དུ་འགྱུར *bdun-du bgyur* to reach the number of seven: ཁྱོད་པས་བརྒྱ་འགྱུར་པས་ལྷག་པར་བཟང་བ་ཡོད *khyod-pas brga bgyur-pas lhag-par bzañ-wa yod* there are those which grow a hundred times better than you; གསུམ་འགྱུར་ལྟ་བུར *gsum bgyur lta-bur* three times as much; ད་གཉིས་འགྱུར་ཙམ་ཞིག *da gñis-bgyur tsam-shig* one twice as large as that; འགྱུར་སྐད a changing voice. 2. sbst. change, alteration, revolution, vicissitude: དུས་བཞིའི་འགྱུར་བས *du bshibi bgyur-was* through the change of the fourth season; འགྱུར་རྟེན་བཞག་པ *bgyur-brten bshag-pa* to pay money in hand as an earnest that the bargain is not to be retracted. འགྱུར་དུ་མེད་པ *bgyur-du med-pa* অবিকারী unchangeable, invariable: མཐུ་སྟོབས་ནད་མེད་པ, གཟི་བརྗིད་ཡོངས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *mthu-stobs nad med-pa, gzi-rjid yoñs-su bgyur-wa* the total decay of strength, health and esteem (in old age); བདག་གི་སེམས་མ་གྱུར་མ་ཉམས་པ *bdag-gi sems ma-gyur ma-ñams-pa* my mind has not been altered nor weakened; དད་པ་འདི་ལས་མ་འགྱུར་ཅིག *dad-pa bdi-las ma-bgyur-cig* do not depart from this belief. འགྱུར་དུ་ཡོད་པ *bgyur-du yod-pa* changeable, variable: ཕོ་མོ་འགྱུར་པ *pho-mo bgyur-pa* male changing into female and *vice versâ*; སེམས་འགྱུར་བ to change the mind; ཡོད་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become; begin to exist; to gain possession: སྲོག་ལ་མི་ལྟ་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་དངོས་པོ་འདི་དག these acts of having become indifferent to life; ངང་མི་སྨྲ་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ *cañ mi smra-war gyur-to* he became speechless. 3. འགྱུར་བ *bgyur-wa* annexed to an infinitive may denote either the perfect or the future tense, the context deciding in every instance how it is to be understood: སུ་ཞིག་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་བྱེད་པར་འགྱུར *su-shig rgyal-srid byed-par bgyur* who shall have the Government? who shall rule? དེ་རྒྱལ་པོར་འགྱུར་བར་ཤེས་སོ *de rgyal-por bgyur-war ces-so* they knew that this man would become king. ཡ་མཚན་དུ་འགྱུར་བ *ya-mtshan-du bgyur-wa* to be surprised astonished; གནས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *gnas-su bgyur-wa* to come to a place; to arrive at: འདོད་པའི་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཏུ་འགྱུར་བ *bdod-pabi dños-grub-tu, bgyur-wa* to be endowed with the perfect gift of wishing, viz., of having every wish fulfilled; གཡོས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become moving; to begin to move. 4. to be translated; བོད་དུ་འགྱུར་བ to be translated into Tibetan; བཀའ་འགྱུར *bkab-bgyur* the translated word; འགྱུར་བྱུང་ *bgyur-byuñ* was translated.

འགྱུར་བའི་ཆོས *bgyur-wabi-chos* changeable (and therefore perishable) things (*Cs.*).

*འགྱུར་བར་འགྱུར *bgyur-war bgyur* भविष्यति (*Schr.*; *Kâlac. T, 89*) it will become.

འགྱུར་བྱེད *bgyur-byed* a changer; one who brings about changes.

འགྱུར་མེད *bgyur-med* অক্ষর unchangeable; infallible.

འགྱུར་ཚིག *bgyur-tshig* the translated words; according to some authors words that have been translated into another language: རྒྱུད་རང་གི་འགྱུར་ཚིག་དངོས་གནས་སུ་སྐྱོག *rgyud rañ-gi bgyur-tshig dños-gnas-su bjog* keep the original terms of the *Tantra* intact with their translation (*Yasel 38*).

འབྱེ *bye* = འོད *bod* বোধ light; a whip.

འགྱེ་བ *bgye-wa*, pf. and imp. གྱེས *gyes*, 1. to be dispersed; to be divided, *e.g.*, a river that is divided into several branches; རྣམ་པ་གཉིས་སུ *rnam-pa gñis-su* (a ray of light) divided into two parts; to separate; to part: བེམ་རིག་འགྱེས་དུས *bem-rig bgyes-dus* when body and soul part from each other. 2. to issue, proceed, spread, branch from: དེ་དག་ལས་གྱེས *de-dag-las gyes* they have proceeded from those (their ancestors).

འགྱུག *bgyeg* = གནད *gnad* the sense; the real meaning; essence བོན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་འགྱུག་མན་ངག་ལ་ཐུག་པས *Bon thams-cad-kyi bgyeg-man-ṅag-la thug-pas* the essence of all the Bon meets in the Man-ṅag.

འགྱེད *Ḥgyed* 1. n. of a district in north Tsang: གཙང་གི་རུ་གཉིས་ནི་རུ་ལག་ཤང་འགྱེད *Gtsaṅ-gi Ru gñis-ni Ru lag Çaṅ ḥgyed* (*Loṅ.* ཀ *6*). 2. alms in money or eatable things; འགྱེད་གཏོང་བ *bgyed gtoṅ-pa* to distribute alms. This expression is defined by Tibetan writer as ཚོགས་པ་འདུས་པ་རྣམས་ལ་དངུལ་སོགས་མི་རེ་རེ་ལ་བགོས་ནས་སྦྱིན་པ to bestow silver and the like in an assembly, distribituting to each man.

འགྱེད་སྟོབས *bgyed-stobs* बाहुबल athletic feat; exercise of arms.

འགྱེད་པ *bgyed-pa*, pf. བགྱེས, *bgyes* fut. བགྱེ *bkye* विभाग; विभाज, संभेदन 1. to divide (trs.), to scatter, disperse; འོད་ཟེར་འགྱེད་པ *hod-zer bgyed-pa* to diffuse rays of light: སྤྲུལ་པ་འགྱེད *sprul-pa-bgyed* sends forth an emanation; ཕོ་ཉ་འགྱེད་པ *pho-ña bgyed-pa* to send a messenger; to dismiss; ཚོགས an assembly. 2. to institute, set going; འཐབ་མོ་འགྱེད་པ to start a combat; གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ to fight a battle; གཡུལ་འགྱེད་པ་པོ one who gives battle; *bgyed-pabi tshe* in the dispute. 3. to give an entertainment, banquet; to hold a feast.

འགྱེད་མ *bgyed-ma* = ཕྲ་མོན་པ *phra, mon-pa* n. of a goddess—one that brings on division, dissension, or disunion.

འགྱེར་བ *bgyer-wa* or སྤོང་བ *spoṅ-wa* वर्जन to drop or let fall; to throw down; to quit, abandon, throw away (*Sch.*).

འགྱེལ་བ *bgyel-wa* to fall; to tumble down. གན་རྐྱལ་འགྱེལ *gan-rkyal bgyel* fell on his back, face upwards; ས་ལ་འགྱེལ *sa-la-bgyel* tumbled on the ground; རླུང་སོགས་ཀྱིས་འགྱེལ་བ *rluṅ-sogs-kyi bgyel-wa* to be thrown by the wind, &c.; ནད་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་མི་ནུས་པར་འགྱེལ་བ stricken down by illness so as to be unable to walk: རྡོ་ལ་ཐོགས་ནས་འགྱེལ་བ he fell by stumbling on a stone; དེའི་ཚེ་བདག་བརྒྱལ་ནས་ས་ལ་འགྱེལ་བར་གྱུར་ then I, fainting away, fell to the ground.

འགྱེས་པ *bgyes-pa*, another form of འགྱེ་བ *bgye-wa* ཕན་ཚུན་སོ་སོར་འགྱེས་པ *phan-tshun so-sor bgyes-pa*, to separate asunder or between two parties.

འགྱོག་ཐེལ *bgyog-thel* = ལས་དམ *las-dam* seal; འགྱོག་ཐེལ་ཅན་གྱི་ནོར properties under seal (*Btsii.*).

འགྱོག་པ *bgyog-pa* to ascend; གྱེན་དུ་འགྱོག་པ་པོ *gyen-du bgyog-pa-po* one who climbs up (*Situ. 84*).

འགྱོད་པ *bgyod-pa* कौकृत्य, पश्चात्ताप, अनुताप, कोप, विप्रतिसार to repent; to grieve for. 1. lament, relent, not only for bad, but also for good actions, when the latter are attended with disadvantage. 2. abst. regret: འགྱོད་པ་སྐྱེད་པ *bgyod-pa bskyed-pa* regret arises at last; ང་འགྱོད་པ་སྐྱེད་པ *ṅa bgyod-pa bskyed-pa* I felt regret; ང་འགྱོད་པའི་སེམས་མེད་པར་ཁྱོད་ལ་སྦྱིན་ནོ *ṅa bgyod-pabi sems med-par khyod-la sbyin-no* I gave it to you readily without regret.

འགྱོད་པ་རྣམ་གསུམ *bgyod-pa rnam-gsum* the three kinds of regret are illustrated as follows:—(1) དགྲ་ཡུལ་ནས་ཕམ་པར་བྱེད་མ་ནུས་པ་ལ་འགྱོད not being able to defeat an enemy out of one's country, or དཔའ་རྩལ་བྱས་ནས་འཕྲལ་དུ་ཕམ་པ་ལ་འགྱོད to be sorry for an occasional defeat after one has behaved himself as a hero; (2) ལམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཚེ་རྒྱགས་མ་འཛོམས་པ་ལ་འགྱོད to be sorry, when out on a journey, at not being properly equipped with provisions, etc; མགྲོན་ཆེན་པོ་གདན་དྲངས་པའི་ཚེ་ཟས་མེད་པ་ལ་འགྱོད to be sorry on inviting an important person when there is no proper

arrangement for his entertainment or reception; (3) རྟ་བོ་གཉེན་ཟ་མ་གསོ་བྱས་ཟ་འགྱོད to be sorry for not having fed one's horse when on a journey; also རྟ་ཤི་སྒ་ཁུར་རྒྱང་དུས་ང་རེ་འགྱོད to be sorry when the horse dies, one has to carry the saddle on one's own back; (4) ལུ་ཆོས་གཞོན་དུས་མ་བྱས་རྒན་དུས་འགྱོད to be sorry in old age for not having done religious works as a youth; (5) འཆི་བདག་བདུད་པོ་དེ་སླེབ་དུས་འགྱོད "when that Devil the lord of death has come, he repents."

འགྱོད་པའི་དྲི་མ *hgyod-pahi dri-ma* regret after a gift has been made; འགྱོད་མེད *hgyod-med* अताप without regret or repentance.

འགྱོད་སྨོ་བ *hgyod-rmo-wa* to cause repentance; to make one suffer, feel, or pay for a thing: གནོང་འགྱོད *hnoñ-hgyod* repentance proceeds from consciousness of guilt (*Jä*). འགྱོད་ཚངས་བྱེད་པ *hgyod-tshañs byed-pa* to apologise: འགྱོད་ཚངས་བྱེད་པར་གནང་བ to accept an apology.

འགྱོད་ཟིན་པ *hgyod sin-pa* having repented.

འགྱོད་བཤགས *hgyod-bçags* confession and repentance.

འགྲགས་གྲགས *hgrags-gras*, or གྲགས་འགྲགས *grags-hgrags* अतिभास, very bright.

འགྲགས་པ I: *hgrags-pa* (*dag-pa*), pf. གྲགས *grags* 1. to sound forth; to utter a cry or sound, of men, animals, thunder, &c.; to shout: དེའི་རྣ་བར་དུ་འགྲགས་པར་འགྱུར་ན if it should be shouted into his ear. 2. to be famous; to be called; ཤེས་གྲགས *shes-grags* so it is called; so he was called; by this name he goes; under that name he is known.

འགྲགས་པ II: *hgrags-pa* to bind, v. སྒྲགས་པ *grags-pa*.

འགྲང་བ *hgrañ-wa* (*dang-wa*) 1. to number; to count, v. བགྲང་བ *bgrañ-wa*. 2. to satisfy with food; to satiate; འགྲངས་རྗེས *hgrañs-rjes* after having eaten one's fill; ཤ་བ་བསད་པས་མི་འགྲངས་རྗེ not yet having enough of deer killing.

འགྲངས *hgrañs* (*dang*) तृप्त fully fed; eaten to the full extent; filled up.

འགྲངས་པ *hgrañs-pa* = གྲོད་པ་འགེངས *grod-pa hgeñs* or གསུས་པ་འགེངས *gsus-pa hgeñs* bellyful, stomachful; ལྟོ་བ་འགེངས *lto-wa hgeñs* eaten to one's fill; also ངོམས་པ *ñoms-pa* eaten to satiety; with ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa* satiated; ཆོག་པ *chog-pa* contented (*Mñon.*).

འགྲད་པ *hgrad-pa* or བགྲད་པ *bgrad-pa* (*depa*) to spread; to enter.

འགྲན *hgran* (*den*), v. འགྲན་པ *hgran-pa* आहूत, हव, हे, भो, भो, शो challenged; invoked.

འགྲན་གྱི་དོ་མེད *hgran-gyi do-med* = འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད *hgran-ya med* without a rival; matchless; unequalled (applied to things).

Syn. འགྲན་གྱི་དོ་ཟླ་མེད་པ *hgran-gyi do-zla med-pa*; འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད་པ *hgran-zla med-pa* (*Mñon.*).

འགྲན་ཐུབ་པ *hgran thub-pa* = འགྲན་ནུས་པ *hgran nus-pa* or འགྲན་བཟོད་པ *hgran bzod-pa* to suffer rivalry; to stand rivalry.

འགྲན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *hgran-du hjug-pa* 1. to place in opposition; to enter into competition. 2. in a general sense, to defend one's self; to make resistance (*Rdsa.*).

+ འགྲན་དོ *hgran-do* = འགྲན་ཟླ *hgran-zla*.

འགྲན་པ *hgran-pa* (*den-pa*) प्रतिस्पर्धा, प्रतिगज, संघर्ष (1) to vie with, contend with; to strive (for victory); ཕྱུག་ཁྱད་རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས་དང་འགྲན་ཏེ *phyug-khyad rnam-thos sras-dañ hgran-te* to cope even with Vais'ravaṇa as to riches: བསྟོད་པར་འགྲན *bstod-par hgran* let us vie with one another in uttering praise; འགྲན་པས་ཚོག let us now draw a parallel between (these two).

འགྲན་ཚིག *bgran-tshig* words of contention, bickering.

འགྲན་ཟླ *bgran zla* (*dön-da*) 1. rival, competitor. 2. equal match; འགྲན་ཟླ་དང་བྲལ་བ *wa* unrivalled; matchless.

Syn. འགྲན་ཡ *bgran-ya*; འགྲན་གྱི་དོ་ཟླ *bgr.n-gyi do-zla*; འགྲན་དོ *bgran-do* rival; match.

འགྲན་སེམས *bgran-sems* 1. contention; emulation. 2. jealousy. 3. quarrelsome temper; spirit of controversy; འགྲན་སེམས་བཟློག་པ to stop; put an end to contention, rivalry.

འགྲམ *bgram* (*dam*) bank; shore; side; neighbourhood, as རྩིག་པའི་འགྲམ the foot of the wall; ཆུ་ཡི་འགྲམ *chu-yi bgram* river-side or bank; མེ་ཡི་འགྲམ *me-yi bgram* fire-side; དགོན་པའི་འགྲམ *dgon-pahi bgram* neighbourhood of a monastery; གྲོང་པའི་འགྲམ *groṅ-pahi bgram* vicinity of a village; ལམ་གྱི་འགྲམ *lam-gyi bgram* roadside: ལུང་པ་ཆུ་ཡིས་ཁེངས་ན་འགྲམ་རྡོ་སྐམ་པོ་མི་སྡུག if the river fills the valley, a stone on its bank does not remain dry (a proverb). Often used as a postp. with or without *du* or *la* annexed: གཡང་ཟའི་འགྲམ་དུ at the brink of the precipice; མཚོའི་འགྲམ་ན at the lake; close to the lake; འགྲམ་དུ is also used as adv. meaning near; close by.

འགྲམ་དཀྱུས *bgran-dkyus* = འགྲམ་པ *bgram-pa*.

འགྲམ་འཁོགས *bgsam-ḥogs* तीर्थ, तट a bathing-place; a shore.

འགྲམ་ལྕག *bgram-lchag* a slap on the face; a box on the ear.

འགྲམ་པ *bgram-pa* गण्ड, कपोल cheek (cf. ཁུར་ཚོས *khur-tshos*) ལག་པ་འགྲམ་པ་ལ་རྟེན་པ *lag-pa bgram-pa la rten-pa* to lay one's hand on the cheek; as vb. to proclaim, publish.

འགྲམ་པོ *bgram-po* जम्भक one living or residing in the neighbourhood; one possessing crushing teeth; a demon.

འགྲམ་གཞི *bgram-gshi* foundation; basis; འགྲམ་གཞི་འདིང་བ *bgram-gshi bdiṅ-wa* to lay a foundation.

འགྲམ་ཡིག *bgram-yig* edict, proclamation, publication; ལོ་རྒྱུས་གནས་ཚུལ་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་འགྲམ་པ *lo-rgyus gnas-tshul-gyi yi-ge bgram-pa* to publish accounts of biography or history, &c.

འགྲམ་རུས *bgram-rus* cheek-bone; jaw-bone.

འགྲམ་གཙོག *bgram-gçog* the hinder part of the jaw-bone (*Sch.*).

འགྲམ་སོ *bgram-so* acc. to *Jä.* cheek-tooth; molar-tooth; grinder.

འགྲམས་པ *bgrams-pa* to spread over; མེ་ཏོག་སོགས་འགྲམས་པ་པོ *me-tog sogs bgrams-pa-po* one who spreads or scatters flowers, etc.: འདི་ནི་མི་ལ་འགྲམས་པ this will be spread over the man; ས་ལ་འགྲམས་པ to spread on the ground; ཕྱོགས་ཕྱོགས་སུ་འགྲམས་པ *phyogs-phyogs-su bgrams-pa* to scatter to the different quarters; ལུས་ལ་ནད་འགྲམས་པ *lus-la nad bgrams-pa* to infect the body with disease.

འགྲམས་ཚད *bgram-tshad* over-mastering fever.

འགྲས་འགྱུས *bgras-bgyus* = གྱ་གྱུ *gya-gyu*; जिह्म serpentine, crooked, bent.

འགྲས་པ *bgras-pa* (*de-pa*) ཕན་ཚུན་མི་མཐུན་པ *phan-tshun mi-mthun-pa* 1. disagreement; difference between two parties. 2. द्विषि, द्विषद् to hate; to bear ill-will; to have spite against.

འགྲིག་འགྲིག *bgrig-bgrig* (*dig-dig*) 1. arranged properly; ཚིག་འགྲིག་འགྲིག་པ *tshig bgrig-bgrig-pa* to arrange words properly. 2. gelatine; jelly of meat (*Jä.*).

འགྲིག་པ *bgrig-pa* (cf. སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig-pa*) to suit, agree, correspond; to be right; སྟབས་འགྲིག་པ *stabs bgrig-pa* suitable occasion; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་འགྲིག་པ *rten-bbrel bgrig-pa* good or

auspicious coincidence; དུས་ཚོད་འགྲིག་པ *dus-tshod bgrig-pa* the time suits; གྲལ་འགྲིག་པ *gral bgrig-pa* to make everything ready; ཁ་འགྲིག་པ *kha bgrig-pa* unanimity in deposition; all of one expression or speech; བློ་སེམས་འགྲིག་པ *blo-sems bgrig-pa* to agree in opinion; ཁ་མཆུ་འགྲིག་པ *kha-mchu bgrig-pa* compromise in a law-suit or case (civil or in criminal).

འགྲིབ་པ *bgrib-pa* 1. ग्लानि to grow dim; to get dark (*Cs.*) (cf. སྒྲིབ་པ *sgrib-pa*). 2. अपाय loss; diminution; also to grow less; to decrease, to be diminished, to decay; མི་འགྲིབ་མི་ལུད་པ *mi-bgrib mi-lud-pa* neither to grow less nor to flow over; འཕེལ་བ *bphel-wa* is opposed to འགྲིབ་པ *bgrib-pa*; བསྐལ་པ་མར་འགྲིབ་པ *bskal-pa mar-bgrib-pa* the *kalpa* (period) diminishes.

འགྲིམ *bgrim*, v. འགྲིམ་པ *bgrim-pa* in ལག་འགྲིམ *lag-bgrim* ལག་འགྲིམ་གྱིས་བརྒྱུས་པས *lag-bgrim gyis brgyus-pas*, passing from hand to hand.

འགྲིམ་འགྲུལ *bgrim-bgrul* communication; also travellers, either merchants or pilgrims: རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་དུ་སོག་པོའི་འགྲིམ་འགྲུལ་ཆད *Bdo-rje gdan-du sog-pohi bgrim-bgrul chad* the communication of the Tartars with Dorje-dan (Gaya) was interrupted (*A. 19*).

འགྲིམ་པ *bgrim-pa* 1. sometimes for འབྲིམ་པ *bbrim-pa*. 2. pf. འགྲིམས *bgrims* to march about, perambulate; to rove or stroll about; walk round; རྒྱལ་ཁམས་འགྲིམ་པ *rgyal-khams bgrim-pa* to rove over the countries; རི་ཁྲོད་འགྲིམ་པ *ri-khrod bgrim pa* to wander on a mountain range; ཆུ་དང་ལུང་ལ་ཡང་འགྲིམ་ནས་འགྲོ་བ *chu-dan lun-la yan bgrim nas bgro-wa* to go about crossing rivers and valleys, &c.

འགྲིམ་མོད *bgrim-mod* doing or accomplishing any work: ལ་ལ་ནི་ལས་ཀྱི་དབང་གིས་མངལ་སྒོ་གཞན་ཡང་འགྲིམ་མོད་ཀྱིས་མཐར་བདེ *la-la ni las-kyi dwan-gis mnal-sgo gshan-yan bgrim-mod-kis mthar bde* some in consequence of *las* (*i.e. karma*) entered the womb, others having accomplished good deeds, were happy enough to escape (here མཐར་=ཐར) (*Bbrom.* ཁ, *24*).

འགྲིམས *bgrims* (*dim*) or འགྲིམས་པ *bgrims-pa* अपकर्ष, अवम inferiority; inequality or also less in quantity or quality; རིག་པ་འགྲིམས་པ *rig-pa bgrims-pa* failing in intellect; growing foolish.

འགྲིལ་བ *bgril-wa* (*dil-wa*), pf. གྲིལ *gril* (cf. སྒྲིལ་བ *sgril-wa*) 1. to be twisted or wrapped round, for འཁྲིལ *bkhril* (*Sch.*), to be collected, concentrated; to flock or crowd together; ཀུན་འགྲིལ་ནས *kun bgril-nas* all in a heap; all together. 2. to be turned, rounded, made circular or cylindrical, *e.g.*, a stick (*Jä.*). 3. to fall, drop down.

འགྲིས *bgris* (*di*), v. འདྲིས *bdris*; འགྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་སྙིང་གཏམ་མི་བཤད་ཅིང *bgris-ma thag-tu snin-gtam mi-bçad-cin* immediatly after acquaintance not expressing one's heart's words, (*i.e.*, revealing one's secret) (*Jig.*).

འགྲུ་བ *bgru-wa*, (*du-wa*) pf. གྲུས *grus* 1. to bestow pains upon a thing; སློབ་པ་བགྲུ་བ to take pains in studying. 2 n. of a tribe in Tibet: དབྲང་འགྲུ་ལྡོམ་གསུམ་ལྔ་དང་བཞི *dbrab-bgru ldom-gsum lga-dan bshi* (*Jig.*).

འགྲུབ་པ *bgrub-pa* (*dub-pa*) pf. གྲུབ *grub* (*Situ. 69*) to be accomplished without any perceptible agent; to be made ready; to be finished; འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར་རོ *bgrub-par bgyur-ro* will be finished: འགྲུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *bgrub-par gyur-cig* let it be finished or performed; འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར or འགྲུབ་པོང will be finished, performed; འགྲུབ་པ་མི་སྲིད *bgrub-pa mi-srid* it cannot be accomplished or done; མ་གྲུབ་པས *ma-*

grub-par before accomplished or performed: མ་འགྲུབ་པ་རྣམས་འགྲུབ་པར་འགྱུར་རོ let those deeds not yet effected be accomplished. ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyis grub-pa* spontaneously grown or produced, *i.e.*, in a supernatural way: འགྲུབ་པར་ཤོག *ḥgrub-par çog* तथास्तु may it be accomplished.

འགྲུབ་སྦྱོར I: *ḥgrub-sbyor* or འགྲུབ་པ་དང་སྦྱོར་བ *ḥgrub-pa daṅ sbyor-wa* anything accomplished and perfected (as a reward).

འགྲུབ་སྦྱོར II: is an expression occurring in almanacks, relative to the proving true of certain astrological prognostics of good luck; similar to, but not identical with, རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-ḥbrel.*

འགྲུམ་པ *ḥgrum-pa* (*dum-pa*), pf. གྲུམ *grum* (cf. གྲུམ་པ *grum-pa*), to pinch or nip off (the point of a thing); to cut off; to prime, lop, clip the wings (*Jä.*).

འགྲུལ་པ *ḥgrul-pa* (*dul-pa*) = ལམ་གྱི་མགྲོན་པོ *lam-gyi mgron-po* a traveller, passenger; also a pilgrim: བོད་ལ་ད་ལོ་སོག་པོ་འགྲུལ་པ་མང་པོ་སླེབས་བྱུང་, སྒྱེད་མང་ཇ་ཡག་པོ་བྱུང་ *Bod-la da-lo sog-po ḥgrul-pa maṅ-po slebs-byuṅ, ḥgyed maṅ-ja yag-po byuṅ* this year many Mongol pilgrims have come to Tibet; there were liberal alms-doles, and tea for many.

འགྲུལ་བ *ḥgrul-wa* 1. to walk; to pass; to travel; འགྲུལ་བར་བྱེད་པ *ḥgrul-war byed-pa* to cause to go; to send off, despatch, a messenger; འགྲུལ་བ་པོ *ḥgrul-wa po* a walker, post, traveller, pedestrian; sbst. འགྲུལ *ḥgrul* passage; the possibility of passing: གཉའ་ནང་གི་འགྲུལ་ཆད་པས *Gñaḥ-naṅ-gi ḥgrul chad-pas* the passage from Nyanang being stopped (by snow). 2. fig. to walk; to live, act, or behave. 3. to pass as good; to be current (of coins).

འགྲུལ་ཤུད *ḥgrul-shud* passage, communication.

† འགྲུས་འགོག *ḥgrus-ḥgog* = བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson ḥgrus* assiduity, industry.

འགྲུས་པ *ḥgrus-pa* (*dui-pa*) 1. pf. འགྲུ་བ *ḥgru-wa*. 2. sbst. zeal, enthusiasm, diligence, endeavour; more frequently བརྩོན་འགྲུས *brtson-ḥgrus* (*Jä.*)

འགྲེ་བ *ḥgre-wa* (*de-wa*) (རིགས་ལྟ་བུ *rigs lta-bu*) पेयाल to roll one's self; ས་ལ་འགྲེ་བ *sa-la ḥgre-wa* to roll on the ground; འགྲེ་ལྡོག *ḥgre-ldog* or འགྲེ་ལོག་བྱེད་པ *ḥgre-log byed-pa* to roll on the ground from pain or despair, &c; also of horses, &c.

འགྲེ་ལྡོག་ལྡོག་པ *ḥgre ldog-ldog-pa* to roll on the ground from pain, etc.; to wallow: རྟ་སོགས་ཕར་ཚུར་འགྲེ་ལོག་རྒྱབ་པ *rta-sogs phar-tshur ḥgre-log rgyab-pa* the horses, etc., roll hither and thither, སྡུག་བསྔལ་མི་བཟོད་པས་འགྲེ་ལྡོག་ལྡོག་བྱེད་ཀྱིན་འདུག *sdug-bsṅal mi-bzod-pas ḥgre ldog-ldog byed-kyin ḥdug* unable to bear pain they were rolling (on the ground) (*Khrid.* 39).

འགྲེང་བ *ḥgreṅ-wa* (*deṅ-wa*) (cf. སྒྲེང་བ *sgreṅ-wa*) ओथित, उत्थित to stand: དོང་གི་ཁར་འགྲེང་ནས standing at the mouth of the pit; དངངས་པ་ལྟར་འགྲེང་བར་འགྱུར *dṅaṅs-pa ltar ḥgreṅ-war ḥgyur* they started up as if afrighted. མི་འགྲེང་གསུམ *mi-ḥgreṅ gsum* three lengths of a man (*Jä.*).

འགྲེང་བུ *ḥgreṅ-bu* (*deṅ-bu*), also འགྲེང་པོ *ḥgreṅ-po*, sign of the vowel ེ "*e*."

འགྲེམ་པ *ḥgrem-pa*, pf. བཀྲམ *bkram*, fut. དགྲམ *dgram*, imp. ཁྲོམས *khroms* 1. to spread (as of grain, for drying), or འགྲེམས་པ *ḥgrems-pa* (*dem-pa*) (ཆུ་ལྟ་བུ *chu lta-bu*) चपविरच to sprinkle (water). 2. to put or lay down in order, *e.g.*, beams, &c.; to spread out; to display; to scatter; to draw (a curtain).

* འགྲེལ་ཆུང་དོན་གསལ་གྲགས་པ *ḥgrel-chuṅ don-gsal grags-pa* n. pr. (*Schr.: Tā.* 2, 200).

འགྲེལ་པ *hgrel-pa* 1.=འཚོལ་བ *htshol-pa* वृत्ति, कारिका to beg, supplicate. 2. to put in, arrange; ཚིག་དོན་འགྲེལ་བ *tshig-don hgrel-pa* the arranging or paraphrasing the meanings of words. 3. to explain, comment upon.

* འགྲེལ་བཅད *hgrel-bcad* कारिका (*Schr.*)

འགྲེས་པ *hgres-pa ex*-officer; late officer.

*འགྲོ་གླིང་ *Hgro-gliṅ* द्रमिड n. pr. (*Schr.*; *Ta. 2, 222*), n. of a country (prob. Tamil); of a lexicographer [prob. द्राविड़].

འགྲོ་སྒོ *hgro-sgo* = འགྲོ་སོང་བ *hgro-soṅ-wa* expenditure, cost; anything expended.

འགྲོ་ལྡིང་ I: *Hgro-ldiṅ* n. of a country in the south of India, *i.e*, Dravira.

འགྲོ་ལྡིང་ II: द्रमिड (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 27*).

འགྲོ་བ *hgro-wa*, pf. སོང་ *soṅ*, imp. སོང་ *soṅ*, but negative form of imp. མ་འགྲོ *ma-hgro* 1. to go, in all its significations, *i.e.*, to go away, proceed to, walk, &c. 2. sbst. a living creature; that which moves; འགྲོ་བ རིགས་དྲུག the six classes of living things. 3. to live; be living; move; exist; to be.

Syn. རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa*; འདོང་བ *hdoṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འགྲོ་བ་པོ *hgro-wa po*=འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed* one who goes; goer; walker; traveller; passenger; pres. འགྲོ་བཞིན་འདུག *hgro-bshin hdug*= འགྲོ་གིན་འདུག *hgro-gin hdug* proceeding; going; fut. འགྲོ་བར་འགྱུར *hgro-war hgyur*.

འགྲོ་བ་རིགས་དྲུག *hgro-wa rigs-drug* the six kinds of moving beings:—(1) ལྷ *lha* देव the gods; (2) ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma yin* असुर the demons; (3) མི *mi* मनुष्य humanity; (4) དུད་འགྲོ *dud-hgro* तिर्यक् beasts, etc.; (5) ཡི་དྭགས *yi-dbags* प्रेत the ghosts; (6) དམྱལ་བ *dmyal-wa* नारक hell-beings.

འགྲོ་བའི་མགོན་པོ *hgro-wahi mgon-po* जगन्नाथ an epithet of Avalokiteçvara; སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས *Spyan-ras gzigs* a name of Buddha, of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

འགྲོ་མྱོང་ས *hgro-myoṅs* = འགྲོ་སྔོང་ *hgro-ṅoṅ* previously visited.

འགྲོ་ལས་ཆེ *hgro-las che*=འགྲོ་ཤས་ཆེ *hgro-ças che* or འགྲོ་ཉེན་ཆེ *hgro-ñen che*, adv. very probably; in all probability; also ལས་ཆེ alone is used: གསོ་བ་རིག་པ་འདི་བོད་ན་སྨན་མེད་པས་ནུབ་ནས་འགྲོ་ལས་ཆེ *gso-wa rig-pa hdi bod-na sman med-pas nub-nas hgro-las che* the science of healing, there being no medicine in Tibet, may in all probability disappear (*A. 35*).

འགྲོགས་པ *hgrogs-pa* to associate with; to keep company; to be in the company of; to accompany: དམ་པ་དགའ་དང་འགྲོགས་པར་བརྩོན *dma-pa dga-daṅ hgrogs-par, bcun* try to associate with the holy ones.

འགྲོགས་པ་པོ *hgrogs-pa-po* or འགྲོགས་པར་བྱེད *hgrogs-par byed* associate; one who accompanies, goes together.

Syn. རྗེས་ཆགས *rjes-chags*; ཡོངས་སྦྱོར *yoṅs-sbyor*; ཡང་དག་འགྲོགས *yaṅ-dag hgrogs* (*Mṅon.*).

འགྲོ་ལུགས *hgro-lugs* (custom) manner.

འགྲོན་བུ *hgron-bu* ཆོ་ལོའི་ས་བོན *cho-lohi sa-bon* cowries; dice (*Mṅon.*).

*འགྲོ་མ *hgro-ma* गामना (*Schr.; Kālac. T. 119*).

* འགྲོ་བཟང་མ *hgro bzaṅ-ma* (*Schr.; 92 A.*).

འགྲོ་བྱེད *hgro-byed*=གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po* an elephant (*Mṅon.*).

འགྲོལ་བ I: *hgrol-wa*, pf. བཀྲོལ *bkrol*, fut. དགྲོལ *dgrol*, to unravel; to make loose; to set free; to unfasten; དོན་དུ་མདུད་པ་འགྲོལ་བ *don-du mdud-pa hgrol-wa* to cut the knot; འགྲོལ་བ་པོ *hgrol-wa po* or འགྲོལ་བྱེད *hgrol-byed* one who unravels, loosens; འགྲོལ་གྱིན་འདུག *hgrol-gyin hdug* is being set free; འགྲོལ་བར་འགྱུར *hgrol-war hgyur* will be set free.

འགྲོལ་བ II: to escape, be liberated, be released from. The pf. here is གྲོལ *grol.* Generally used in the distinctive Buddhist sense of escape from the necessity of living, re-birth, etc.

འགྲོས *ḥgros* མི་རྟ་སོགས་ཀྱི་འགྲོ་ལུགས *mi-ṛta sogs-kyi ḥgro-lugs* gait; manner of walking of men, horses, etc.: ཉི་ཟླ་གཟའ་སྐར་ལ *ñi-gzlaḥ ṣkar la*:—རང་འགྲོས་རླུང་འགྲོས་གཉིས་རེ་ཡོད *raṅ-ḥgros ṛluṅ-ḥgros gñis re-yod* those that are self-moving, such as sun, moon and planets, etc., and those that are moved; ངང་པ་ནེ་ཙོའི་འགྲོས་ལྟར་ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར those whose manner of walking is like the goose or the parrot are respected by all; གླང་ཆེན་སེང་གེ་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འགྲོས་ལྡན་མིས, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་མང་པོའི་བདག་པོ་བྱེད་པར་འདོད *glaṅ-chen seṅ-ge khyu-mchog ḥgros-ldan mis, loṅs-ṣpyod maṅ-poḥi ḥdag-po byed-par ḥdod* those that walk in the manner of elephant, lion or bull become rich and wish to be master of many people; ཁྱི་ཕག་བོང་འགྲོས་ཅན་དག་ཀུན་སྡུག་བསྔལ་འཚོ whosoever walks in the manner of dog, pig and donkey gains unhappiness (*Mi.*).

རྒ་བ *ṛga-wa*, pf. རྒས *ṛgas* जरा 1. to be old, aged; also sbst. old age. 2. to go down; to set (of the sun, etc.) (*Jä.*).

རྒ་བང་ཀྲད་ཀྱི *ṛga-waṅ krad-kyi* bat, flitter-mouse (*Jä.*).

* རྒ་ལོ *ṛga-lo* (*Schr.; Tä 2, 252*).

རྒ་ཤི *ṛga-çi* जरामरण old age and death; རྒ་ཤིས་གཟིར་བ *ṛga-çis gzir-wa* to suffer under the infirmities of old age.

རྒང *ṛgaṅ* also འབང་གཟེར་མ *ḥgaṅ-gzer-ma* hedge-hog, the second term designating two species: *Erinaceus auritus* and *Erinaceus amurensis*, the latter found in Kökönur district.

རྒད་པ *ṛgad-pa*=resp. རྒན་པ *ṛgan-pa* old; aged.

རྒད་པོ *ṛgad-po*=རྒས་པ *ṛgas-pa* also=འགྲེས་པོ *ḥgres-po* an old man; a man gray with age.

Syn. ལང་ཚོ་ཡོལ *laṅ-tsho yol*; ན་ཚོད་ཡོལ *na-tshod yol*; ལོ་མང་ཁུར་ལྡན *lo-maṅ khur-ldan*; དྲང་པོ་ཉམས *dwoṅ-po ñams*; འཁོགས་པ *ḥkhogs-pa*; མགོ་སྐྱེས་དཀར་བ *mgo-ṣkyes dkar-wa*; བཞི་པའི་གནས་སྐབས *bshi-paḥi gnas-ṣkabs*; སྐུ་ན་སྨིན་པ *ṣku-na ṣmin-pa*; དགུང་ལོ་མཐོན་པོ *dguṅ-lo mthon-po*; རྒན་པ *ṛgan-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒད་མོ *ṛgad-mo* an old woman.

རྒན་རྒོན *ṛgan-ṛgon* (རྒད་པོ་རྒད་མོ *ṛgad-po ṛgad-po*) old man and old woman.

རྒན་པ *ṛgan-pa* वृद्ध, स्थविर an elder; senior. In Tibetan astrology a person aged between 60 and 72 is called རྒན་པ.

རྒན་པོ *ṛgan-po* वृद्ध, वृद्ध, जीर्ण 1. an old man; elder. 2. the headman of a village.

རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག *ṛgan-poḥi thig*, གོ་བ *go-wa* vulture; also met. for rainbow (*Mṅon.*).

རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག་ལེ *ṛgan-poḥi thig-le* वृद्ध-पुत्र met. an old man's son.

རྒན་པོའི་ལས *ṛgan-poḥi las* the work of an elderly man.

རྒན་མོ *ṛgan-mo* जरठिका, जीर्णा, वृद्धा an old woman; one infirm and worn out.

རྒན་ཤུགས *ṛgan-shugs* जरसा those that are grown old; elderly people.

རྒན་རབས *ṛgan-rabs* वृद्ध the venerable, aged.

རྒན་རིམས *ṛgan-rims* वृद्धाग्र of the older class.

རྒན་ལ་ཉན་པ *ṛgan-la ñan-pa* वृद्धवचः to listen to the advice of the old.

རྒན་སོང *ṛgan-soṅ* जराजीर्ण has become old.

རྒལ *rgal* तरण, उत्तरण;=རབ *rab* a ford; ཆུ་རྒལ *chu-rgal* the ford in a river: རྒལ་དཀའ་བ *rgal dkah-wa* difficult to ford or to cross.

རྒལ་བ *rgal-pa* or རྒལ་བ *rgal-wa* pf. and fut. བརྒལ *brgal*, imp. རྒོལ *rgol*, to ford (a river); to travel through; to pass over; to surmount a pass: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལ་གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཀྱི་རྒལ་ཏེ *rgya-mtsho la gru-gziṅs-kyi rgal-te* after having crossed the sea in a ship; ལ་བརྒལ་བའི་བྱང་ངོས *la brgal-wahi byaṅ ṅos* the north side (face) of the mountain-pass that has been crossed.

རྒལ་ཚིགས *rgal-tshigs* पृष्ठवंश, कटि the joints of the back; hip-joint; according to *Sch.* རྒལ་ཚིགས *rgal-tshigs*=སྒལ་ཚིགས *sgal-tshigs* the spine.

རྒལ་ཅིག *rgal-cig* a lizard; བླ་མ་རྒལ་ཅིག *bla-ma rgal-cig* the chameleon.

རྒས *rgas*=རྒ་བ *rga-wa* old, ripe.

རྒས་ཀ *rgas-ka* old age.

རྒས་པ *rgas-pa*=རྒད་པོ *rgad-po* जरायण, जीर्ण aged, old; exhausted; infirm; sbst. an old man.

རྒས་པ་བཅོ་བ *rgas-pa, bco-wa* an elixir (which has the property of giving the appearance of youth in old age); བཅུད་ལེན་གྱི་སྐོར *bcud-lengyi skor* (*Mṅg. 90*).

རྒས་བྱེད *rgas-byed* जरावित्व that makes one look old and haggard.

རྒས་བྱེད་མ *rgas byed-ma* जराविकी a woman whose company makes a youth look old.

རྒས་མེད *rgas-med* निर्जर that never grows old, a name of the celestial beings.

རྒུ *rgu*=དགུ *dgu* many; དགུ་ཐུབ *dgu-thub* one able to overcome many.

རྒུ་དྲུས *rgu-drus* a mixture of many ingredients healing sores, joining veins and removing pains in the intestines, as in རྒུ་དྲུས་རྨ་འགྲུབ་རྩ་མཐུད་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་འཇོམས *rgu-drus rma-bdrub rtsa-mthud rgyu-gzer hjoms* (*Med.*)

རྒུད་པ *rgud-pa* व्यसन, विपत्ति, विधुर, आपद्: 1. disadvantage; trouble. 2. to decline, to sink, grow frail: རྒས་པ་དང་ན་བ་དང་མྱ་ངན་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་ལུས་སེམས་རྒུད་པ *rgas-pa daṅ na-wa daṅ mya-ṅan daṅ sdug-bsṅal gyis lus-sems rgud-pa* (his) body and mind become deteriorated from misery, sorrow, disease and age; དར་རྒུད *dar-rgud* rise and decline.

རྒུད་པོ *rgud-po*, v. རྒུད་པོ *gud-po*.

རྒུད་མུན *rgud-mun*=དབུལ་ཕོངས་ཀྱི་མུན་པ *dbul-phoṅs-kyi mun-pa* a destitute person; destitute.

རྒུན *rgun*=རྒུན་འབྲུམ *rgun-hbrum* द्राक्षा grapes; རྒུན་དཀར *rgun-dkar* the white species of grape: རྒུན་འབྲུམ་གློ་ནད་སེལ་ཞིང་ཚད་པ་སྦྱོང *rgun-hbrum glo-nad sel-shiṅ tshad-pa sbyoṅ* the grape removes diseases of the lungs and cures fever.

རྒུན་སྐྱེམས *rgun-skyems* wine or drink made from grapes.

རྒུན་རྒོད *rgun-rgod* wild grapes; according to *Jä.* raisins in *W.*

རྒུར་པོ *rgur-po* or སྒུར་པོ *sgur-po* कुब्ज hunchback; one bent by age, v. དགུར *dgur*.

རྒུར་རེ *rgur-re* རྒུར་རྒུར་བྱས་ནས་སྡད་པ *rgur-rgur byas-nas sdad-pa* sit downcast, bending the head downwards.

རྒོ *rgo*, sometimes for སྒོ *sgo*.

རྒོ་བ *rgo-wa*=དགོ་བ *dgo-wa* a species of antelope Procapra picticaudata v. *Jä.*

རྒོངས་མོ *rgoṅs-mo*=དགོང་མོ *dgoṅ-mo* in older writings the evening.

རྒོད *rgod* 1. adj. wild; བྱ་རྒོད a vulture; a bird of prey; ར་རྒོད wild goat; ཕག་རྒོད wild boar; གཡག་རྒོད=འབྲོང་ a wild yak. 2. མི་རྒོད་ཕྲུ

mi-rgod lta-bu like a wild man; a savage; a robber; a ruffian; *mi-rgod byed-pa* to rob (usually named together with murdering and lying).

rgod skam-ma a barren mare.

rgod-pa 1. to laugh. 2.= *gyeṅ-wa* to grow weak, languid, or indolent.

rgod bag-can, described as *yon-tan med-ciṅ sems dwaṅ mtho-wa* 1. a vain person pretending to be great and powerful, but devoid of wisdom. 2.= *sems rnam-par mi-shi-wa* the disturbed state of the mind (*K. d.* 355). 3. weak; languid (*Jä.*).

rgod-byed laughing; laughter.

rgod-ma a mare.

rgod-ma skyes 1. a name of the physician of the gods. 2. born of the mare. One of the wives of the God of the Sun who, unable to bear the glare of his rays, ran away in the guise of a mare to the northern continent, Uttara Kuru. The sun followed there, and caused her to give birth to the celestial twins called As'vinī kumāra.

rgod-mahi tshogs a herd of mares.

rgod-yas a numerical figure.

rgol, v. *rgol-wa.*

rgol-phyi rgol a posture of witchcraft against evil spirits: *rgol phyi-rgol gyi-gdan bcams* (*A.* 33) prepared the seat for a defiant attitude to suppress evil spirits.

rgol-wa= *tsod-pa*, pf. and fut. *brgol*, to dispute, combat, fight, make controversy; to hold discussion, verbal disputation; to fight by means of troops and powers; *rgol-wahi, shu-don* a challenge; a speech provoking a quarrel; a quarrel or contest begun by the counter party (*Sch.*); an adversary, opponent; *sña-rgol* the plaintiff in a law suit, but generally signifies an aggressor, assailant; *phyi-rgol* defendant; *phyir-rgol-wahi gnod-pa* is an external danger against which every one tries to protect himself and chiefly by charms and witchcraft; *sña-rgol* and *phyi-rgol* are also said to signify such students as hold religious controversies with one another. *sña-rgol* is the party putting the questions; *phyi-rgol* is the party answering the questions.

rgol-tshig threatening words.

Syn. *sgyo-tshig*; *hdigs-tshig* (*Mṅon*).

རྒྱ I: *rgya* seal, stamp, token, mark, sign; *rgya-hdebs-pa* to seal; to stamp: *rgya gcog-pa* to break or open a seal; *ri-rgya luṅ-rgya hchug-pa* to seal up hills and valleys, *i.e.*, to protect the living beings inhabiting them from being harmed by huntsmen or fishermen; an annual religious performance of the Dalai Lama, consisting in a variety of spells and incantations for the safety of animals.

Syn. *thebu-tse*; *phyag-dam*; *dam-phrug* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱ II: animal of the deer class, in appearance like the *Nilgai*, possibly the saiga-antelope.

· རྒྱ III: जाल, पाश a net, a trap; ཉ་རྒྱ *ña-rgya* a fishing net; བྱ་རྒྱ *bya-rgya* a fowling net; རི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *ri-dwags kyi rgya* a net or trap to catch birds or wild animals.

རྒྱ IV: 1. extent; size: རྒྱའི་ཚད་ནི་ཅི་ཙམ *rgyaḥi tshad-nichi-tsam* how much was its extent? རྒྱ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ *rgya dpag-tu med-pa* immeasurable in extent. 2. भारत a name for India but sometimes for China, which are both vast countries; also fullness, complete state, or perfection. རྒྱ་རིམ་པ་བདུན་རྒྱས་བཏབ་པ *rgya rim-pa bdun-rgyas btab-pa* there are seven kinds of mark used in dividing a volume; they are the following:—(1) ཚིག་འབྲུ་མི་འཁྲུགས་ཚིག་གི་རྒྱ *tshig-ḥbru mi-ḥkhrugs tshig-gi rgya* the sign or mark for distinguishing one verse from another, so that the verses may not be confused; (2) ཚིག་རྐང་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ཤད་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *tshig-rkaṅ mi-ḥkhrugs-pa çad-kyi rgya* the marks or stops used at the end of a sentence or the line of a verse; (3) ཚིག་དོན་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་ལེའུའི་རྒྱ *tshig-don mi-ḥkhrugs-pa leḥuḥi rgya* to mark the chapters: (4) ཤོ་ལོ་ཀ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་བམ་པོའི་རྒྱ *ço-lo-ka mi-ḥkhrugs-pa bam-poḥi rgya* the marks so that the lines may not be carried from one chapter to another; (5) བམ་པོ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་བམ་པོའི་གྲངས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ *bam-po mi-ḥkhrugs-pa bam-poḥi graṅs-kyi rgya* marks to shew the number of parts in each volume; (6) མཐའ་མི་འཆལ་བའི་ཐིག་གི་རྒྱ *mthaḥ mi-ḥchal-wa gné thig-gi rgya* the marks to shew the end of book, part or chapter; (7) གླེགས་བམ་མི་འཁྲུགས་པ་གདོང་ཡིག་གམ་སྤྱན་ཁྱེར་གྱི་རྒྱ *glegs-bam mi-ḥkhrugs pa gdoṅ-yig gam spyan-khyer-gyi rgya* the serial number used in marking the volumes of a collection.

· རྒྱ་གྲམ *rgya-gram* (*gya-tam*) a cross; the *Svastika* sign; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱ་གྲམ *rdo-rje rgya-gram* a cross made of two *Vajra*, one placed upon another crosswise.

རྒྱ་སྐད *rgya-skad* Indian or Chinese language.

རྒྱ་སྐས *rgya-skas* a staircase, cf. སྐས་ཀ *skas-ka*.

རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས *rgya-skyegs* लाक्षा, जतु lac; a kind of resin; རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *rgya-skyegs kyi rnam-ḥgyur* जतुः a sort of lac of the colour of *Mañjiṣṭhā*.

རྒྱ་སྐྱེགས་ཤིང *rgya-skyeg çiṅ* मजक, पीलु, साहर a kind of tree the twigs of which are used to clean the teeth.

རྒྱ་བསྐུམ་པ *rgya bskum-pa* to contract; to diminish in extent.

རྒྱ་དཀར *rgya-dkar* large orb; disk: ཉི་ཟླའི་རྒྱ་དཀར་ཤར *ñi-zlaḥi rgya-dkar çar* the bright orbs of the sun and the moon appear (*Jä.*).

རྒྱ་བསྐྱེད་པ *rgya bskyed-pa* to widen, enlarge, extend, augment.

རྒྱ་ཁམས་པ *rgya khams-pa* the Khampa tribes residing on the confines of China and Tibet.

རྒྱ་ཁྱི *rgya-khyi* a Chinese lap-dog.

རྒྱ་ཁྱོན *rgya-khyon* or རྒྱ་འམ་ཁྱོན *rgya ḥam khyon*, v. རྒྱ *rgya*.

རྒྱ་གར *Rgya-gar* said to stand for *Rgya-dkar*, because *dkar* becomes གར *gar* when joined to the word རྒྱ *rgya* भारत; Tibetan n. for India, the extensive country where the people dress in white. The different names for India are—(1) འཕགས་ཡུལ *Ḥphags-yul* आर्यदेश Ārya des'a; (2) འཕགས་འཁྲུངས *Ḥphags-ḥkhruṅs* birth (place) of the Holy ones; (3) བསོད་ནམས་ས་གཞི पुण्यभूमि *Bsod-nams sa-gshi* *Puṇya-bhū-mi* for Magadha; (4) སའི་སྙིང་པོ *Saḥi sñiṅ-po* भूगर्भ.

*རྒྱ་གར་སྔགས་པ *Rgya-gar sṅags-pa* (*Schr.; Ta. 2, 249*)

རྒྱ་གྲམ *rgya-gram*, v. རྒྱ་བྲམ *rgya-bram.*

རྒྱ་གྲོལ *rgya-grol* मुक्त set free, liberated.

རྒྱ་རྒྱབ་པ *rgya rgyab-pa* or རྒྱ་བཀབ་པ *rgya-bkab-pa* to lay a net or trap.

རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་ར *rgya-rgyu-ra*, met. for གྲོག་མ *grog-ma* the ant (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱ་སྒོ *rgya-sgo* द्वार a gate; a principal door or entrance.

རྒྱ་སྒྱུར *rgya-sgyur* met. an ant (*Mṅon.*).

+ རྒྱ་ཅང་ *rgya-caṅ* སྐེ་རགས་ཤུབ་ཅན་དུ་བཀབ་པ *ske-rags shub-can du bkab-pa* narrow, long money-bag made of net and securely joined to the sash.

རྒྱ་ཅོག *rgya-cog* Chinese table.

རྒྱ་ཆད *rgya-chad* partiality; invidious distinction.

རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *rgya che-wa* or གཐུལ་ཆེ་བ *gthul che-wa* great, large, copious, diffused; སྟོན་པ་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *ston-pa rgya che-wa* a great master or teacher.

རྒྱ་ཆེར་རོལ་པ *Rgya-cher rol-pa* Tibetan edition of the Lalitavistara.

རྒྱ་ཆེ་ལམ *rgya-che lam* राजपथ = རྒྱ་ལམ *rgya-lam* main road.

རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *rgya-chen-po* = རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ *rgya che-wa* विपुल large, copious, wide; ས་ཆ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sa-cha rgya-chen-po* an extensive country or large place; སེམས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sems rgya-chen-po* a generous broad heart; ཆོས་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *chos rgya-chen-po* a voluminous religious work; religious observances on a large scale.

རྒྱ་ཆེར་བཤགས་པ *rgya-cher bśags-pa* विस्तरे वर्णना copious or abundant description.

རྒྱ་ཇོག *rgya-jog* or རྒྱ་འཇོག *rgya-ḥjoga* a long table; a bench.

རྒྱ་རྟགས *rgya-rtags* 1. मुद्रा mark, sign, signature, stamp. 2. (གྲངས *gráṅs*) n. of a numeral.

རྒྱ་ཏམ *rgya-tam* the Indian rupee.

རྒྱ་ཐེལ *rgya-thel* a kind of seal or stamp.

རྒྱ་མཐོང *rgya-mthoṅ* lit. wide view; a platform or open pavilion on the top of a house.

རྒྱ་མདའ *Rgya-mdaḥ* n. of a district in upper Kong-po (*Yig. k. 25*).

རྒྱ་འདྲེ *rgya-ḥdre* or རྒྱམ་འདྲེ *rgyam-ḥdre* a quarrel.

རྒྱ་ནག *Rgya-nag* महाचीन China, *i.e.*, the great and extensive country where people dress in black.

རྒྱ་རྣམས *Rgya-rnams* or རྒྱ་མི་རྣམས *Rgya-mi-rnams* the Chinese people.

རྒྱ་སྣ་རུ *rgya-sna ru* in mystic language copulation (ཀ་ཚིག་དོན་ལ་འཁྲིག་པ *gab-tshig don-la ḥkhrig-pa*).

རྒྱ་སྤོས *rgya-spos* धूप the Chinese incense stick or *Joss-stick.*

རྒྱ་ཕུགས *rgya-phugs* वितान a full covering.

རྒྱ་བ *rgya-wa* = ཕན་པ *phan-pa*, བསམ་པ་འབད་པ *bsam-pa, ḥbad-pa* to be useful and of service; to exert one's self: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལ་རྒྱ་བ་ཡིན་པས *sańs-rgyas-kyi bstan-pa la rgya-wa yin-pas* (*A. 133*) he was of great service to the religion of Buddha.

རྒྱ་བོ *rgya-wo* the beard; colloq. "gyau."

རྒྱ་བོད *rgya-bod* or རྒྱ་ནག་དང་བོད *Rgya-nag-daṅ Bod* China and Tibet. प्रतिभोट; also Ulterior or Chinese Tibet.

རྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *rgya-byin gshu* इन्द्रधनुः rainbow.

རྒྱ་མ *rgya-ma* a steel-yard. In Amdo the term རྒྱ་རྨ *rgya-rma* signifies secondary syphilis.

རྒྱ་མེན་མེ་ཏོག *rgya-men me-tog* a flower used as medicine: རྒྱ་མེན་མེ་ཏོག་ཁྲག་ནད་དང་ཕྲག་པའི་ཟུག་པ་ལ་ཕན, the flower *Gyamen metog* is useful in diseased blood and in pains in the shoulders.

རྒྱ་མོ *rgya-mo* a net; also a Chinese woman.

རྒྱ་སྨུག *rgya-smug* of the colour of the liver; purple. Acc. to *Jä.* violet colour.

རྒྱ་རྩངས *rgya-rtsaṅs* a kind of lizard (*Sman 322*).

རྒྱ་རྩི *rgya-rtsi* (ས་རྩི *sa-rtsi*) a Chinese varnish: རྒྱ་རྩིས་རྨ་ཀུ་འབྲས་སྐྲན་རྔོ་ལ་ཕན *rgya-rtsis rma-ku hbras-skron rño-lx phan* Chinese varnish cures sores, wounds, skin-irruption, itch, etc.

རྒྱ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་སེང་གེ *Rgya-brtson hgrus Seṅ-ge* n. of the learned Tibetan *Lo-tsā-wa* who twice visited Vikramas'ila in Magadha with a view to take Atis'a to Tibet.

རྒྱ་ཚྭ *rgya-tshwa*=ཤིན་ཏུ་ལན་ཚྭ་བ *çin-tu lan-tshwa-wa* sal-amoniac.

Syn. ཀ་པོ་ཏ *ka-po-ta*; ལྕེ་འབིགས *lche-hbigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱ་ཚོས *rgya-tshos* vermilion.

རྒྱ་མཚོ *rgya-mtsho* समुद्र, सागर, अर्णव 1. the ocean; the sea. 2. dropsy. 3. it also signifies the number four: མཁས་པ་ལེགས་བཤད་ཀྱིས་མི་ངོམས, རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆུ་ཡིས་ངོམས་པ་མེད *mkhas-pa legs-bçad kyis mi-ṅoms, rgya-mtsho chu-yis ṅoms-pa med* no amount of elegant sayings or writings is adequate for the learned; no quantity of water is sufficient for the ocean. རྒྱ་མཚོ is a common personal name in Tibet.

Syn. ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter*; ཆུ་དག *chu-dag*; ཆུའི་ཕུང་པོ *chuhi phuṅ-po*; རིན་ཆེན་འབྱུང་གནས *rin-chen hbyuṅ-gnas*; ཟླ་བས་འཕེལ *zla-was hphel*; ཟླ་བའི་གྲོགས *zla-wahi grogs*; ཕ་རོལ་མི་མཐོན *pha-rol mi-mthon*; རྒྱལ་དཀའ་བ *rgal-dkah-wa*; ཆུ་སྲིན་འབྱུང་གནས *chu-srin hbyuṅ-gnas*; ཆུ་སྲིན་བདག *chu-srin bdag*; ཆུའི་སྲིན་པོའི་གྲོང་ཆེ *chuhi srin-pohi groṅ-che*; སིན་དྷུའི་བདག་པོ *sin-dhuhi bdag-po*; གངྒཱ་འཛིན *gaṅ gha-hdsin*; རི་ཡི་འོད་ཅན *ri-yi hod-can*; རོ་ལྡན་མ *ro ldan-ma*; ས་མཆོད་མ *sa-mchod ma*; དུག་ཅན་གནས *dug-can gnas*; ངལ་འགྲོའི་གཏེར *ṅal-hgrohi gter*; དལ་འབབ་མཛོད *dal-hbab mdsod*; ཆུ་སྲེལ *chu-srel*; ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *chu-srin rgyal-mtshan can*; ཟླ་བའི་མ་མ *zla-wahi ma-ma*.

རྒྱ་མཚོ་དགའ *rgya-mtsho dgah* समुद्रनन्दन the moon; རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཟླ *rgya-mtshohi zla* सोमबिम्ब reflection of the moon in the ocean; རྒྱ་མཚོ་པ་འམ་མཚོན་གྱི་དཔྱད *rgya-mtsho pa-ham mchod-gyi dpyad* सामुद्रक a seaman or anything belonging to the sea.

* རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྦས་པ *Rgya-mtsho sbas-pa* Samudra Gupta; ककवव n. of ancient monastery found buried under sand by King Dharmapāla, near site of which was founded the monastery of Vikramas ila.

+ རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཆིང *rgya-mtshohi mchiṅ*=རྒྱ་མཚོའི་མཇིངས *rgya-mtshohi mjiṅs* or ཀློང་དཀྱིལ *kloṅ-dkyil* the vast expanse of the sea.

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དུང་ཕྲེང *rgya-mtshohi duṅ-phreṅ*=ཚ་ལ *tsha-la* billows; waves of the sea; also borax (*Sman. 166*).

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་རྡོ་བ *Rgya-mtshohi rdo-wa* n. of a medicine.

རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ལྦུ་བ *rgya-mtshohi wu-wa*, v. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དབུ་བ *rgya-mchohi dbu-wa* समुद्रफेन, a kind of medicine [(1) sea-foam, (2) cuttle-fish bone]*S.*

རྒྱ་བཞི *rgya-bshi* in *W.* is stated to be a kind of *gtor-ma* offering to demons and demi-gods as a substitute for animal sacrifice (*Jä.*).

རྒྱ་གསེབ *rgya-gseb* acc. *Sch.* a large net; a large rake used in reaping.

རྒྱ་ཡན *rgya-yan*=གཡེང་བ *gyeṅ-wa* laziness; remissness: རྣམ་ཀུན་རྒྱ་ཡན་དུས *rnam-kun rgya-yan dus* during the time I am found negligent (of religious duties) (*Yig. k. 22*).

+ རྒྱ་ཡི་འབུར *rgya-yi-hbur* engravings on a seal; རྒྱ་ཡི་འབུར *rgya-yi hbur*=དམ་ཕྲུག་གི་རི་མོ *dam-phrug gi ri-mo* the raised figures or inscriptions on a seal; ཕྱག་རྒྱ *phyag-rgya* in mystic rites the symbolical gestures of the hand or the fingers, to express certain charms and language.

རྒྱ་ཡུལ *rgya-yul* the country of India or China.

རྒྱ་རི་ *rgya-ri* བཀྲམ་ painted figures, etc.; a portion of meat (*Jä.*). It also denotes a measure = half *dum* or one fourth of *lhu*.

རྒྱ་རོག *rgya-rog* = ཨག་ཚོམ *aga-tsom* beard.

རྒྱ་ལབ *rgya-lab* talk, gossip.

རྒྱ་ལམ *rgya-lam* high road, main way.

རྒྱ་ཤུག *rgya-çug* the juniper tree; a species of fir from China and the Himalayas; a species of jujube; རྒྱ་གར་དང་རོང་གི་ཤུག་པ་འབྲས་བུ་ཆུང་ཆུང་ཡོད་པ་ཞིག *rgya-gar-dań roń-gi çug-pa ḥbras-bu chuń-chuń yod-pa shig* (*Khrid.* 33); རྒྱ་ཤུག་གི་འབྲུ *rgya-çug-gi ḥbru* རྒྱས, བདར བཟ jujube, fruit.

Syn. བྱ་རྒོད་སེན་མོ *bya-rgod sen-mo*; འབྲས་སླུམ་ཅན *ḥbras-slum-can*; འདལ་སྐྱེས *ddal-skyes*; ས་སྟོབས *sa-stobs* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱ་ཤུག་འཁྱིལ *rgya-çug ḥkhyil* (རྒྱ་ཤུག་གི་སྡོང་པོ་བཟང་པོ *rgya-çug-gi sdoń-po bzań-po*) a species of juniper.

རྒྱ་ཤུབས *rgya-çubs* or པུས་ཤུབས *pus-çubs* light trousers worn by the Chinese.

རྒྱ་ཤོག *rgya-çog* Chinese paper.

རྒྱ་ཤོས *rgya-ços* = རྒྱ་ཚོས *rgya-tshos* vermilion.

རྒྱ་སེར *rgya-ser* 1. gap, cleft, fissure chasm in rocks, glaciers, &c. 2. a dog with yellow spots about the nose. 3. རྒྱ་སེར་པ a Russian.

རྒྱ་སོག *rgya-sog* or རྒྱ་སོག་ལེ *rgya-sog-le* 1. a saw imported from India or China. 2. a Tartar of Turkistan.

རྒྱ་སྲང *rgya-srań* a wide opening or passage; a street; a balance.

རྒྱ་སྲན *rgya-sran* ཀུལཐ (འབྲུ *ḥbru*) a kind of pulse; gram.

རྒྱག་པ *rgyag-pa* another form for རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa*, used esp. in *C.*, to throw, cast, fling; མདའ་རྒྱག་པ *mdaḥ rgyag-pa* to shoot arrows; དགོན་པ་ཞིག་རྒྱག་པ *dgon-pa shig rgyag-pa* to found a monastery. Has, in general, all the significations of འདེབས་པ.

རྒྱགས་པ I: *rgyags-pa* པཐྱ provisions, victuals, food; འཚོ་བའི་རྒྱགས *ḥtsho-waḥi rgyags* provisions for living; ལམ་རྒྱགས *lam-rgyags* provisions for a journey; དགུན་རྒྱགས *dgun-rgyags* provisions for the winter; རྒྱགས་ཚོང་ *rgyags-tsoń* merchandise to buy or barter victuals with.

རྒྱགས་པ II: མད, དཪྤ, གཪྦ; དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* arrogance, pride. Adj. arrogant and inebriated. There are eight kinds of རྒྱགས་པ *rgyags-pa*:—(1) རིགས་བཟང་བས་རྒྱགས་པ *rigs bzań-was rgyags-pa* pride of high birth; (2) གཟུགས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱགས་པ *gzugs kyis rgyags-pa* pride of appearance; (3) ལང་ཚོས་རྒྱགས་པ *lań-tshos rgyags-pa* pride of youth; (4) ནད་མེད་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *nad med-pas rgyags-pa* pride of freedom from sickness; (5) ནོར་གྱིས་རྒྱགས་པ *nor-gyis rgyags-pa* pride of wealth; (6) དབང་ཡོད་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *dwań yod-pas rgyags-pa* pride of power; (7) བཟོ་རིག་ཤེས་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *bzo-rig çes-pas rgygas-pa* pride of technical knowledge; (8) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པས་རྒྱགས་པ *mań-du thos-pas rgyags-pa* pride of versatile perception.

རྒྱགས་པའི་དགབ་སྟོན *rgyags-paḥi dgab-ston* fat, stout (*Sch.*); also mighty, powerful, proud.

རྒྱང་ *rgyań* = རྒྱང་ *rgyań* 1. wall. 2. དཱུར distance.

རྒྱང་གྲགས *rgyań-grags* ཀྲོཤ the distance of about two miles; the reach of hearing.

རྒྱང་མཆོང་བཞིན *rgyań-mchoń bžiń-gin* moving forward by long leaps.

རྒྱང་ཐུང་བ *rgyań thuń-wa* near; མིག་རྒྱང་ *mig-rgyań* distance of sight, *i.e.*, the distance from which a man may be well distinguished.

རྒྱང་དུ་ལུས་པ *rgyań-du lus-pa* lingering behind (*Sch.*).

རྒྱང་ནས་ཕོག་པ *rgyań-nas phog-pa* དཱུརཝེདྷ ear shot; hit from a distance.

རྒྱང་པ *rgyaṅ-pa*, used for བརྐྱང་བ *brkyaṅ-wa*, stretched: རྒྱང་ནས་བཞག་པ *rgyaṅ-nas bzhag-pa* they laid him down stretched out (*Jä.*).

རྒྱང་འཕན་པ *Rgyaṅ phan-pa* or རྒྱང་ཕེན་པ *rgyaṅ phen-pa* a sect of Hindu philosophers who were scorned by the Buddhists and called atheists; འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱང་འཕན་པ lit. the cast out by the world, *i.e.*, the despised of the people, the *Lokāyata* sect of Ancient India.

རྒྱང་མ *rgyaṅ-ma* distance; great way off; རྒྱང་མ་ནས *rgyaṅ-ma-nas* at a distance; from afar. རྒྱང་མ་ནས་གྲགས་པ་ཆེ་བ *rgyaṅ-ma-nas grags-pa che-wa* famous, celebrated; heard from afar. Very common in older as well as in modern works.

རྒྱང་མིག་མི་མཐོང་མཁན *rgyaṅ-mig mi-mthoṅ-mkhan* short-sighted.

རྒྱང་རྩེ *Rgyaṅ-tse* ordinary pronunciation of རྒྱལ་རྩེ *Rgyal-rtse*, the chief town in the district of Nyang in Southern Tsang.

རྒྱང་ཚད *rgyaṅ-tshad* not far from.

རྒྱང་རིང་པོ *rgyaṅ-riṅ-po* far, remote; རྒྱང་རིང་པོ་ནས་ལེན་པ *rgyaṅ riṅ-po-nas len-pa* taken or brought from a great distance.

རྒྱང་རིང་བ *rgyaṅ-riṅ-wa* चिरायत, प्रपंचे, आयत् delaying; procrastinating.

རྒྱང་བསྲིངས་པ *rgyaṅ bsriṅs-pa* lengthened to a great distance.

རྒྱངས *rgyaṅs* adv. far; རྒྱངས་འཁྱོད་དེ *rgyaṅs bkyod-de* moving far away, *e.g.*, in order to increase one's distance from an unpleasant neighbour at table (*Jä.*).

རྒྱངས་ཏེ *rgyaṅs-te* arriving as in haste: ཤེལ་གྱི་འཁར་བ་ཞིག་ཐོགས་ནས་ཁོང་གི་རྩར་རྒྱངས་ཏེ་བྱུང་ *śel-gyi hkhar-wa-shig thogs-nas khoṅ-gi rtsar rgyaṅs-te byuṅ* carrying a crystal staff he arrived near him (*A. 138.*).

རྒྱངས་གཉེར *rgyaṅ-ñiṅ*, also wrongly written as རྐྱང་ཉིང *rkyaṅ-ñiṅ*=སྐུ་ཐང་རི་མོ་བྲི་རྒྱུའི་རས་གཞིའི་རྒྱང་བའི་ཉིང་སོགས་དང་མི་སོག་རྒྱངས་བ *sku-thaṅ ri-mo bri-rgyuhi ras-gshi rgyaṅ-wahi ñiṅ sogs daṅ mi-sog rgyaṅs-wa* 1. castle. 2. the board on which the body of a culprit is stretched for flogging; the board or canvas on which cloth or pasteboard is placed for making a picture.

རྒྱན I: *rgyan*, colloq. *rgyan-cha* भूषण, अलंकार, विभूषण, मंडन ornament, decoration; རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པ *rgyan-gyis brgyan-pa* decked with ornaments; དབུ་རྒྱན *dbu-rgyan* the ornament of the head; a diadem; སེམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱན *sems-kyi rgyan* a blessing; an ornament of the heart: ལུས་ཀྱི་རྒྱན་དང་འདྲ་བ་མེད, སེམས་ཀྱི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་དང་འདྲ་བ་མེད, no ornament of the body equals mental talents; the miseries of the body are not equal to anxiety of the mind (*Çe. 18*).

Syn. ཆས *chas*; ལེགས་བྱེད *legs-byed*; མདོས་བྱས *mdos-byas*; རྒྱན་བྱེད *rgyan-byed*; བཀོད་པ *bkod-pa*; སྤྲས *spras* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱན II: སྐུགས *skugs* 1. a stake or pledge at play. 2. lot; རྒྱན་རྒྱབ་པ *rgyan-rgyab-pa*, to cast lots—without religious ceremonies.

*རྒྱན་མཁན་པོ *rgyan mkhan-po* अलंकारविद (*Schr.; Tä 2, 187*) one versed in rhetoric.

རྒྱན་བཞག་པ *rgyan bgyed-pa* पणीकर to lay a wager.

རྒྱན་མཚོག *rgyan-mchog* कर्णपूर earring.

རྒྱན་དུ་འཆར *rgyan-du bchar* it proves a blessing for the heart; a moral advantage.

རྒྱན་དྲུག *rgyan-drug* षड्भूषण the six kinds of ornaments used by the Aryan people of India.

རྒྱན་འདོགས་པ *rgyan-bdogs-pa* to adorn one's self.

རྒྱན་ནེའུ་ལེ་ཅན *rgyan nehu le-can* नकुलक ornament made in the shape of a weasel's head.

རྒྱན་པ *rgyan-pa*=བཞག་པ *bzhag-pa* मण्डित adorned, bejewelled.

རྒྱན་པོ *rgyan-po* द्यूतक्रीडा throwing dice; also རྒྱན་བཤག་མཁན *rgyan bshag-mkhan* one who joins in a wager; gambler.

རྒྱན་པ་བྱེད་པ *rgyan-pa byed-pa* to lay a wager.

རྒྱན་དོར་བ *rgyan dor-wa* or བཤག་པ *bshag-pa* धूर्त a dice-rogue; a gamester; one who throws dice.

རྒྱན་ཕྲན *rgyan-phran* सामान्य commonly or slightly ornamented.

རྒྱན་བྱས *rgyan-byas*, v. རྒྱན *rgyan*.

རྒྱན་ཟླ་གམ *rgyan zla-gam* कण्ठ a semicircular necklace.

རྒྱབ *rgyab* पृष्ठ, पश्चात् 1. the back of the body; the back part of anything; རྒྱབ་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས *rgyab-kyi phyogs* behind; རྒྱབ་ཀྱིས་ཕྱོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *rgyab-kyis phyogs-par byed-pa* to put to flight; རྒྱབ་ཁལ *rgyab-khal* a burden carried on the back; རྒྱབ་སྒུར་པོ *rgyab gur-po* haunch-back; རྒྱབ་སྙས *rgyabsñas* a cushion or pad for the back. 2 a load; བལ་རྒྱབ a load or pack of wool; དྲེའུ་རྒྱབ་གསུམ three mule-loads.

རྒྱབ་ཏུ *rgyab-tu* རྒྱབ་ན *rgyab-na*, and རྒྱབ་ལ *rgyab-la* are in common use both as adverbs and as postp., in the latter form governing the genit. case, signifying afterwards or after, behind, at the back, etc.: རྒྱབ་ལ་རྒྱུག *rgyab-la rgyug* run behind; ཁོའི་རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ཉལ་བས་ they lay down behind him; དགོན་པའི་ཐོག་རྒྱབ་ནས after building the roof of the monastery.

རྒྱབ་ཏུ་ཞོན *rgyab-tu zhon* mounts on the back.

རྒྱབ་རྟེན *rgyab-rten* आश्रय a back-support; something to lean against; a safe retreat; prop, support.

རྒྱབ་རྟེན་པ *rgyab rten-pa* to lean one's back against; to lean or rest on· to rely upon, confide in.

རྒྱལ་རྟེན་བྱེད་པ *rgyal-rten byed-pa* to make a support; to back.

རྒྱབ་སྟོན་པ *rgyab ston-pa* to turn one's back; to turn round.

རྒྱབ་གནོན *rgyab-gnon* confirmation.

རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa*, pf. and fut. བརྒྱབ *brgyab*, imp. རྒྱོབ *rgyob*, to throw, to fling; to hit, to beat, to strike; རྡོ་རྒྱབ་པ *rdo-rgyab-pa* to throw or pelt stones at; ཤིང་རྒྱབ་པ *shiñ-rgyab-pa* to put wood (on fire, &c.); ཁ་རྒྱབ་པ *kho-rgyab-pa* to kiss; ཕྱུགས་ནགས་སེབ་ཏུ་རྒྱབ་པ *phyugs-nags seb-tur gyab-pa* to let the cattle run into the thickets. ལྡོག་པ་རྒྱབ་པ *ldog-pa rgyab-pa*, also ལྟབ་པ *ltab-pa* to clap; འོ་མ་རྒྱབ་པ *ho-ma-rgyab-pa* to pour or mix milk; ཚྭ་རྒྱབ *tshba-rgyab* to salt (a curry or meat).

རྒྱབ་ཕྱོགས་པ *rgyab phyogs-pa* to turn one's back to a person or thing; to leave it behind; to be indifferent.

རྒྱབ་བྱེད་པ *rgyab byed-pa* to protect; to back.

རྒྱབ་སྒོལ *rgyab-sgol*, རྒྱབ་རྟེན *rgyab-rten* cushion for the back.

རྒྱབ་དམག *rgyab-dmag*=རྗེས་དམག *rjes-dmag* re-inforcement; reserve.

རྒྱབ་རྩིས *rgyab-rtsis* intend to make; hint.

རྒྱབ་རྫི *rgyab-rdsi* one standing behind working people in order to watch and superintend them.

རྒྱབ་གཞུང *rgyab-gzhuñ* the spine, the backbone.

རྒྱབ་ཡས *rgyab-yas*, གྲངས *grañs* कोटख (or कोटर) a number.

རྒྱབ་རིང *rgyab-riñ* दीर्घपृष्ठ the long-back; met. a fish or a snake.

རྒྱབ་ལོག་བྱེད་པ *rgyab-log byed-pa* to turn one's back; to rebel; revolt.

རྒྱབ་ལོགས *rgyab-logs* the back; back part; the reverse of a thing.

རྒྱམ་ཚྭ *rgyam-tshba*=རྒྱ་ཚྭ *rgya-tshba* सिन्धुज, सिन्धुलवण a kind of rock-salt (brought from Sind) used in medicine.

རྒྱལ I: *rgyal* (སྐར་མ *skar-ma*) तिष्या, पुष्या नक्षत्र the eighth constellation in the Hindu and Buddhist astronomy.

Syn. བླ་མའི་ལྷ་ལྡམ་མ *bla-mahi lha-ldam-ma*; སྦྱོར་ལྡན་མ *sbyor ldan-ma*; ཚིམ་བྱེད་མ *tshim-byed-ma*; གྲུབ་པ་མ *grub-pa-ma*; རྒྱལ་སྨད *rgyal-smad* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ II: 1. जय. 2. the five penalties for theft.

རྒྱལ III: (used only in compounds) royal, victorious; also great, chief

རྒྱལ་ཀུན་བདུད *Rgyal-kun bdud* = འཁོར་ལོས་སྒྱུར་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ḥkhor-los sgyur-waḥi rgyal-po* a Chakravarti Rājā (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་དཀའ *Rgyal-dkaḥ* चजित्, दुर्जय, चजय invincible; the unconquerable.

རྒྱལ་གྱི་མཚན་མོ *rgyal-gyi mtshan-mo* पौषरात्रि a December night; རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *rgyal-gyi zla-wa* पौषमास the month of December; རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཉ་བ *rgyal-gyi ña-wa* पौष पूर्णिमा the full-moon day of December-January.

རྒྱལ་ཁང *rgyal-khaṅ* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *rgyal-poḥi pho-braṅ* the king's residence; palace.

Syn. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *rgyal-poḥi khab*; བསོད་ནམས་ཁང་པ *bsod-nams khaṅ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཆེན་པོ *rgyal-khab chen-po* the main government, imperial government (*Yig. k. 18*).

རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས *rgyal-khrims* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁྲིམས *rgyal-poḥi khrims* court law; the king's law: རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་གསེར་གྱི་གཉའ་ཤིང the law is a golden yoke.

རྒྱལ་མཁན་པོ *rgyal-mkhan-po* पण्डित (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 230*) learned.

རྒྱལ་རྒྱུད *rgyal-rgyud* royal family or lineage.

རྒྱལ་རྔ *rgyal-rṅa* जयढक्का drum of victory: རྒྱལ་རྔ་རབ་འབྱམས་ཞིང་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་པར་བསྒྲགས *rgyal-rṅa rab-ḥbyams shiṅ kun-khyab par-bsgrags* the drum of victory diffusing far and wide proclaims your fame all over the world (*Yig. k.*).

རྒྱལ་ཆེན་སྡེ་བཞི *Rgyal-chen sde-bshi* = རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞི *Rgyal-chen bshi* चतुर्महाराज, चतुर्महाराजकायिक; they are: (1) ཡུལ་འཁོར་སྲུང *Yul-ḥkhor sruṅ* धृतराष्ट्र, (2) འཕགས་སྐྱེས་པོ *Ḥphags skyes-po* विरूढक, (3) སྤྱན་མི་བཟང *Spyan mi-bzaṅ* विरूपाक्ष, (4) རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས *Rnam-thos sras* वैश्रवण

* རྒྱལ་མཆོག *rgyal-mchog* जितवर, जयवान n. p. (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 3*) victorious; subduer.

* རྒྱལ་མཆོག་རིན་ཆེན *Rgyal-mchog rin-chen* (*Schr.; 27 A.*).

རྒྱལ་འདབ *rgyal-ḥdab* जयपत्र n. of a tree [a lotus] *S.*

* རྒྱལ་སྡེ་དཀར་ཆུང *Rgyal-sde dkar-chuṅ* जय-सेन (*Schr.; Tā. 2, 212*).

རྒྱལ་པོ I: *rgyal-po* राजा, भूपाल, नृपति, नृप king, chieftain, ruler; རྒྱལ་པོར་བསྐོ་བ *rgyal-por bsko-wa* to inaugurate a king; to raise (him) to the throne: རྒྱལ་པོ་རང་གི་ཡུལ་དུ་བཀུར། ཡོན་ཏན་ལྡན་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་བཀུར the king is honoured in his own country, the learned is everywhere respected; འདོ་ཐང་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ the ruling deity of Do-thang: ང་རྒྱལ་པོ་མི་འདོད I do not wish to be king: རྒྱལ་པོ་མི་ཐོབ་ན if I do not attain royalty.

Syn. ས་སྐྱོང *sa-skyoṅ*; ས་ཡི་སྐྱོང *sa-yi skyoṅ*; ས་བསྲུང *sa-bsruṅ*; ས་བདག *sa-bdag*; ས་སྤྱོད *sa-spyod*; ས་དབང *sa-dwaṅ*; དཔུང་པ་སྐྱེས *dpuṅ-pa skyes*; ལག་ལས་སྐྱེས *lag-las skyes*; རྣམ་པར་སྐྱེས *rnam-par skyes*; འགྲོ་བའི་དབང *ḥgro-waḥi dwaṅ*; སྐྱོད་གུའི་བདག་པོ *skyod-guḥi bdag-po*; མི་རྗེ *mi-rje*; མི་བདག *mi-bdag*; མིའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *miḥi dwaṅ-phyug*; མིའི་དབང་པོ *miḥi dwaṅ-po*; མིའི་འདྲེན་པ *miḥi ḥdren-pa*; གནམ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *gnam-gyi rgyal-po*; འཇིགས་སེལ་བྱེད *ḥjigs-sel byed*; དམག་སྐྱོབ *dmag-skyob*; སྤྱི་བོར་དབང་བསྐུར *spyi-wor dwaṅ-bskur*; མི་ཡི་མགོན་པོ *mi-yi mgon-po*; ས་འཛིན *sa-ḥdsin*; ས་འཚོ *sa-ḥtsho*; སའི་དབང་ཕྱུག *saḥi dwaṅ-phyug* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོ II: that which is excellent; something superior in its kind; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་རྒྱལ་པོ *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdzin rgyal-po* Samâdhi-râja, the excellent work on meditation.

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁུན་པ་གྲོས་འདེབས *rgyal-po ḥkhun-pa gros ḥdebs* = དཀར་པོ་ཅིག་ཐུབ *dkar-po chig-thub* n. of a medicinal root (*Sman. 104*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ *rgyal-po ḥkhyil-wa* 1. a medicine. 2. राजावर्त, राजपट्ट a kind of precious stone said to be brought from Virâtdes'a; a royal fillet.

Syn. མུ་མེན *mu-men* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་ངེས་པར་འཚོ་བ *rgyal-po ṅes-par ḥtsho-wa* राजजीव supported by the king.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཅན *rgyal-po-can* royal; kingly.

རྒྱལ་པོ་འཇོམས *rgyal-po ḥjoms* राजघ्न one who has killed the king; regicide.

རྒྱལ་པོ་རྨུག་པོ *rgyal-po rmug-po* = གླ་རྩི *gla-rtsi* musk (*Sman. 335*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་མཚོན་བྱེད *rgyal-po mtshon-byed* कुक्कुट the cock.

རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞིན *rgyal-po bzhin* = རྒྱལ་པོ་ནང་ལྟར *rgyal-pa naṅ-ltar* राजवत् in the manner of a king; right royally.

རྒྱལ་པོ་བརྒྱུད་པ *rgyal-po brgyud-pa* राजवंश he race of kings.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཟས་གཙང *Rgyal-po zas-gtsaṅ* King 'uddhodana; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཀྱི་ཡབ *bcom-ldan das-kyi yab* the father of S'akya-muni.

རྒྱལ་པོ་གཡུ་སྡོང་གསེར་མགོ *Rgyal-po gyu-sdoṅ ser mgo* वासिका n. of a medicinal plant *Sman.* 77) [the plant *Justicia anderussa*]*S.*

རྒྱལ་པོ་ར་མ་ཎ *Rgyal-po Ra-ma-ṇa* King âma-chandra of the Râmâyana

Syn. ར་གྷུའི་བུ *Ra-ghuḥi-bu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *Dkaḥ-thub-can*; ཚུལ་བཟང *Tshul-bzaṅ*; དགའ་བྱེད *Dgaḥ-byed*; འཕོངས་སྐྱེན *Ḥphoṅs-skyen*; ཤིང་རྟ་བཅུ་པའི་སྲས *Çiṅ-rta bcu-paḥi sras*; མགྲིན་བཅུའི་དགྲ་བོ *Mgrin bcuḥi-dgra-wo*; སི་ཏའི་བདག་པོ *Si-taḥi bdag-po*; འཛམ་གླིང་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ḥzam-gliṅ rgyal-po*; དགའ་བྱེད་བཟང་པོ *dgaḥ byed-bzaṅ-po*; ཕོ་བྲང་མི་ཏོག་ཅན *Pho-braṅ mi-tog can* (*Mṅon*).

རྒྱལ་པོ་རབ་སྣང *Rgyal-po rab-snaṅ* described as བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་འཁྲུངས་པའི་དུས་སུ་སྐྱེས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་དེ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་མཚན n. of a king who was born on the day Buddha was born.

རྒྱལ་པོ་ཤ་ར་བ *Rgyal-po ça-ra-wa* शरभ; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་འཁྲུངས་དུས་སྐྱེས་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་དེ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་མཚན.

རྒྱལ་པོ་གསང་བ་སྤྱན་གཅིག *Rgyal-po gsaṅ-wa spyan-gcig* = ཤང་དྲིལ་དམར་པོ *çaṅ-dril dmar-po* n. of a medicine (*Sman. 224*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *rgyal-poḥi sku-bsruṅs-pa* a king's body-guard.

Syn. བསྲུང་བའི་ཚོགས་པ *bsruṅ-maḥi tshogs-pa*; སྐུ་བསྲུངས་པ *sku bsruṅs-pa*; བ་ཏྲའི་སྡེ *ba-traḥi sde*; བསྲུངས་བ *bsruṅs-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi skyed-tshal* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཚལ *rgyal-poḥi tshal* or དགའ་བའི་ཚལ *dgaḥ-waḥi tshal* royal gardens; park (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེས་བུ *rgyal-poḥi skyes-bu* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་མི *rgyal-poḥi mi* राजपुरुष personage of the king's family; an official.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁབ *rgyal-poḥi khab* राजगृह the king's residence; palace; capital Râjagir in Magadha.

Syn. ཁྱད་པར་བཀོད་པ *khyad-par bkod-pa*; འཕེལ་བ་ཅན *ḥphel-wa-can*; བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཅན *bkra-çis can*; བསོད་ནམས་ཁང་པ *bsod-nams khaṅ-pa*; ཀུན་ནས་བཟང *kun-nas bzaṅ*; བ་གམ་ཅན *ba-gam-can*; ས་བདག་ཁྱིམ *sa-bdag khyim*; གཡུང་དྲུང་འཁྱིལ་བ *gyuṅ-druṅ ḥkhyil-wa*; རྒྱལ་ཁང *rgyal-khaṅ*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང *rgyal-poḥi pho-braṅ*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཞི་གནས *rgyal-poḥi gzhi-gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཁམས *rgyal-poḥi khams* = རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid* राज्य kingdom.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྟགས *rgyal-poḥi rtags* the signs of royalty, such as the umbrella, the *chowry*, etc.; royal paraphernalia.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་གདུང *ṛgyal-poḥi gduṅ* = རྒྱལ་སྲས *ṛgyal-sras* the son of a king; a prince; a scion of the royal family; a royal descendant.

རྒྱལ་པོའི་དཔྱད *ṛgyal-poḥi dpyad* बलि, उपहार present; tribute (to a king).

རྒྱལ་པོའི་མྱུ་གུ *ṛgyal-poḥi myu-gu* the son of a king; a prince.

+ རྒྱལ་པོའི་སླས *ṛgyal-poḥi slas* = བཙུན་མོའི་སྡོད་ས *ḅtsun-moḥi sdod-sa* the queen's apartments in a palace, also her attendants.

Syn. བཙུན་མོའི་འཁོར *ḅtsun-moḥi ḥkhor*; ཕོ་བྲང་འཁོར *pho-braṅ ḥkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་པོས་བཀྲབས་པ *ṛgyal-pos ḅkrabs-pa* = རྒྱལ་པོས་འདམས་པ *ṛgyal-pos ḥdams-pa* chosen, selected gain and loss; win by the king.

རྒྱལ་ཕམ *ṛgyal-pham* victory and defeat; wining and losing.

རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *ṛgyal-phran* (*gyal-ṭhan*), a petty king; a feudatory prince.

Syn. རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆ་ཤས *ṛgyal-rigs cha-ças*; ཡུལ་འཁོར་དབང *yul-ḥkhor-ḍwaṅ*; ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ *yul-gyi ḅdag-po*; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་རྗེ *groṅ-khyer-ṛje*; སྡེ་དཔོན *sde-ḍpon*; ས་ཡི་ཐིག་ལེ་འཛིན *sa-yi tihg-le ḥdsin*; ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *khams-kyi ṛgyal-po* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱལ་བ I: *ṛgyal-wa* जय, v. neut. 1. to be victorious; to win; to conquer; to subdue; to overpower; ནག་པོའི་ཕྱོགས་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *nag-poḥi phyogs-las ṛgyal-wa* to be victorious over the powers of sin, *i.e.*, the side of darkness; གཡུལ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *gyul-las ṛgyal-wa* to be victorious in battle; ཚོད་ལྟ་བ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *tshod lta-wa las ṛgyal-wa* to pass an examination successfully; རྩོད་པ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *ṛtsod-pa-la ṛgyal-wa* to win a contest. 2. the number twenty-four.

རྒྱལ་བ II: जय 1. the act of conquering; victory. 2. the conquering party or person; he that prevails; the conqueror (opp. to ཕམ་པ *pham-pa*, the vanquished).

རྒྱལ་བ III: जिन, भगवत् 1. the conqueror, most high, *i.e.*, the Buddha. 2. the earliest known Buddha, Adi-Buddha; the conqueror of passions.

རྒྱལ་བ IV: adj. victorious; superior; eminent; excellent: རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་ཁང་བཟང *ṛnam-par ṛgyal-waḥi khaṅ-ḅzaṅ* the mansion completely excellent.

* རྒྱལ་བ་ཅན *ṛgyal-wa can*, n. p. (*Schr.*: *Bull. 1848, 288*).

* རྒྱལ་བ་མཆོག་གི་སྐྱེད་མཛད *ṛgyal-wa mchog-gi skyed-mdsas* जिनवरात्मज (*Schr.*; *Kālac. T. 21*).

རྒྱལ་བ་གཉིས་པ *Ṛgyal-wa gñis-pa* the second Buddha of this age; an epithet which once belonged to Nāgārjuna, now given to Tsong khapa, *i.e.*, རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Ṛje-rin-po-che*, རྒྱལ་བ་གཉིས་པའི་བསྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སྲིད་རྩེར་བསྒྲེངས *ṛgyal-wa gñis-paḥi ḅstan-paḥi ṛgyal-mtshan sṛid-ṛtser ḅsgreṅs*, he uplifted in the kingdom the banner of the creed of the second Buddha (Tsong-khapa) (*Yig. k. 22*).

* རྒྱལ་བ་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས *ṛgyal-wa tshul-khrims* one of the four great Teachers of the Bon religion (*G. Bon. 35*).

རྒྱལ་བ་ཚེ་དཔག་མེད *Ṛgyal-wa tshe-ḍpag-med* जिन-अमिताभः (*Schr.*; *29 A.*) n. of a Dhyāni-Buddha.

* རྒྱལ་བ་ཤཱཀྱ་ཐུབ་པ *Ṛgyal-wa çḥakya thub-pa*. ཏ་ཐཱ་ག་མུ་ནི *ta-tya-thḥa mu-ni* (*Schr.*; *33 A*).

རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Ṛgyal-wa Ṛin-po-che* the "most precious Jina" is the ordinary title in Tibet of the Grand Lama of Lhasa—the Dalai Lama.

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཅོད་པན *Ṛgyal-waḥi coḍ-pan* जयापीड n. of a famous king of Kashmir who reigned about the seventh century A.D.

རྒྱལ་བའི་བསྟན་པ *Ṛgyal-.. ḥi ḅstan-pa* = སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ *saṅs ṛgyas-kyi ḅstan-pa* the religion of Buddha; Buddhism (*Yig. k. 10*).

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཐུགས་སྲས *rgyal-wahi thugs-sras* जिनौरस: the spiritual son of Buddha.

རྒྱལ་བའི་སྤྱན *rgyal-wahi spyan* = ལུག་མིག་མེ་ཏོག *lug-mig me-tog* a flower resembling in appearance the eye of a Buddha and used in medicine (*Sman. 421*).

རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོ *Rgyal-wahi dwań-po* जिनेन्द्र the chief Buddha; also an occasional appellation of the Grand Lama of Lhasa: རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོ་ཀུན་མཁྱེན་དྲང་སྲོང་ཆེན་པོ the Gyal-wai Wang-po is the great seer and one who knows all things (*Yig. k. 1*).

* རྒྱལ་བའི་དབང་པོའི་བློ་གྲོས *rgyal-wahi dwań-pohi blo-gros* जिनेन्द्रबुद्धि (*Schr.; Bull. 1848, 94*) one whose mind is devoted to the Lord Buddha.

རྒྱལ་བའི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyal-wahi myu-gu*, v. རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras* जिनाङ्कुर [a nascent Buddha.]*S.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་ཚབ *rgyal-wahi rgyal-tshab* = རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་སྐུ་ཚབ *Rgyal-wa rin-po chehi sku-tshab* the Regent of Tibet who administers the country during the minority of the Dalai Lama; now called *Rgyal-tshab Rin-po che* or *Bod-Rgyal-po* (*Pö-gye po.*)

རྒྱལ་བའི་ཚབ *rgyal-wahi tshab* the vice-regent of Buddha; a name of Maitreya Bodhisattva.

རྒྱལ་བའི་གཞི *rgyal-wahi gshi* जिनाधार *byań-chub sems-dpah* or *Bodhisattva.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་འོད *Rgyal-wahi hod* जिनप्रभा, जिनद्युति the glory of Buddha; name of a *Bodhisattva.*

རྒྱལ་བའི་སྲས *rgyal-wahi sras* = རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-wa* जिनपुत्र; *Bodhisattva*, a Buddhist monk; an ordained *Bhikṣu.*

* རྒྱལ་བའི་ལྷ *rgyal-wahi lha* जिनदेव (*Schr.; Tä. 2, 146*).

* རྒྱལ་བར་དཀའ *rgyal-war dkah* दुर्जय (*Schr.; Kälac. T. 22*) one of the ten stages of perfection or भूमि.

རྒྱལ་བུ *rgyal-bu* राजपुत्र, कुमार the son of a king; a prince; རྒྱལ་བུ་རྒྱལ་བྱེད *rgyal-bu rgyal-byed* n. of a prince in Kosala in Buddha's time.

Syn. བསོད་ནམས་སྟོབས *bsod-nams stobs*; སིལ་གནོན་བུ *sil-gnon-bu*; རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཐིག་ལེ *rgyal-rigs thig-le*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གདུང *rgyal-pohi gduń*; རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras*; ནོར་འཛིན་བདག་པོའི་སྲས *nor-hdsin bdag-pohi sras*; རྒྱལ་པོའི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyal-pohi myu-gu* (*Mńon.*).

རྒྱལ་བྱེད་མ *Rgyal byed-ma* जया, जयन्तिका n. of a goddess.

རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཚལ *Rgyal-byed-tshal* जेतवन n. of the grove which was purchased by Anāthpiṇḍada a merchant of S'rāvasti and where the Buddha resided for a long time.

* རྒྱལ་དབང་ཕྱག་ན་རིན་པོ *Rgyal-dwań phyag-na rin-po che-po* = ཀུན་གཟིགས་བློ་བཟང་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་ཞབས *kun-gzigs blo-bzań rgya-mtshohi shabs* (*Schr.; 16 A*).

རྒྱལ་དབང་པདྨ *Rgyal-dwań padma* = སངས་རྒྱས་གཉིས་པ *sańs-rgyas gñis-pa* or སློབ་དཔོན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Slob-dpon Rin-po-che* an epithet of the saint Padma Sambhava given him by the *Rñiń-ma* sects (*Yig. k. 27*).

རྒྱལ་བློན *rgyal-blon* the king and his minister, also the state minister.

རྒྱལ་མོ *rgyal-mo* राज्ञी the queen; wife of the king.

རྒྱལ་མོ་ཀ་ར *Rgyal-mo ka-ra* (སྨན་ *sman*) a खंड, a coarse sugar used in medicine.

རྒྱལ་མོ་རོང *Rgyal-mo-roń* = རྒྱལ་རོང *Rgyal-roń* n. of a country on the confines of S. E. Tibet (*Situ. 56*).

རྒྱལ་མོའི་ག་གོན *rgyal-mohi ga-gon* कर्णिका n. of a place.

རྒྱལ་ཚབ *rgyal-tshab* युवराज 1. the Desi (*Sde-srid*) or regent of Tibet. 2. the would-be successor of a king; crown prince.

རྒྱལ་མཚན ɪ: *rgyal-mtshan* ध्वज, केतु, पताका, ध्वजाग्र 1. the armorial flag or banner of

victory of Buddhism; is the orthodox standard of the Buddhist. 2. used as a personal name of *Bodhisattvas* and individuals such as:—བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་པ་མི་བརྗེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Byañ-chub sems-pa mi brjed-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Btogs-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, ཡོངས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Yoñs-su rtogs-pa dañ bral-wahi rgyal-mtshan*. 3. ཕོད་ཝང་ *phod-wañ*. The Gyal-tshan or Buddhist banner is seen as a kind of decoration of cloth in various colours and of cylindrical shape erected upon a flagstaff or carried on a pole. It is also made in brass and wood. In Tibetan Buddhism the following are the རྒྱལ་མཚན *rgyal-mtshan*, to combat with the powers of evil:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *tshul-khrims-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (2) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *tiñ-ñe-hdsin-gyi rgyal-mtshan*, (3) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *çes-rab-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (4) ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *ye-çes-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (5) རྣམ་པར་གྲོལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rnam-par grol-wahi rgyal-mtshan*, (6) སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *sñiñ-rje chen-pohi rgyal-mtshan*, (7) སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་དང་མཚན་མ་མེད་པའི་སྨོན་པ་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *stoñ-pa-ñid-dañ mtshan-ma med-pahi smon-pa med-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, (8) ཐབས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *thabs-kyi rgyal-mtshan*, (9) སེམས་ཅན་མེད་པ་དང་སྲོག་མེད་པ་དང་གང་ཟག་མེད་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *sems-can med-pa-dañ srog med-pa-dañ gañ-zag med-pahi rgyal-mtshan*, (10) རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་བ་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པས་མཐར་ལྟ་བུ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rten-ciñ hdrel-par hbyuñ-wa khoñ-du chud-pas mthar lta-bu dañ bral-wahi rgyal-mtshan*, (11) རང་གི་སེམས་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པས་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བྱིན་གྱིས་བརླབས *rañ-gi sems-gi sems yoñs-su dag-pas sañs-rgyas-kyi byin-gyis brlabs*.

རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྲགས་ *rgyal-mtshan grags* [illegible] fame; ornament.

* རྒྱལ་མཚན་མ *rgyal-mtshan-ma* मंगलध्वज (*Schr.; 99 B*) ensign of good fortune.

* རྒྱལ་མཚན་སེང་གེ *rgyal-mtshan señ-ge* ध्वज-सिंह (*Schr.; Org. m. 111, 25*).

རྒྱལ་ཟླ *rgyal-zla* पौष मास the month of December.

རྒྱལ་རབས *rgyal-rabs* genealogy of kings.

རྒྱལ་རབས་བོན་གྱི་འབྱུང་གནས *Rgyal-rabs Bon-gyi hbyuñ-gnas* n. of a work on the origin of the Bon religion.

རྒྱལ་རིགས *rgyal-rigs* राजकुल; क्षत्र, क्षत्रिय the military caste of India; royal race; the race of a king.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་སྐྱེས *rgyal-rigs skyes* मागध क्षत्रिय born of the military caste, also of the royal family; resident of Magadha.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཆ་ཤས *rgyal-rigs cha-ças* = རྒྱལ་ཕྲན *rgyal-phran* a petty king; a vassal or feudatory prince (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཐིག་ལེ *rgyal-rigs thig-le* = རྒྱལ་བུ *rgyal-bu* the son of a king; a prince.

རྒྱལ་རིགས་མོ *rgyal rigs-mo* क्षत्रियाणी a lady of the military caste of India.

རྒྱལ་རོང་ *rgyal-roñ*, v. རྒྱལ་མོ་རོང་ *rgyal-mo-roñ*.

རྒྱལ་ས *rgyal-sa* capital seat of Government, royal place; the place or position of a king.

རྒྱལ་སྲས *rgyal-sras* = རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྲས *rgyal-pohi sras* the son of a king or prince.

* རྒྱལ་བཤེས *rgyal-bçes* जिनमित्र n. pr. (*Schr.; Was. 55*).

རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid* राज्य, मण्डल a kingdom; empire; state.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་རྒྱས་པ *rgyal-srid rgyas-pa* साम्राज्य empire.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་རིན་ཆེན་སྣ་བདུན *rgyal-srid Rin-chen sna-bdun* the seven different precious articles of royalty, viz:—འཁོར་ལོ *hkhor-lo* चक्र the wheel; ནོར་བུ *nor-bu* मणि gem; བཙུན་མོ *btsun-mo*, स्त्री queen; བློན་པོ *blon-po* मन्त्री minister; གླང་པོ *glañ-po* हस्ती elephant; རྟ་མཆོག *rta-mchog* अश्व spirited horse; ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-bdag* गृहपति house-holder; དམག་དཔོན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *dmagpon rin-po che* सेनापति commander-in-chief.

རྒྱལ་སྲིད་སྲུང་བ *rgyal-srid sruṅ-wa* राष्ट्र-रक्षा to defend a state against enemies.

རྒྱས་འགྲེལ *rgyas-ḥgrel*= རྒྱས་པར་བཤད་པའི་འགྲེལ་པ *rgyas-par bçad-paḥi ḥgrel-pa* comprehensive commentary: སུམ་ཅུ་པ་དང་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པའི་གཞུང་གི་རྒྱས་འགྲེལ an elaborate commentary on the texts of *Sum-cu-pa* and *Rtags ḥjug-pa* (*Situ. 137*).

Syn. འཕེལ་བ *ḥphel-wa*; རྫོགས་པ *rdsogs-pa*; གང་བ *gaṅ-wa*; ཁ་བྱེ་བ *kha-bye-wa*; ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*; ཆེ་བ *che-wa*; ཚིམ་པ *tshim-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱས་པ I: व्यास n. of a great sage of Ancient India, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata; དྲང་སྲོང་རྒྱས་པ *Draṅ-sroṅ rgyas-pa* व्यासर्षि the sage Vyāsa.

རྒྱས་པ II: (prop. pf. to རྒྱ་བ *rgya-wa*) 1. vb. to increase in bulk or quantity; to augment; to spread: བ་ཡི་ནུ་ལྟར་རྒྱས *ba-yi nu-ltar rgyas* swells like a cow's dug; བསྟན་པ་རྒྱས་ཤིང *bstan-pa rgyas-çin* the doctrine (of Buddha) spreading; to grow, develope. 2. adj. extensive, large, ample, wide, manifold, numerous, copious, complete, full; ཟླ་བ་རྒྱས་པ *zla-wa rgyas-pa* full moon; the adverbial form is frequent: རྒྱས་པར་འདོད་ན *rgyas-par ḥdod-na* if you wish to know it fully.

རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *rgyas-par byed-pa* 1. to make bigger; to augment; to increase. 2. to describe, narrate, state at large.

རྒྱས་པར་བཤད་པ *rgyas-par bçad-pa* विवरण elucidation; full explanation; དོན་རྒྱས་པར་བྱེད་པ *don rgyas-par byed-pa* to be very useful; to exert a beneficial influence.

རྒྱས་བྱེད *rgyas-byed* भारत the land of plenty: a name of India.

རྒྱས་བྱེད་འབྱུང་བའི་ལག་པ *rgyas-byed ḥbyuṅ-poḥi lag-pa*= དབང་ལག *dwaṅ-lag* n. of a medicinal plant growing below the limit of snow in the Himalayas and resembling the human hand in appearance (*Sman. 416*).

རྒྱས་བྱེད་མ *Rgyas-byed-ma* भारती n. of a goddess—Cornucopia, the goddess of plenty.

* རྒྱས་ཤིང *rgyas-çiṅ* पुष्टि (*Schr.*; *Kālāc. T. 110*) thriving.

རྒྱུ I: *rgyu* प्रावार a kind of blanket.

རྒྱུ II: 1. matter; substance; material; རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa* superior quality: རྒྱུ་གཙང *rgyu-gtsaṅ* any stuff, wool or cotton, &c., when cleansed and washed for making cloth; also pure origin. རྒྱུ་སྒོག *rgyu-sgog* n. of a medical drug; wild garlic. ཆང་རྒྱུ *chaṅ-rgyu* ingredients for making beer: རྒྱུ་དགེ་བ་བསགས་པས་ཐོབ་པ་ཡིན *rgyu dge-wa bsags-pas thob-pa yin* the substance has been obtained by means of accumulated merits: ང་ལ་དགོས་རྒྱུ་ཆུང *ṅa-la dgos-rgyu chuṅ* I have few wants. བཟོ་རྒྱུ *bzo-rgyu* material to make or manufacture anything with; ཟ་རྒྱུ་མེད *za-rgyu-med* nothing to eat: ད་ལྟར་རྒྱུ་ཤིག་སྣང་ངོ *da-ltar rgyu-shig snaṅ-ṅo* an opportunity will presently offer itself (*Jä.*). 2. In *W.* arrangement; preparation. In a special sense material; stuff for weaving; warp; chain (*Jä.*).

རྒྱུ III: हेतु 1. cause, namely, the primary cause as distinguished from རྐྱེན the secondary or co-operating cause; the direct cause for any event; also reason, motive, main condition: མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའི་རྒྱུར་འགྱུར *mya-ṅan las ḥdas-paḥi rgyur-ḥgyur* it becomes the cause of passing out of misery, *i.e.*, *Nirvāṇa*; ངན་སོང་རྒྱུ་རུ་འགྲོ *ṅan-soṅ rgyu-ru ḥgro*, རྒྱུས *rgyus* with genit. by reason of; on account of; in virtue of; in consequence of; ཅིའི་རྒྱུས *ciḥi rgyus*, why: རྒྱུ་མེད་དུ *rgyu med-du* = རྒྱུ་མེད་པར *rgyu med-par* without any actual cause; spontaneously; without sufficient reason; without good cause; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན *rgyu-daṅ rkyen* primary and secondary

cause, which sometimes coincides with 'cause and effect'; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན་དེའི་ཕྱིར་ *ṛgyu-daṅ ṛkyen-deḥi phyir*, དེའི་རྒྱུ་ *deḥi ṛgyu*, དེའི་རྐྱེན་གྱིས་ *deḥi ṛkyen-gyis*, དེའི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་ *deḥi ṛgyu-ṛkyen* therefore; on that account. ཉེ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *ñe-waḥi ṛgyu* in medicine the three anthropological causes or conditions of diseases; the three 'humours,' wind, bile, and phlegm; རིང་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *riṅ-waḥi ṛgyu* the ultimate cause of diseases and of every evil, viz., ignorance; མ་རིག་པ་ *ma rig-pa*, སྐྱེད་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་ *ṣkyed byed-ṛgyu* the creative cause; འཕེལ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ནི་ལྟེ་བ་ *ḥphel-waḥi ṛgyu-ni lṭe-wa* the efficient cause of growth is the navel-string; རྒྱུ་བྱེད་པ་ *ṛgyu byed-pa* to be the principal cause of; to lie at the bottom of a matter; རྒྱུ་སྐྱེད་པ་ *ṛgyu ṣkyed-pa* to lay the foundation of. There are six kinds of རྒྱུ་ *ṛgyu*, *i.e.*, རྒྱུ་དྲུག་ *ṛgyu-drug*:—བྱེད་པའི་རྒྱུ་ *byed-paḥi ṛgyu*, ལྷན་ཅིག་འབྱུང་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *lhan-cig ḥbyuṅ-waḥi ṛgyu* ? རྣམ་སྨིན་གྱི་རྒྱུ་ *ṛnam-ṣmin-gyi ṛgyu*, མཚུངས་པར་ལྡན་པའི་རྒྱུ་ *mtshuṅs-par ldan-paḥi ṛgyu*, ཀུན་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ *kun-tu ḥgro-waḥi ṛgyu*, སྐལ་མཉམ་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་ *skal-mñam kyi ṛgyu*. 2. attached to a verbal root *ṛgyu* often indicates the supine and, colloquially, the infinitive; འགྲོ་རྒྱུ་འདོད་ wishes to go. Also forms a future tense when connecting the root with the auxil. verb. ཟ་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ will eat: ངའི་རྩར་འོང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་པ་ those that will come to me; དེ་ལ་རྒྱལ་སྲིད་གཏད་རྒྱུ་བ་ when the government was to be entrusted to him; རྟ་ཞོན་རྒྱུ་མེད་ horses were not to be had (*Jä.*); དཀོན་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *dkon-ṛgyu med* that is not a very precious thing; there is nothing particular in that; གཞན་པས་ལེགས་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *gshan-pas legs-ṛgyu med* he is not more beautiful than others; ཡ་མཚན་རྒྱུ་མེད་ *ya-mtshan ṛgyu-med* that is not to be wondered at.

རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་ *ṛgyu-ṛkyen* हेतुप्रत्यय reason; cause; acc. to *Jä.* connection: རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན་བཤད་དུ་གསོལ་ *ṛgyu-ṛkyen bshad-du gsol* please explain to me the connection. རྒྱུ་ཆ་ *ṛgyu-cha* colloq. that which belongs to a thing; appurtenance; necessary implement, &c.; also property. རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ *ṛgyu-ḥbras* cause and effect or consequence; gen. in a moral sense; actions and their fruits (ལས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ *las-kyi ṛgyu-ḥbras*); ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ *las ṛgyu ḥbras-kyi-chos* the doctrine treating on this subject; the doctrine of retribution; the principal dogma of Buddhism; ལས་རྒྱུ་འབྲས་ལ་ཡིད་ཆེས་པ་ *las-ṛgyu ḥbras la-yid ches-pa* to believe in the doctrine of retribution.

རྒྱུ་སྐར་ *ṛgyu-ṣkar* नक्षत्र, ऋक्ष "the moving stars." The constellations through which the moon passes in her revolution round the heavens are called རྒྱུ་སྐར་ལྷ་མོ་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བརྒྱད་ *ṛgyu-ṣkar lha-mo ñi-çu ṛtsa-ḥrgyad*, the twenty-eight goddesses, moving-stars, believed to be the daughters of the four guardian-kings of the world. The constellations are thus named:—(1) ཐ་སྐར་ *Açvinī* (དབྱུག་གུ་ *dbyug-gu*); (2) བྲ་ཉེ་ *Bharaṇī*; (3) སྨིན་དྲུག་ *Kṛttikā* the Pleiades; (4) *Rohiṇī* (བེ་རྡེ་ *be-ṛdse*); (5) མགོ་ *Mṛgaśiras* (སྨལ་པོ་ *ṣmal-po*); (6) *Ārdrā*, ལག་; (7) ནབས་སོ་ *Punarvasū*; (8) རྒྱལ་ *Puṣyā* (རྒྱལ་སྟོད་ *ṛgyal-ṣtod* = ནབས་སོ་ *nas-so*); (9) སྐག་ *Açleṣā* (བ་ *wa*); (10) མཆུ་ *Maghā* (རྟ་པ་ *ṛta-pa*) or རྟ་ཆེན་ *ṛta-chen* with Regulus bright star; (11) གྲེ་ *Pūrvaphalguṇī* or རྟའུ་ *ṛtaḥu* or རྟ་ཆུང་ *ṛta-chuṅ*; (12) དབོ་ *Uttaraphalguṇī* or ཁྲ་ *khra*; (13) མེ་བཞི་ *Hasta* or བྱ་མ་ *bya-ma*; (14) ནག་པ་ *Citrā* (or བྱའུ་ *byaḥu* with Spica); (15) ས་རི་ *Svāti*; (16) ས་ག་ *Viçākhā* (17) ལྷ་མཚམས་ *Anurādhā* or ལག་སོར་ *lag-sor*; (18) སྣྲོན་ *Jyeṣṭhā*, or ལྡེ་བུ་ *lde-ḥu* (with Antares); (19) སྣྲུབས་ *Mūla*, or སྲོག་པ་ *srog-pa*; (20) ཆུ་སྟོད་ *Pūrvā āṣāḍhā*; (21) ཆུ་སྨད་ *uttarā āṣāḍhā* or ཕུལ་ *phul*; (22) བྱི་བཞིན་ *Abhijit*; (23) གྲོ་བཞིན་ *Çravaṇā* གཉིས་ *gñis*; (24) མོན་གྲེ་ *Dhanasta* or མོན་དྲེ་ *mon-dre*; (25) མོན་གྲུ

Çatavisâ or སྒྲོག *sgrog*; (26) ཁྲུམས་སྟོད *Pûrva-bhâdrapada* or (27) ཁྲུམས་སྨད *uttarabhadra-pada*; (28) ནམ་གྲུ *Revati* or ཀེ་ས *çe-sa*.

*རྒྱུ་སྐར་དུས *rgyu-skar dus* (*Sch.*; *Kâlâc. T. 68*).

རྒྱུ་སྐར་མུ་ཁྱུད *rgyu-skar mu-khyud* नक्षत्रनेमि the moon which is surrounded by the constellations.

རྒྱུ་སྐར་མང་པོ་རི *Rgyu-skar mañ-po ri* n. of a mountain; the fabulous north polar mountain (*K. d.* ར *342*).

རྒྱུ་སྐར་ལམ *rgyu-skar lam* the milky-way; नक्षत्र-पथ the starry path.

རྒྱུ་གང *rgyu-gañ* for what reason.

རྒྱུ་ངེས *rgyu-ñes* the certain or real cause.

རྒྱུ་མངའ *rgyu-mñaḥ* = རྒྱུ་མཚན *rgyu-mtshan* cause; reason.

རྒྱུ་ཅན *rgyu-can* = རྒྱུ་ཤེས one who knows about a thing; well-informed.

རྒྱུ་མཐུན *rgyu-mthun* cause sufficient to produce observed effect.

རྒྱུ་ལྡན *rgyu-ldan* 1. गिरिगह्वर [a cave] *S.* a hill, also a fountain; a rich man. 2. = རྒྱུ་ཅན.

རྒྱུ་ནད *rgyu-nad* disease of the bowels. Symptoms are:—རྒྱུ་འཁྲོལ *rgyu-khrol* causing much sound in the stomach; རྒྱུ་འཁྲིལ *rgyu-ḥkhril* causing much griping in the stomach; རྒྱུ་འགྱིངས *rgyu-ḥgyiñs* where the stomach or the intestines remain swollen and stiff with wind, etc.; རྒྱུ་འགགས *rgyu-ḥgags* obstruction of the bowels; རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer* aching or pains in the stomach.

རྒྱུ་སྤུན *rgyu-spun* the threads stretched lengthwise and crosswise to make cloth.

རྒྱུ་བ *rgyu-wa* चरण, चर to go, walk, move, wander, range; ཆུ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་འདབ་ཆགས *chu-la rgyu-wahi ḥdab-cags* birds frequenting the water; ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་བ *kun-tu rgyu-wa* to wander from place to place. This verb is generally used instead of འགྲོ་བ in Sikkim.

རྒྱུ་བ་མེད་པ *rgyu-wa med-pa* चाचर that does not move; motionless, still.

རྒྱུ་བའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *rgyu-wahi btul-shugs* चरव्रत the vow of walking.

རྒྱུ་བྱེད *rgyu-byed* चरण, पाद feet; that which moves.

རྒྱུ་བྱིན *rgyin* वारिद met. the cloud.

རྒྱུ་སྦྱོར་བ *rgyu-sbyor-wa* སྦྱིན་བདག *sbyin-bdag* an alms-giver; the maker of a gift.

རྒྱུ་མ *rgyu-ma* चन्त्र entrails; intestines; bowels, more especially the small intestines; རྒྱུ་འཁྲོག་པ *rgyu ḥkhrog-pa* the croaking of the bowels; རྒྱུ་སྒྲོག *rgyu-sgrog* the envelope of the lower intestines; རྒྱུ་སྟོད *rgyu-stod* the upper bowels. Colloq. *rgyu-ma* is also a term for "sausages." (*G. Sndg.*).

རྒྱུ་མེད་པ *rgyu med-pa* without cause: evidence devoid of (*lakṣmana*) or characteristic.

Syn. རྒྱུ་ཡིས་སྟོང *rgyu-yis ston*; མཚན་ཉིད་བྲལ *mtshan-ñid bral* (*Mñon.*).

རྒྱུ་མཚན *rgyu-mtshan* निमित्त 1. cause; concatenation of events; circumstances; རྒྱུ་མཚན་འདྲི་བ *rgyu-mtshan hdri-wa* to ask after the cause: ངའི་ནང་ནས་ཕྱེ་ཁྱེར་བའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན་ཆོད *ñaḥi nañ-nas phye khyer-wahi rgyu-mtshan çod* tell me the circumstances of your fetching the flour from my house 2. लक्षण token, sign, characteristic, proof, evidence; འདུག་པའི་རྒྱུ་མཚན *ḥdug-pahi rgyu-mtshan* as an evidence of being (*Jä.*).

རྒྱུ་མཚན་རིག *rgyu-mtshan rig* कारणिक: relating to proof or cause or reason.

རྒྱུ་གཟེར *rgyu-gzer* चविसारक colic; [dysentery] *S.* ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་ནད་ནི་རིམས་ཚད་སྤྱི་དང་འདྲ་བ་ལ, གཉན་ནད་ལ་བབས་ན་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་ཤེ་པའོ, ངོ་བོ་མཁྲིས་ཚད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་བ་ལ་གཉན་ནད་ རྒྱུ་གཟེར་མཁྲིས་ཚད་སྦྱང་བ་ལ་གཉན་ནད་རྒྱུ་ཤེ་ཞེས་སྤྱོད་ཅེས་ཀྱང་རྒྱུ་གཟེར་ཤེད *she bya-wahi nad ni rims-tshad spyi dañ ḥdra-wa la, gnan-nad la babs-na rgyu gzer she-paho, ño-wo

mchin-tshad thuṅ-du babs-pa la gnan-nad chu-ser mkhris-tshad bslaṅ-wa yis rgyu-ma gser-zhiṅ bkhru-was rgyu-gser yin, དེ་ལ་དོན་འཁྲུ་གནོད་འཁྲུ་སྟོབས་ཅན་དང *de-la don-bkhru-gnod bkhru stobs-chen daṅ,* རྒྱུ་གསེར *rgyu-gser* རྒྱུ་འཁོར *rgyu-bkhor* རྒྱུ་འཁྲོལ *rgyu-bkhrol* རྒྱུ་ལྐུགས *rgyu-lkugs.* We read of, also, རྒྱུ་གསེར་གཞོག་པའི་ཐོ་བ་གསུམ *rgyu-gser gzog-pahi tho-wa gsum* the three hammers to break the nails of colic.

རྒྱུའི་རྒྱུན *rgyuhi rgyun* कारणस्रोतः the stream of cause.

རྒྱུར་བྱེད *rgyuhi byed* हेतु-कृत- that has become a cause; excuse.

རྒྱུའི་གཙོ་བོ *rgyuhi gtso-bo* प्रधान-हेतु the chief or primary cause.

རྒྱུའི་རིག *rgyuhi rig* हेतु-विद्या the science of reasoning.

རྒྱུ་ཡང་དག་པར་བཅད་པ *rgyu yaṅ-dag-par bcad-pa* that has fully stopped or terminated the cause; the consequence.

རྒྱུ་ཡིས་ཁྱད་པར *rgyu-yis khyad-par* कारण the chief cause; the agent.

རྒྱུ་རིག་ཅན་པོ *rgyu-rig can-po* (གྲངས *graṅs*) सप्तहेतु a number.

རྒྱུ་ལ་འབྲས་བུ་བཙགས *rgyu-la bbras-bu btsags* कारणे कार्योपचारः to attach a fruit to cause.

རྒྱུ་ལས་བྱུང *rgyu-las byuṅ* हेतुज produced or originated from cause.

རྒྱུ་ལུས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་བ *rgyu-lus-kyi bbyuṅ-wa*=གཟུགས་ཁམས *gzugs-khams* the body; form.

རྒྱུ་ས *rgyu-sa*=(ལམ *lam*) road, passage.

རྒྱུ་སྲང *rgyu-sraṅ* track, passage, road: བཙན་གྱི་རྒྱུ་སྲང *btsan-gyi rgyu-sraṅ* the road that is frequented by a *Btsan* (demon).

རྒྱུད *rgyud* I: तन्तु a string; chain; that which joins things together; a connection, whether physical or mental; རི་རྒྱུད chain of hills.

རྒྱུད II: तन्त्र Tantrik treatise; ritual book for coercing deities and for other magical ceremonies. One of the large divisions of the Kah-gyur is styled རྒྱུད because it contains innumerable magical treatises. There are said to be four classes of Tantras, རྒྱུད་སྡེ་བཞི, namely, (1) བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད, (2) སྤྱོད་པའི་རྒྱུད, (3) རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྒྱུད, (4) རྣལ་འབྱོར་བླ་ན་མེད་པའི་རྒྱུད. In the Tan-gyur the collection of Tantras is named བརྒྱུད *brgyud.*

རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud-pa* I: vb. to tie, fasten, connect together.

རྒྱུད་པ II: religious teacher; especially a teacher of mysticism.

རྒྱུད་པ III: extraction; lineage; belonging to a family or race; family.

Syn. བརྒྱུད་པ *brgyud-pa*; རྩ་འཁྲིད *rtsa-bkhrid*; རིགས་འབྱུང *rigs-bbyuṅ*; རིགས་རྒྱུད *rigs-rgyud*; ས་བོན་ལས་བྱུང *sa-bon las-byuṅ*; གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud*; རུས་རྒྱུད *rus-rgyud*; ཚོ་འབྲང *cho-bbraṅ*; ཉ་ཉེ *ca-ñe*; རྣག་ལས་སྐྱེས *snag-las-skyes*; རིགས *rigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུད་པ་གསུམ *rgyud-pa gsum* the three kinds of lineage are:—(1) གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduṅ-rgyud* family; descent; personal; (2) སྐུ་རྒྱུད *sku-rgyud* descent (of the spirit in emanations, etc., as in the case of incarnate lamas); (3) སློབ་རྒྱུད *slob-rgyud* spiritual descent (ministerial succession by disciples).

རྒྱུན *rgyun* continuity; *rgyun-du* always; at all times; continually.

རྒྱུན་ཁྲི *rgyun khri* settled seat or throne; དུས་རྒྱུན་ས་གནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འཇོག་པའི་ཁྲི *dus-rgyun sa-gnas gcig-tu bjog-pahi khri* the chair which always remains in one place.

རྒྱུན་སྐྱོང་ས *rgyun-khyoṅs* always to protect.

རྒྱུན་གྱི་མྱུ་གུ *rgyun-gyi myu-gu*=ཆར་ཟིལ *char-zil* rain-drops or dews (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུན་བབ་ཚ *rgyun-bab tsha*=ཆར་དྲག *char-drag* heavy rain (*Mṅon.*).

རྒྱུན་གཏན *rgyun-gtan*=དུས་རྒྱུན *dus-rgyun* at all times; the stream of time: རྒྱུན་གཏན་ཡང

དངོས་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ལྕམ real business; transactions of a public character must always be reliable (*D. sel. 7*).

རྒྱུས་པ *rgyus-pa* sinews; tendons.

རྒྱོ *rgyo* मिथुन, मैथुन (a colloq. and obscene term) sexual union; copulation.

རྒྱོ་བ *rgyo-wa*, pf. བརྒྱོས *brgyos*, fut. བརྒྱོ *rgyo*, imp. རྒྱོས *rgyos*, to have sexual intercourse; acc. to *Cs.* to deflower, ravish.

རྒྱོགས *rgyogs* यन्त्र; མེ་རྒྱོགས་རྡོ་རྒྱོགས *mergyogs rdo-rgyogs* gun; missile.

རྒྱོང་བ *rgyoṅ-wa*, pf. བརྒྱངས *brgyaṅs*, fut. བརྒྱང *brgyaṅ*, seems to be a secondary form of རྐྱོང་བ *rkyoṅ-wa*, to extend, stretch, spread forth, distend.

རྒྱོར་བ *rgyor-wa* मारण to kill.

ལྒ *lga* this word is seldom used, its modern form being སྒ *sga*. 1. ginger fresh or dried; ལྒ་རློན *lga-rlon* fresh ginger. In medical works both ལྒ *lga* and སྒ *sga* are used to imply སྒ་སྨུག *sga-smug*, the brown ginger. 2. རུས་ཀྱི་མིང་ *rus-kyi miṅ* n. of a tribe; དབྲའ་འགྲུ་ལྡོང་གསུམ་ལྒ་དང་བཞི *dbraḥ-hgru ldoṅ-gsum lga-daṅ bshi* the four tribes were *Dbraḥ*, *Hgru*, *Ldoṅ* and *Lga*.

ལྒ་ཕོ་ཆེ *lga pho-che* = རྒྱམ་ཚྭ *rgyam-tshwa* a mystical word; oxide of mercury; also signifies སྨན་སྒ *sman-sga*, medicinal ginger.

ལྒང་ངེ *lgaṅ-ṅe* marble white. སྐྱ་ལྒང་ངེ *skya lgaṅ-ṅe* is stated to mean perfectly white (*Jä.*).

ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa* or ལྒང་ཕུག *lgaṅ-phug* acc. to *Jä.* the urinary bladder (*Med.*).

Syn. ཆུ་སོ *chu-so*; ལྒང་བུ *lgaṅ-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa* relating to the bladder (*Lex.*).

ལྒང་བུ *lgaṅ-bu* urinary bladder; same as ལྒང་པ *lgaṅ-pa*; acc. to *Jä.* husk, pod, shell.

ལྒང་བུག = དྲི་ཆུའི་སྣོད *dri-chuḥi snod* the bladder (*Sman.*).

ལྒའུ་གཞེར *lgaḥu-gşer* = སྒ་རློན *sga-rlon* fresh ginger.

ལྒར་མ་མེས་པོ *Lgar-ma mes-po* patriarch of the tribe of *Lgar-ma*; a tribal name: ལྒ་ཡི་ལྒར་མ་མེས་པོ་ཐོབ *lga-yi lgar-ma mes-po thob* the tribe of *Lga* obtained the name of *Lgar-ma mespo*.

ལྒོ *lgo* a common kind of fungus like the lycoperdon or puff-ball.

ལྒྱམ་ཚྭ *lgyam-tshwa*, སྨན་སྒ *sman-sga* 1. ginger, v. ལྒ་ཕོ་ཆེ *lga pho-che*. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a kind of rock salt.

སྒ *sga* = ལྒ *lga* आर्द्रक, पल्याण, शृङ्गवेर 1. ginger. 2. saddle, resp. ཆིབས་སྒ *chib-sga*, a saddle for a horse; ཆིབས་སྒ་བསྟད་པ *chib-sga bstad-pa* to lay the saddle on; to saddle; གཡག་གི་སྒ *gyag-gi sga* a saddle for a yak.

སྒ་སྐྱ *sga-skya* ginger: སྒ་སྐྱས་བད་རླུང་སེལ་ཞིང་ཁྲག་འཁྱག་འཇུ *sga-skyas bad-rluṅ sel-shiṅ khrag-hkhyag hju* ginger removes phlegm and wind and liquifies the blood.

སྒ་ཁེབས *sga-khebs* saddle cloth; the leather cover or coating of a saddle.

སྒ་གློ *sga-glo* saddle girth.

སྒ་སྒྲོན་པ *sga-sgron-pa* described in *Hbrom* as meaning: to saddle a horse.

སྒ་ཏིག་ནག་པོ *Sga-tig nag-po* the flower of a bitter species of ginger: སྒ་ཏིག་ནག་པོས་དམུ་རྫིང་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *sga-tig nag-pos dmu rdsiṅ chu-ser hdren* the flower of *Sgatig* used as a medicine draws out the yellow water of dropsy.

སྒ་ཐག *sga-thag* ropes or straps used in adjusting a saddle.

སྒ་པ *sga-pa* 1. a young horse just fit for the saddle. 2. གཡག་ཐོད་པ་དཀར་པོ་ལ་སྒ་པ (also ཀ་བ)ཟེར *gyag thod-pa dkar-po la sga-pa zer* a yak with a white forehead is called *sga-pa* (*Btsii.*).

སྒ་ཕོང་ *sga-phoṅ* bat; flitter-mouse (*Sch.*).

སྒ་སྨུག *sga-smug*, also written སྨུག་སྒ *smug-sga*, brown ginger.

སྒ་ཚ *sga-tsha* the flower of ginger plant: སྒ་ཚའི་དྲོད་སྐྱེད་རུལ་གསོད་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན *sga-tshaḥi drod-skyed rul-gsod chu-ser ḥdren* ginger flower (used) as a stimulant, cures sores and draws out pus.

སྒ་ཚ *sga-tsha* सुपिक्कटुक pungent ginger.

སྒ་ལག *sga-lag* frame of the saddle; saddle-bow; saddle-tree (*Cs.*).

སྒ་སེར *sga-ser* हरिद्रा turmeric; yellow ginger; a spice used in cooking meat for the table.

སྒ་ཤ *sga-ça* straps for fastening the travelling-baggage to the saddle, cf. ཤ་སྟག *ça-stag*.

སྒག་ཐུང་ *Sgag-thuṅ* n. of a small silk scarf used in religious services in Tibet: དྭང་ལྡན་མ་དང, སྒག་ཐུང, སྲིད་བདེ་མ *dwaṅ-ldan ma-daṅ, sgag-thuṅ, srid bde-ma* (*S. kar. 179*).

སྒག་པ *sgag-pa* बलात्कार to ravish; to copulate; to embrace in sexual union.

སྒང་ *sgaṅ* 1. a hill-spur; the ridge or top of a hill: ཅོག་ཙེའི་སྒང་ལ་ཞོག *cog-tseḥi sgaṅ-la shag* keep on the top of the table. 2. time; occasion: སང་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་པའི་སྒང་ *saṅ las-ka byed-paḥi sgaṅ* to-morrow at the time of doing work; ད་ལྟ་ལྟོ་ཟ་བའི་སྒང *da-lta lto-za-waḥi sgaṅ* just now while taking food. 3. ཆུ་སྒང་ *chu-sgaṅ* a blister caused by manual work, by long marches, &c., cf. བསྒང་ *bsgaṅ*.

Syn. སྟེང་ *steṅ*, མཐོ་བ *mtho-wa* (*Mṅon.*)

སྒང་ཁ *sgaṅ-kha* = སྒང་ཁུལ *sgaṅ-khul* 1. a hill-spur: སྒང་ཁ་ལ་ཡོད the (village) is situated on a mountain spur. 2. full, entire: སྲོག་ཆགས་གཅིག་བསད་ཀྱང་སྡིག་པ་སྒང་ཁ་རེ་སོ་སོར་ཡོང *srog-chags gcig bsad-kyaṅ sdig-pa sgaṅ-kha re so-sor yoṅ* even if (you) kill one living being there will be the full (amount of) sin in each separate case.

སྒང་ཁུལ *sgaṅ-khul* acc. to *Jä.* same as སྒང་ཁ *sgaṅ-kha*.

སྒང་གི་ལིང་ *sgaṅ-gi-liṅ* a species of partridge.

སྒང་མཐོན་པོ *sgaṅ mthon-po* a high hill

སྒང་བ *sgaṅ-wa*, pf. བསྒངས *bsgaṅs*, fut. བསྒང་ *bsgaṅ*, to grow or become full (*Cs.*): བུད་མེད་ན་སོ་སྒང་ *bud-med na so-sgaṅ* a full grown woman; marriageable girl.

སྒང་བུ *sgaṅ-bu* full quantity; entire piece: ང་རྒྱལ་སྒང་བུ་ནང་ནས་མ་ཞིག་པ་ཅམ has not his pride been entirely broken-down within (*A 11*).

སྒང་གཤོང *sgaṅ-gçoṅ* उन्नत-निम्नत्व elevations and depressions on a hillside.

སྒངས *sgaṅs* पुलिन 1. bank or elevated place on the margin of a river. 2. n. of districts in S.E. Tibet.

སྒབ་འདྲེ *sgab-ḥdre* a class of demon; a ghost that remains concealed: སྔགས་འཆང་ལུགས་དང་མཐུན་པས་སྒབ་འདྲེ་འཁྲད *sṅags-ḥchaṅ lugs-daṅ mthun-pas sgab-ḥdre ḥkhrad* if the *Tantrik* priest properly performs exorcism, the ghosts are scared away

སྒབ་པ *sgab-pa* 1. secondary form of འགེབས་པ *ḥgebs-pa*, to cover; covering: བྱ་མས་བུ་ལ་སྒབ་པ *bya-mas bu-la sgab-pa* the covering of a young bird by its mother. 2. གོས་སྒབ *gos-sgab* skirt or lap of a coat; སྒབ་ཐུང *sgab-thuṅ* a short skirt.

སྒམ *sgam* मञ्जूषा, कोष, पिट box. trunk, chest; also the testes: སྒམ་སྒོ་མང་ *sgam-sgo' maṅ* a chest of drawers; ལྕགས་སྒམ *lcags-sgam* an iron-chest; ཀོ་སྒམ *ko-sgam* a leather trunk; རོ་སྒམ *ro-gams* or སྤུར་སྒམ *spur-sgam* a coffin.

Syn. སྒྲོམ *sgrom*; སྣོད *snod*; མཛོད *mdsod*; སྒྲོམ་བུ *sgrom-bu*; བང་བ *baṅ-pa*; ཐབ་སྒྲོམ *thab-sgrom*.

སྒམ་ཆུང་ *sgam-chuṅ* a small box.

སྒམ་པ *sgam-pa* = ཟབ་པ *zab-pa* गभीर deep; profound; མི་སྒམ་པ *mi sgam-pa* = མི་ཟབ་པ *mi zab-pa* shallow; not deep.

སྒམ་པོ *sgam-po*, adj. full or fully accomplished; one who is deep: རྒྱལ་པོ་སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ *Rgyal-po Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*, King *Sroṅ-btsan* who was *Sgam-po*, *i.e.*, fully accomplished. Acc. to *Sch.* prudent, quiet: བློ་སྒམ་པ *blo sgam-pa* = ཐུགས་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྒམ་པོ *thugs çin-tu sgam-po* he (the prince) was very profound.

སྒར *sgar*, defined as གུར་མང་པོ་ཕུབ་ནས་བསྡད་པ *gur maṅ-po phub-nas bsdad-pa*, pitching many tents (at a place); camp; encampment; དམག་སྒར a military encampment; སྒར་འདེབས་པ to encamp; to pitch a camp.

སྒར་སྣང *Sgar-snaṅ* respectable men.

སྒར་མིང་ *sgar-miṅ* (བསོ་སྒྲ *bso-sgra*) watch-word; parole (*Jä.*).

སྒལ *sgal* a load that is carried on the back; load of a beast of burden; རྟ་སྒལ *rta-sgal* a horse-load; ཤིང་རྟའི་སྒལ *çiṅ-rtahi sgal* cart-load; waggon-load.

སྒལ་རྟ *sgal-rta* pack-horse.

སྒལ་ཕྱུགས *sgal-phyugs* beast of burden.

སྒལ་འཕང་བ *sgal ḃphaṅ-wa* to throw a load off; སྒལ་འབོགས་པ *sgal ḃbogs-pa* to take out a load; སྒལ་བསྲང་བ *sgal bsraṅ-wa* to adjust or balance a load.

སྒལ་པ *sgal-pa* 1. the back of man or beast of burden; རྒྱབ་ལ་འཁུར་ནས་འགྲོ་བ *rgyab-la ḃkhur-nas ḃgro-wa* = སྒལ་པ་ལ་འཁུར་ཏེ་འགྲོ *sgal-pa la ḃkhur-te ḃgro* the carrying a thing on one's back. 2. the small of the back; སྒལ་འདབས *sgal-ḃdabs* the lumber region. 3. croup; crupper.

སྒལ་བ *sgal-wa* to carry a load (on one's back) or to cause a load to be carried on the back of a beast of burden; སྒལ་འགེལ་བ *sgal ḃgel-wa* to put on a load.

སྒལ་རྨ *sgal-rma* a sore on an animal's back caused by the load.

སྒལ་ཚིགས *sgal-tshigs* the spine in general; the backbone of a beast of burden.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བརྒྱད *sgal-tshigs ñi-çu rtsa brgyad* the twenty-eight joints in the backbone; མི་ཡི་སྒལ་ཚིགས *mi-yi sgal-tshigs* the joints in the human spinal column.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་བཞི *sgal-tshigs ñi-çu rtsa-bshi* there are twenty-four joints in the backbone of a beast of burden.

སྒལ་ཚིགས་སྲང་བ *sgal-tshigs sraṅ-wa* a beast of burden of which the backbone is straight, *i.e.*, not bent by work.

སྒིར་མོ *sgir-mo* སྒོར་སྒོར *sgor-sgor* ཟླུམ round; orb-like; globular.

སྒུ *sgu*, adj. bent; སྒུ་སྟེགས *sgu-stegs* 1. a foot-stool. 2. acc. to *Sch.* elbow; angle.

སྒུ་རྡོ *sgu-rdo* sling-string, explained as ཧུར་རྡོ་འཕང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཐག་པ *hur-rdo ḃphan byed-kyi thag-pa* the string that is coiled round a stone for flinging it; a sling.

སྒུ་ཕྱོགས *sgu-phyogs* (སྒྱེ་ཕྱོགས *sgye-phyogs*) = མདུན་ལ་ཁྱོག་པ *mdun-la khyog-pa* bent-forward: སྒྱེ་ཕྱོགས་སྒུ་ཕྱོགས་ཆེས་པ་ཤིན་ཏུ་གོང *sgye-phyog sgu-phyogs ços-pa çin-tu goṅ* those that are bent forward and bent round were valuable? (*Jig*).

སྒུ་མོ *sgu-mo* = ཧུར་རྡོ *hur-rdo* a sling.

སྒུག་པ *sgug-pa* प्रतीक्ष (in Pali पतिक्खा) to wait, pf. བསྒུགས *bsgugs*, fut. བསྒུག *bsgug*, imp. སྒུགས *sgugs* (or སྒུགས་ཤིག *sgugs çig*); མི་ཡོང་རྒྱུ་སྒུག་བསྡད་པ *mi yoṅ-rgyu sgug bsdad-pa*, to wait for a man's arrival; སྒུག་པར་བྱེད *sgug-par byed* one who waits for; or སྒུག་པ་པོ *sgug pa po* a waiter; ལམ་ན་སྒུག་པ *lam-na sgug-pa* to wait on the road; སྒུག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *sgug-tu hjug-pa* to cause to lie in wait (for a person); to cause to way-lay.

སྒུང་ *sguṅ* in *Ld.* clap; crack; crash; report (of a gun) (*Jä.*).

སྒུད་པོ *sgud-po*, acc. to *Sch.* father-in-law; སྒུད་མོ *sgud-mo* mother-in-law.

སྒུམ་མདའ *sgum-mdah*, acc. to *Schr.* the butt-end of a gun; gun-stock.

སྒུར *sgur*, v. དགུར *dgur*.

སྒུར་རྒྱབ *gur-rgyab* a bent-back.

སྒུར་པོ *sgur-po* कुब्ज, वक्रकुब्ज bent; crooked back.

Syn. སྒུར་འཁྱོག *sgur-hkhyog*; སྒུ *sgu* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒུར་བ *sgur-wa*, भीत, त्रिस्त to become afraid.

སྒུལ་སྐྱོད *sgul-skyod* क्षोभ agitation.

སྒུལ་བ *sgul-wa*, pf. བསྒུལ *bsgul*, fut. བསྒུལ *bsgul* (cf. འགུལ་བ *hgul-wa*) to move, agitate, put in motion: རྒྱུད་ཀྱང་མ་སྒུལ་ཏོ *rgyud-kyaṅ ma-sgul-to* he could not even move the bow-string: ལག་པས་རྡོ་བསྒུལ་ཏོ *lag-pas rdo bsgul-to* with his hand he shook the rock.

སྒེ་ཁུང་ *sge-khuṅ*, སྒོ་ཆུང་ *sgo-chuṅ* a small door; a window.

སྒེག *sgeg* लावण्य grace, charm in the person.

སྒེག་པ *sgeg-pa* शृङ्गार, विलास, लालित्य, रस. लावण्य 1. the grace or charm of youth. སྒེག་པ་ནི་ཆགས་པས་གཟུགས་མཛེས་པའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར་ཅན་གྱིས་སྒེག་པ *sgeg-pa* is the fascination arising at the appearance of a body of beautiful shape. 2. sensual enjoyment; flirtation. 3. acc. to *Cs.* to brag, boast; airs of coquetish girls (*Jä.*).

Syn. རོལ་པ *rol-pa*; འཇོ་བ *hjo-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒེག་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Sgeg-pahi Rdo-rje* लास्यवज्र. लीलावज्र n. of a Buddhist sage of Ancient India who visited Udyāna (Ancient Cabul) and spread Buddhism there.

སྒེག་མ *Sgeg-ma* n. of the goddess of beauty.

སྒེག་མོ *sgeg-mo* लास्या नर्तकी a dancing-girl; a charming damsel.

སྒེག་རྫས *sgeg-rdzas* perfumery, pomades, &c., articles which (according to Buddhism) are incentives to sensual pleasures.

སྒེང་ལ *sgeṅ-la* or དགེང་ལ *dgeṅ-la*, acc. to *Jä.* on; upon; perhaps a wrong spelling of the word སྒང་ *sgaṅ*.

སྒེའུ *sgehu* 1. diminutive of སྒ *sga*, ginger. 2. v. སྒོག་པ 1; *sgog-pa* (*K. g.* ཙ 46).

སྒེའུ་ཆུང་ *sgehu-chuṅ* लशुन garlic.

སྒེའུ་གསེར *sgehu-gser* आर्द्रक ginger.

སྒེར *sger* private; semi-independent; སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* specially; privately.

སྒེར་རྟ *sger-rta* a horse for the use of a private party, not for a public officer.

སྒེར་དོན *sger-don* one's own interest, private or special reason or object: སྒེར་གཞུང་མེད་དུ་བ་གནམ་བཏང་ *sger gshuṅ med du-wa gnam-btaṅ* neither private nor public (but an independent family) sending forth smoke from house-fire.

སྒེར་པ *sger-pa* a private land-holder; གཞུང་ཁྲལ་ཆེན་པོ་མེད་པར་རང་ལ་མི་སེར་པ་དང་ཡོད་པ་ལ་ས་ཁྲལ་འབུལ་བ་ལ་གཞུང་ཁྲལ *gshuṅ-khral chen-po med-par raṅ-la*

mi-ser yaṅ yod-pa las khral-bsdus nas sa bsdad-khan a land-holder who without paying a large tax to Government enjoys an estate is called སྒེར་པ *sger-pa*, also one who holds land fee-simple; སྒེར་ལྷ *sger-lha* or སྒེར་གྱི་མཆོད་པའི་ལྷ *sger-gyi mchod-paḥi lha*, a special deity, *i.e.*, a deity specially adored by a class of people or by an individual or by a particular family; སྒེར་ཁག *sger-khag* semi-independent estate.

སྒེར་གཡོག *sger-gyog* private servant, also one who does his own work; servant or employé of an independent party or estate which has no connection with the Government.

སྒེར་ལོ *sger-lo*, རང་སྒེར་གྱི་ཞིང་ལོ་ཏོག *raṅ-sger gyi shiṅ lo-tog* the produce of a private estate.

སྒོ *sgo* द्वार, मुख, प्रतीहार, पक्ष a door; an entrance or doorway; the aperture itself as well as the wood-work of the door; སྒོ་བཅད་པ *sgo bcad-pa* or སྒོ་དགག་པ *sgo dgag-pa* to shut or close a door; སྒོ་ཕྱེ་བ *sgo phye-wa* or སྒོ་འབྱེད་པ *sgo byed-pa* to open a door; སྒོ་འཇུག་པ *sgo ḥjug-pa* to put in a door; to hang a door; སྒོ་རྒྱབ་པ *sgo rgyab-pa* to shut a door; སྒོ་གཏན་པ *sgo gtan-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to lock up, to bolt, to bar; སྒོ་བཀུམ་པ *sgo bkum-pa* or བསྐུམ *bskum*, acc. to *Cs.* resp. to shut (a door); སྒོ་བརྡུང་བ *sgo bduṅ-wa* to knock or rap at the door; རྒྱ་སྒོ *rgya-sgo* large, or the principal, door or entrance; སྒོ the gate or gate-way; ཕྱི་སྒོ *phyi-sgo* the outer door; བར་སྒོ *bar-sgo* the middle door; ནང་སྒོ *naṅ-sgo* the inner door; གསང་སྒོ *gsaṅ-sgo* the secret or private door; མཛོད་སྒོ *mdsod-sgo* the door to the store-room; གནམ་སྒོ *gnam-sgo* an aperture in the roof for light; sky-light; སྟེང་སྒོ *steṅ-sgo* the upper door; འོག་སྒོ *hog-sgo* the lower or under door; མཆོད་ཁང་སྒོ *mchod-khaṅ sgo* the chapel-door; ཐབ་ཚང་སྒོ *thab-tshaṅ sgo* kitchen door; གཉེར་ཚང་སྒོ *gñer-tshaṅ sgo* the store-house door; ཁྲུས་ཁང་སྒོ *chab-khaṅ sgo* the bathroom door. In Sikkim *gom*=door.

སྒོ II: often *Sgo-mo*, the admission to, the medium or means of, the passage of, knowledge or learning and, as such, the science itself, &c.; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *chos-kyi sgo-mo* the service of *Dharma* (religion); རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *rtsis-kyi sgo-mo* the science of arithmetic or numbers; སྨན་གྱི་སྒོ་མོ *sman-kyi sgo-mo* science of medicine: སྒྲོལ་མའི་སྒོ་ནས་གཡུལ་མདོས་གཏོང *Sgrol-maḥi sgo-nas gyul-mdos gtoṅ* in the religious service of Dolma—the *mdos* for victory (in war) should be offered: སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་སྒོ་དམ་པ་སྐྱབས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *Saṅs-rgyas kyi bstan-pa la ḥjug-paḥi sgo dam-pa skyabs-su ḥgro-wa* as a door for entering the religion of Buddha, it is necessary to take refuge in the holy ones: ཐེག་ཆེན་ལ་འཇུག་པའི་སྒོ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས *theg-chen-la ḥjug-paḥi sgo byaṅ-chub-kyi sems* for entering the Greater Vehicle doctrine the means is a saintly heart (the purified heart of a *Bodhisattva*); ཡོན་ཏན་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒོ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས *yon-tan ḥbyuṅ waḥi sgo brtson-ḥgrus* the means of acquiring learning is diligence and industry; ཉེས་པ་འབྱུང་བའི་སྒོ་ལེ་ལོ་བག་མེད་པ *ñes-pa ḥbyuṅ waḥi-sgo le-lo bag-med-pa* being idle and immodest forms a way to the springing up of vice.

སྒོ་ཀུན་འགྲོ *sgo kun-gro* सर्वतोमुख in every way.

སྒོ་སྐྱོང *sgo-skyoṅ* द्वारपाल porter; door-guard.

སྒོ་སྐྱོར *sgo-skyor*, v. སྒོ་སྒེ *sgo-sge*.

སྒོ་ཁང *sgo-khaṅ* or སྒོ་སྟེང *sgo-steṅ* निर्यूह the entrance into a house; vestibule; porch; portal; also a small house on the gate.

སྒོ་ཁུང་ *sgo-khuṅ* opening of the door; an apperture in a door: སྒོ་ཁང་སྟེང་གི་གསིལ་ཁང་ *sgo-khaṅ steṅ-gi gsil-khaṅ* the verandah room on the porch of a house.

སྒོ་ཁྱི *sgo-khyi* watch-dog.

སྒོ་འཁོར *sgo-ḥkhor* hinge of a door or gate; the pivot on which the door turns.

སྒོ་གླེགས *sgo-glegs* a small beam used to bar or bolt a door.

སྒོ་འགྲམ *sgo-ḥgram* the space near the door.

སྒོ་རྒྱབ *sgo-rgyab* the space behind the door or within the door.

སྒོ་གླེགས *sgo-glegs* द्वारकपाट, पिंडुक, वाखर the board or plank of a door; the lintel; frame work on the four sides of a door [a bier, the bed on which a dead body is carried]*S.*

སྒོ་ང *sgo-ṅa* अण्ड eggs, spawn; སྒོ་ང་ཅན *sgo-ṅa-can* egg; producing or possessing or having spawn.

སྒོ་ངའི་མདོད *sgo-ṅaḥi mdeod* मुष्क the testicles.

སྒོ་ལྕགས *sgo-lcags* तालक the lock of a door.

སྒོ་ཆོར *sgo-chor,* v. སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe.*

སྒོ་སྙོད *sgo-sñod*=སྒོ་སྙོད *sgo-sñod* cummin seed.

སྒོ་བསྙན *sgo bsñan* n. of a Bon deity who has eighteen hands and holds eighteen different weapons of war, which are as follows:—(1) འཕེན་པའི་མདའ *ḥteg paḥi mdaḥ* an arrow for shooting; (2) འབུགས་པའི་མདུང་ *ḥbugs paḥi mduṅ* a spear to pierce with; (3) གཞོག་པའི་སྟ་རེ *gzog paḥi sta-re* an axe to split with; (4) གཅོད་པའི་གྲ་སྟ *gcod-paḥi gra-sta* a chopper to cut off; (5) འཐུབ་པའི་རལ་གྲི *ḥthub-paḥi ral-gri* a sword to cut into pieces; (6) འཐིམ་པའི་ཆུ་གྲི *ḥtim-paḥi chu-gri* a dagger to pierce through; (7) འཇོག་པའི་ཐོ་ལུམ *ḥchog-paḥi tho-lum* a cannon ball for battering in; (8) འབུགས་པའི་གཟོར་ཆེན *ḥbugs-paḥi gzor-chen* a pin to bore through; (9) འབྲལ་བའི་སོག་ལེ *ḥbral-waḥi sog-le* the saw to separate or cut asunder; (10) དགྲ་བོའི་སྤུ་གྲི *dgra-woḥi spu-gri* a razor-knife to cut the enemy; (11) བསྐོར་བའི་འཁོར་ལོ *bskor-waḥi ḥkhor-lo* a disk to whirl round; (12) སྒྱུར་བའི་ཡ་ལད *sgyur-waḥi ya-lad* an armour to ward off; (13) ཉམ་ཐག་གཅོད་པའི་ཀ་མ་ལི *ñam-thag gcod-paḥi ka-ma-li* a sword to cut off; (14) སྲེག་པའི་གཏར་ཏོ *sreg-paḥi gtar-to*; (15) འཆིང་བའི་ལྕགས་སྒྲོག *ḥchiṅ-waḥi lcags-sgrog* iron chain to bind with; (16) དཔལ་ཟེར་གྱི་ཆུ་ཁོལ *dpal-zer-gyi chu-khol* boiling water; (17) འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་མེ་དཔུང་ *hod-zer-gyi me dpuṅ* a heap of glowing fire; (18) དྲག་རྩལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མདའ *drag-rtsal gyi thog-mdaḥ* a thunder-bolt for chivalrous exercises.

སྒོ་གཏན *sgo-gtan* a bar or bolt of a door; སྒོ་ཐེམ *sgo-them* threshhold; also the head-piece of a door.

སྒོ་དར *sgo-dar* the scarf that is attached to the door at the time of a marriage in Sikkim.

སྒོ་དེབ *sgo-deb* enumeration of persons; the counting of persons of a village or town, &c.

སྒོ་གདན་སྐུད་ཅན *sgo-gdan skud-can* च.चुका a circular disk with string attached to it that is put on each side of the door to open it by the hand.

སྒོ་འགྲིག *sgo-ḥgrig* door-frame; window frame.

སྒོ་ལྡང་ *sgo-ldaṅ* each side of the door.

སྒོ་ནག *sgo-nag* the dark door, *i.e.*, the door of the dark room where a dead body is kept before disposal (*D. gol. 8*).

སྒོ་རྣམ *sgo-rnam* a single board, *i.e.*, of the floor.

སྒོ་པ *sgo-pa* དྭཱ་ར་པ, or སྒོ་དཔོན *sgo-dpon* or སྒོ་བདག *sgo-bdag* 1. the door-keeper, porter; 2. also the headman of the village.

Syn. སྒོ་སྲུང *sgo-sruṅ*; སྒོ་སྐྱོང *sgo-skyoṅ*; ཆབ་སྒོ་བ *chab-sgo-wa*; སྒོའི་མེལ་ཚེ་མཁན *sgo-yi mel-tshe-mkhan* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒོ་པུར *sgo-pur* fore-skin; prepuce.

སྒོ་པོ *sgo-po* also སྒོ་བོ *sgo-bo* outward looks; stature; bodily appearance (*Jä.*); སྐྱེ་སྒོ *skye-sgo* the face; countenance; སྐྱེ་སྒོ་ལེགས *skye sgo-legs* a beautiful face; ཞན་སྒོ *shan-sgo* an ugly face.

སྒོ་སྤང *sgo-spaṅ* 1. lintel. 2. སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ་སྤང་པའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་ཡང་ཡོད *sgo-yi them-pa spaṅ-paḥi rnal-ḥbyor-pa yaṅ-yod* there are even *yogi* who have only left the lintel and threshold of their home (and no more).

སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe* a projection of the roof of a house above the principal door of a house, under which one can sit or sleep, or where servants wait: དོ་ནུབ་བི་ཀྲ་མའི་སྒོ་སྤེའི་འོག་ཏུ་ཉོལ *do-nub bi-kra-maḥi sgo-spehi ḥog-tu ñol* (*A. 130*) to-night sleep under the portico of Vikramas ila.

Syn. སྒོ་སྐྱར *sgo-skyar*; སྒོ་མཆོར *sgo-mchor*; སྒོ་འབྱར *sgo-ḥbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒོ་ཕར *sgo-phar*, སྒོ་རིམ་མང་པོ *sgo-rim maṅ-po* the name for a series of doors.

སྒོ་འཕར *sgo-ḥphar* ཀཱཔཱ་ཊ, v. སྒོ་གླེགས *sgo-glegs* [the junction of the leaves of a door]*S.*

སྒོ་བ *sgo-wa* pf. བསྒོ *bsgo* also བསྒོས *bsgos*, to say; to speak, mostly to bid; to order (used in old works, now become obsolete).

སྒོ་འབྱར *sgo-ḥbyar*, v. སྒོ་སྤེ *sgo-spe*.

སྒོ་འབྱོད *sgo-ḥbyod* a kind of grass used as a medicine in eye-disease (*Sman. 353*).

སྒོ་མ *sgo-ma* 1. panel or square of a door; the fold of a folding door. 2.=གཏོར་རྒྱབ་སྐབས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྲུང་གི་ལྷ *gtor-rgyab skabs-kyi sgo-sruṅ-gi lha*, the deity who guards the door on the occasion of offering *torma*; སྤྲུལ་པ་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མ་བཞིའི་མིང *sprul-pa ye-çes kyi sgo-ma bshiḥi miṅ* the names of the four miraculous divinities (of the *Bon-po*):—(1) སྟག་གདོང་དཀར་མོ་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ་བནྡྷ་འཛིན *Stag-gdoṅ dkar-mo lcags-kyu bandı-ḥdsin*; (2) ཕག་གདོང་སེར་མོ་ཞགས་པ *Phag-gdoṅ ser-mo shag-pa*, (3) སེང་གདོང་དམར་པོ་ལྕགས་སྒྲོག, *Seṅ-gdoṅ dmar-po lcags-sgro*; (4) སྦྲུལ་གདོང་ལྗང་ཁུ་དྲིལ་བུ *sbrul-gdoṅ ljaṅ khu dril-bu*.

སྒོ་མོ *sgo-mo* (1) a large door; a gate; castle-gate; town-gate; (2) the beginning: རྩིས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་མོ *rtsis-kyi sgo-mo* the beginning of a new epoch.

སྒོ་ཙམ *sgo-tsam* a little (*Sch.*).

སྒོ་རྩ *sgo-rtsa*=སྒོའི་རྩ་བ *sgoḥi rtsa-wa* at the door; སྒོ་རྩར near or at the door.

སྒོ་མཚམས *sgo-mtshams* door-junction; also the chink left between a door-post and the door, when the latter does not perfectly fit.

སྒོའི་ལྐོག *sgo-ḥi lkog* ཙཏྭཱ་ར raised place or stools placed on either side of a door [a place where four roads meet]*S.*

སྒོའི་ཐེམ་པ *sgoḥi them-pa* the threshold.

སྒོའི་མེལ་ཚེ་མཁན *sgo-yi mel-tshe mkhan*, v. སྒོ་པ *sgo-pa*.

སྒོ་ཡིག *sgo-yig* 1. inscription. 2. lampoon; label on the door; sign-board. 3. a magisterial advertisement fastened at the door.

སྒོ་ར་བ *sgo-ra-wa*=སྒོ་སྲུང་བ *sgo sruṅ-wa* a door-keeper; a door-guard.

སྒོ་ལོ *sgo-lo* 1. body. 2. face (*Jä.*).

སྒོ་བཅད *sgo bcad*=སྒོ་ལ་བཅད་པ *sgo-la bcad-pa* an inscription on the door; a sign-board.

སྒོ་གསུམ *sgo-gsum* the three media, *i.e.*, of body (ལུས *lus*), speech (ངག *ṅag*), and the mind (ཡིད *yid*).

སྒོ་བསྲུང་བ་ *sgo bsruñ-wa*=སྒོ་ར་བ་ *sgo-ra-wa* [illegible] a door-keeper.

སྒོག་སྐྱ་ *sgog skya* or སྐྱ་སྒོག *skya-sgog* white garlic used in medicine; *Allium nival Iacqm*: སྒོག་སྔོན *sgog-sñon* a blue species of garlic, very common in the Himalayas, perh. *Allium rubellum* (*Jä.*); སྒོག་གཅིག་མ *sgog-gcig-ma* a garlic grown on a single root; སྒོག་བཅུད་གསུམ *sgog-bcud gsum* three species of garlic which have three different properties :—(1) ཙོང་དམར *tsoñ-dmar* red onion; (2) སྒོག་སྐྱ *sgog-skya* the common white garlic; (3) སྒོག་སྔོན *sgog-sñon* the blue species of garlic.

སྒོག་ཏིང་ *sgog-tiñ* mortar; སྒོག་གཏུན *sgog-gtun* pestle for bruising leek (*Jä.*).

སྒོག་ཏུམ *sgog-tum* or སྒོག་རྡོག *sgog-rdog* a number of garlic roots bunched in one.

སྒོག་པ I: *sgog-pa* [illegible], [illegible] garlic; leek; *allium*; རི་སྒོག *ri-sgog Allium sphaeroceph* a species of garlic growing wild in the hills of Tibet.

Syn. ཀུན་དོང *kun-doñ*; རོ་ལྡན *ro-ldan*; གུང་དུན *guñ dsun*; སྙེའུ *sñehu*; སྒེའུ *sgehu*; ལྷ་མིན་ཁྲག *lha-min khrag*; ཀླ་ཀློའི་སྤོས *kla-klohi spos* (*Mnon.*).

སྒོག་པ II: acc. to *Cs.* pf. བསྒགས *bsgags*, fut. བསྒག *bsgag*, to make one swear; སྒོག་པོ *sgog-po* one that makes a person swear (*Jä.*).

སྒོག་གསིལ *sgog-gsil* a single garlic root or seed.

སྒོང་ I: *sgoñ* also སྒོང་ང་ *sgoñ-ña* an egg. In Sikkim "*sgoñ-do*" (*Snd. Hbk.*).

སྒོང་ II: n. of a country, prob. ཀོང་པོ *Koñ-po*.

སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoñ-skyes*=སྒོ་ང་ལས་སྐྱེས་པ *sgo-ña-las skyes-pa* [illegible] born of or produced from an egg.

སྒོང་སྤྲི *sgoñ-spri* the white of an egg or more properly the thin film which wraps the contents of an egg.

སྒོང་ཐོག་པ *sgoñ thog-pa* n. of a plant.

སྒོང་བ *sgoñ-wa*, pf. བསྒོངས *bsgoñs*, fut. བསྒོང *bsgoñ*, imp. སྒོང་ (ས) *sgoñ* (*s*) or སྒོངས་ཤིག *sgoñs-çig* [illegible] 1. to make in tea balls to eat; to make round balls of dough (*Cs.*). 2. to hide; to conceal (a thing) (*Sch.*). 3. སྒོངས་པའམ་སྒོར་མོ *sgoñs-paham sgor-mo* a laughing speech or exclamation.

སྒོད་ཡས *sgod-yas* n. of a numeral སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་... (*Ya-sel*).

སྒོབ་སྒོབ *sgob-sgob* unable; deficient; wanting in strength (*Sch.*).

སྒོམ *sgom*, see སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa*.

སྒོམ་ཆེན *sgom-chen* 1. a Buddhist ascetic who remains absorbed in deep meditation. 2. species of fieldmouse, *Lagomys badius*, so called from its hybernating disposition. See Hooker's Himalayan Journals.

སྒོམ་ཉེས་པ *sgom ñes-pa*=སེམས་ལ་བསམ་ལུགས་ཉེས་པ *sems-la bsam-lugs ñes-pa* or ནོར་བ *nor-wa*, to blunder in meditation.

སྒོམ་ཐག *sgom-thag* योगपट्ट meditating-cord; a long piece of cloth about four inches wide which is worn by the *Yogi* when he sits in meditation; it is stretched round the neck and under the knees while sitting. About the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. Buddhist ascetics used to wear it in the manner the sacred thread is worn by the Brāhmans, passing round the right shoulder to the side below the arm-pit: སྒོམ་ཐག་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་... let a large *sgom-thag* pass from the shoulders over the bosom (*A. 11*). Acc. to *Jä.* a cord or rope is slung round the body in order

to facilitate the effort of maintaining an erect and immoveable posture during meditation, which expedient of course is scorned by the more rigid devotees.

སྒོམ་སྡེ *Sgom-sde* n. of a section of the school of monks called སེར་བྱས་གྲྭ་ཚང་ *Ser-byas grḅa-tshañ* of Tibet (*Loñ.* ⁸ *16*).

སྒོམ་པ་ *sgom-pa* भावना, vb. pres. སྒོམས་ཀྱིན *sgoms-gyin*, or སྒོམ་བཞིན *sgom-ḅzhin*, pf. བསྒོམས *ḅsgoms*, fut. བསྒོམ *ḅsgom*, imp. སྒོམ *sgom* or སྒོམས *sgoms*, resp. ཐུགས་སྒོམ *thugs-sgom* 1. originally to fancy, imagine; now to meditate, contemplate systematically (c. accus. and dat.); to have; to entertain; to re-produce (in one's mind), with the accus. termin. or with double accus. 2. sbst. སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa*, has come to signify systematic meditation of the Buddhist saint. Four degrees of this meditation are to be distinguished, viz., ལྟ་བ *lta-wa* contemplation; སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* meditation, properly so called (which requires གསལ་དང་མི་རྟོགས་མ་འགྱེངས་གསུམ *gsal-dañ mi-rtogs ma-gyeñs gsum*, *i.e.*, that it be so performed in a clear and decided manner without suffering one's self to be disturbed or distracted by anything); the third degree སྤྱོད་པ *spyod-pa* consummation; and འབྲས་བུ *ḥbras-bu* fruition.

སྒོམ་པ་པོ *sgom-pa po* = སྒོམ་བྱེད *sgom-byed*, *i.e.*, སྒོམ་མཁན *sgom-mkhan* an ascetic who meditates.

སྒོམ་པ་ཚང་ *Sgom-pa tshañ* the term used in Amdo to signify སྒོམ་ཆེན *sgom-chen*, a Buddhist ascetic who meditates, &c.

སྒོམ་བྱ *sgom-bya* and སྒོམ་རྟེན *sgom-rten* the object of meditation.

སྒོམ་འབྲོག *sgom-ḥbrog* 1. the wilderness or solitude where hermits dwell for meditation. 2. holly in Sikkim (*Jä.*)?

སྒོམ་ཡན་ལག *sgom yan-lag* ध्यानाङ्ग: a branch or form of ascetical meditation [lit. burning the limbs; it is a kind of penance in which the whole body is exposed to four heaps of fire in four quarters and to the sun on the head]*S.*

སྒོམ་ལམ *sgom-lam* the practice of ascetical meditation, also སྒོམ་གྱི་ལམ *sgom-gyi lam*, the way to *Nirvāṇa* by means of meditation: ས་གཉིས་པ་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་ནས་སྒོམ་ལམ་ལ་ཞུགས from the second stage of perfection free from defilement he entered on the practice of meditation.

སྒོམ་ཤིང *sgom-çiñ*, योगदण्ड the stick on which the ascetic fixes his gaze while engaging himself in meditation.

སྒོམ་གསུམ *sgom-gsum* three kinds of སྒོམ་པ *sgom-pa* or mystical meditation, viz.:—(1) meditation performed in the three, four or six periods into which a day may be divided for that purpose ཐུན་སྒོམ་ནི, ལས་དང་པོ་དུས་གཉེན་པོ་ཕར་འདེབས་ཀྱི་དྲན་པ་ཡིན་པས, ཐུན་མཚམས་ཕྱེ་ལ་བསྒོམ་པའོ *thun-sgom-ni, las dañ-po dus gñen-po phar ḥdebs-kyi dran-pa yin-pas, thun-tshams phye-la ḅsgom-paḥo*; (2) ངང་སྒོམ་ནི, མྱོང་ཚུར་འདེབས་ཀྱི་དྲན་པ་ཡིན་པས, འགྲོ་འདུག་ཟ་ཉལ་ལས་སྤྱོད་ཅི་བྱས་ཀྱང་འབྲལ་མེད་དུ་ངང་གིས་གནས་སོ, སྒོམ་ནི་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པ་ལ་ངང་དང་ངང་གིས་ལང་ཐག་འགྲིང་འགྲེང *ñañ-sgom-ni, myoñ-tshur ḥdebs-kyi dran-pa yin-pas, ḥgro-ḥdug za-ñal las spyod ci-byas-kyañ ḥbral med-du ñañ-gis gnas-so, sgom-ni ci-yañ med-pa la ñañ-dañ ñañ-gis lañ-thag ḅriñ-ḅreñ*; (3) ཀློང་སྒོམ་ནི, ནང་སེམས་མུ་ཐག་ཆོད་པས, བསྒོམ་བྱ་སྒོམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བློ་དང་བྲལ་བའོ *ḳloñ-sgom ni, nañ-sems mu-thag chod-pas, ḅsgom bya-sgom-byed-kyi ḅlo-dañ bral-waḥo.*

སྒོམས *sgoms* (ལྷ་ལྟ་བུ *lha lta-bu*) भाव a deity thought of for propitiation.

སྒོར *sgor* a spindle in a turning-lathe (*Jä.*).

སྒོར་སྒོར *sgor-sgor* round.

སྒོར་སྒོར་འཁྱིལ *sgor-sgor ḥkhyil* forming into an eddy or whirlpool (*Nag. 12*).

སྒོར་བ *sgor-wa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྒར *bsgar* to boil down; to condense by boiling, *e.g.*, བུ་རམ *bu-ram* sugar. 2. to turn on a lathe (*Jä.*).

སྒོར་མེད *sgor-med* without interruption or break: (རིས་མེད་ལམ་འགྲོ *ris-med lam-ḥgro*) to go on a journey without break, *i.e.*, without having to turn back.

སྒོར་མོ *sgor-mo*, v. 1. སྒོངས *sgoṅs*. 2. ཟླུམ a ball, globe; also a disk; hence an Indian *rupee* is called ཕྱི་གླིང་སྒོར་མོ *phyi-gliṅ sgor-mo*; བུ་རམ་སྒོར་མོ *bu-ram sgor-mo* a ball of treacle; སྒོར་ཐིག *sgor-thig* a pair of compasses; སྒོར་ཐིག་ཕྱེ་བ *sgor-thig phye-wa* or ཕྱེད་ཀ *phyed-ka* semi-circular (*Cs.*; *Schtr.*).

སྒོས *sgos*=སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* or ལྷག་པར *lhag-par*, specially, particularly, chiefly, &c.; in compounds and as adverb: private, separate, distinct; also as opposed to སྤྱི *spyi*, *e.g.*, སྤྱི་གདུགས *spyi-gdugs* a parasol for several persons; awning; shelter; སྒོས་གདུགས *sgos-gdugs* a parasol for one person; སྒོས་སྐལ *sgos-skal* share of a single person; individual lot.

སྒོས་ཁུར *Sgos-khur* ཡི་དྭགས་ཞིག་གི་མིང་ n. of a yi-dwag or *preta*.

སྒོས་པ *sgos-pa* to choose; to find the right thing (*Sch.*)

སྒོས་སུ *sgos-su* or སྒོས *sgos* adv.=ཁྱད་པར་དུ *khyad-par du* or སྒེར་དུ *sger-du* (opposite to སྤྱིར *spyir*), particularly, especially. སྒོས་ཀྱི་དཔོན *sgos-kyi dpon* a subaltern officer (*Cs*): སྒོས་སུ་ བཀའ་གདམས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *sgos-su bkaḥ-gdams-kyi bstan-pa rin-po che* particularly the precious doctrine of the *Bkaḥ-gdam-pa* School (*A. 124*).

སྒྱིག་གུ *sgyig-gu* or སྒྱིའུ *sgyiḥu* a bag, purse: སྒྱིག་གུ་ཆད་པོའི་དྭང་དུ་སོང་ནས *sgyig-gu chad poḥi dwaṅ-du soṅ-nas* our purse being in the way of breaking, *i.e.*, at low ebb; དངུལ་སྒྱིག *dṅul-sgyig* purse to keep silver pieces.

སྒྱིང་བ *sgyiṅ-wa*, pf. བསྒྱིངས *bsgyiṅs*, fut. བསྒྱིང *bsgyiṅ*. 1. གླལ to yawn, gape.

Syn. འགྱིང་བ *ḥgyiṅ-wa*; གླལ་བ *glal-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱིད *sgyid* 1. the hollow of the knee; bend of the knee; or སྒྱིད་པ *sgyid-pa* knee-joint; སྒྱིད་པ་གཅོད་པ *sgyid-pa gcod-pa*, to lame the knee-joint; hamstring (a horse). 2. the calf (of the leg).

སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར *sgyid-sgyur* आलस्य idleness; langour: སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར་ནི་ཚ་བ་གཅིག་བྱེད་བཞིན་པ་གཞན་བྱེད་པའི་སེམས་སྐྱེད་པ (*Nag.*) སྒྱིད་སྒྱུར *sgyid-sgyur* is the vicious indolence of beginning a new work before he has finished the one he has in hand.

སྒྱིད་སྐྱུར་བ *sgyid skyur-pa* acute pain in the knee and leg, *e.g.*, of a woman with child.

སྒྱིད་ཁུང་ *sgyid-khuṅ* the hollow of the knee.

སྒྱིད་ཁྱོལ *sgyid-khyol* one lame in his legs (*Cs.*).

སྒྱིད་འཁྲིལ *sgyid-ḥkhril* कौसीद्य (lit. raised knee, that is, squatting and doing nothing) langour; laziness.

Syn. སྒྱིད་སྙོམས *sgyid-sñoms*; སྒྱིད་ལུག *sgyid-lug*; རྨུགས་པ *rmugs-pa*; འཇས་པ *ḥjas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱིད་བུ *sgyid-bu*, also སྒྱེད་བུ *sgyed-bu* चुल्लि a hearth, fire-place, consisting of three stones on which the kettle is placed; ལྕགས་སྒྱིད *lcags-sgyid* iron trevet, tripod, cf. སྒྱེད་པོ *sgyed-po*.

སྒྱིད་ལུག་པ *sgyid-lug-pa* अलस slothful; idle *Cs.* and *Lex.* ཡིད་ཞུམ་པ *yid shum-pa* prostrate with fatigue or mental lassitude.

སྒྱུ་རྐང་ *sgyu-rkaṅ*, གོས་དང་གུར་སོགས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ལ་འཇུག་པར་བྱེད་པའི་མཐའ་རྒྱན the fringe that is attached to the border of robes or of tents, &c.

སྒྱུ *sgyu*=གཡོ་སྒྱུ *gyo-sgyu* craft; deception; pretext. སྒྱུ་ཅན *sgyu-can* artful; crafty; cunning (*Cs.*).

སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ *sgyu-hphrul* माया magical deception; སྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་མ *sgyu-hphrul-ma* माया the name of Gautama, Buddha's mother.

སྒྱུ་མ *sgyu-ma* माया illusion; fancy; imposition whether natural or intentional; སྒྱུ་མ་མཁན *sgyu-ma mkhan* मायाकार a juggler; སྒྱུ་མ་ཅན *sgyu-ma-can* मायावी an imposter; one who plays deception; སྒྱུ་མ་ལྟ་བུ *sgyu-ma lta-bu* मायोपम like illusion; illusive; སྒྱུ་མ་སྤྲུལ་བ *sgyu-ma sprul-wa* to exhibit a false show (*Cs.*): ངས་སྣང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྱུ་མར་ཤེས *ṅas snaṅ-wa thams-cad sgyu-mar śes* I know that all phenomena are only illusions. སྒྱུ་མ་བྱེད་པ *sgyu-ma byed-pa* मायाकारी, मायाकार one dexterous in magical show; a magician; སྒྱུ་མ་མེད་པ *sgyu-ma med-pa* अमायावी free from guile; guileless; སྒྱུ་མའི་ནོར *sgyu-mahi nor* illusive riches, hence general wealth: སྒྱུ་མའི་ནོར་ལ་ཆོག་ཤེས་མེད, ཞེན་པས་བསགས་ཀྱང་ལུས་ནས་ལུས, རང་གིས་བསགས་ཀྱང་གཞན་གྱིས་སྤྱོད the mind is not satisfied with the illusive wealth, though accumulated by desire it remains behind, and though acquired by yourself it is enjoyed by others.

སྒྱུ་མའི་དཔེ་བཅུ་གཉིས *sgyu-mahi dpe-bcu-gñis* the twelve expressions illustrative of illusion.—(1) སྒྱུ་མ་ལྟ་བུ *sgyu-ma lta-bu*; (2) ཆུ་ཟླ *chu-zla* the image of the moon in water; (3) མིག་ཡོར *mig-yor* scenes that appear in a vision; (4) སྨིག་རྒྱུ *smig-rgyu* mirage; (5) རྨི་ལམ *rmi-lam* dream; (6) སྒྲ་བརྙན *sgra-brñan*, echo; (7) དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *dri-zahi groṅ-khyer* castle in the air; (8) མིག་འཕྲུལ *mig-hphrul*; (9) དབང་པོའི་གཞུ *dbaṅ-pohi gshu* rain-bow; (10) གློག *glog* lightning; (11) ཆུ་བུར *chu-bur* bubble; (12) མེ་ལོང་གི་གཟུགས་བརྙན་ལྟ་བུ *me-loṅ-gi gzugs-brñan lta-bu* reflection or reflected image in a mirror.

སྒྱུ་རྩལ *sgyu-rtsal* कला art, skill, dexterity: སྒྱུ་རྩལ་གནས་ཀྱང་དྲང་པོར་སྒྱུར *sgyu-rtsal gnas-kyaṅ draṅ-por sgyur* कलावतोऽपि सरल though dexterous (artful) he was sincere. There are 64 arts, of which 30 are distributed in handicrafts, 18 in music, 7 in singing, 9 in dancing.

སྒྱུ་རྩལ་ས *sgyu-rtsal sa*=རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐྱེད་ཚལ *rgyal-pohi skyed-tshal* the royal gardens where in ancient time kings used to try feats of arms, etc. (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྱུ་ལུས *sgyu-lus* 1. the immaterial body of the soul while in the *Bardo*. 2. the animal and human body in general, inasmuch as it is only an apparent body: a phantom, when considered from a higher philosophical point of view.

སྒྱུག་མོ *sgyug-mo* श्वश्रू, श्वश्रूः, श्वश्रु mother-in-law; མནའ་སྒྱུ *mnah-sgyu* both daughter-in-law and mother-in-law: སྒྱུག་མོས་བསྲུངས་པ *sgyug-mos bsruṅs-pa* श्वश्रू-रक्षिता watched by one's mother-in-law.

སྒྱུར་བཀོད *sgyur-bkod* strong advice.

སྒྱུར་བ *sgyur-wa* वर्तन, pf. and fut. བསྒྱུར *bsgyur*, trans. form of འགྱུར་བ *hgyur-wa*. 1. to transform, alter, change (colour, one's mind); to correct; to translate; to revise. 2. to cast aside; to dissuade, divert; to turn; to cause to turn, འཁོར་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *hkhor-lo sgyur-wa* or སྐོར་བ *skor-wa* to turn a wheel; སྐད་སྒྱུར་བ *skad sgyur-wa* to vary or modulate the voice, also to hum a tune; to sing or whistle. 3. to govern, steer, control: རྟའི་ཁ་སྲབ་ཀྱིས་སྒྱུར, *rtahi-kha srab-kyis sgyur* a horse's mouth by a bridle: འདོད་ཆགས་དང་ལྡན་པ་སྒྱུར *hdod-*

chags ńan-pas kha-sgyur he is governed by evil passions; ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo sgyur-wa* to govern; also a driver; ཁ་ལོ་ཤིང་རྟ་སྒྱུར་བ *kha-lo çiń-rta sgyur-wa* to drive a carriage; དབང་སྒྱུར་བ *dwań sgyur-wa* to have command, control of: to dominate; to command.

སྒྱེ *sgye* (སྣོད *snod*), कोकलि, प्रसेव a vessel [a sack; a Cathern bottle] *S.*

སྒྱེ་སྒུར *sgye-sgur* crooked (*Sch.*).

སྒྱེད་སྒྱུ་སྒྱུར་བ *sgyed-sgyu sgyur-wa* विकुब्ज bent forward and hump-backed.

སྒྱེ་བོ *sgye-bo* वक्रि:कुब्ज 1. hump-back; acc. to *Jä.* 2. one of the lower classes of officials or noblemen.

སྒྱེ་མོ *sgye-mo* ཁུག་པ *khug-pa*, कोश, स्यूत 1. sbst. a small pouch; རས་སྒྱེ *ras-sgye* a bag of cotton stuff. 2. adj. quiet, gentle (in Spiti) (*Jä.*).

སྒྱེ་ཆུ *sgyechu* a small bag.

སྒྱེད་པོ *sgyed-po* पच a small fire-place; hearth-stone.

སྒྱེད་བུ *sgyed-bu* चुल्लि a make-shift fire-place.

སྒྱེན་པ *sgyen-pa* to be on the move.

སྒྱེལ་བ *sgyel-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྒྱེལ *bsgyel*, transit. form of འགྱེལ་བ *hgyel-wa*, to throw down; to over-turn; to lay or put down (a bottle, a book); to thwart (the charm of an enemy); to kill (horses) (*Jä.*).

སྒྱོགས *sgyogs* कज, कचयन्त्र a warlike engine to shoot darts or to fling stones with; mortar; cannon: སྒྱོགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ་འཁོར *sgyogs-kyi hphrul-hkhor* id; སྒྱོགས་རྡོ *sgyogs-rdo* stone flung from such a machine. མེ་སྒྱོགས *me-sgyogs* and རྡོ་སྒྱོགས *rdo-sgyogs* = cannon: མེ་སྒྱོགས *me-sgyogs* now called དབ *dob* in Tibet; རྡོ་སྒྱོགས *rdo-sgyogs* a stone-thrower is used in Bhutan.

* སྒྱོགས་མདའ *sgyogs-mdah* यष्टि (*Schr.*; *Kálac. T. 128*) catapult.

སྒྱོང་བ *sgyoń-wa*, pf. བསྒྱོངས *bsgyońs*, fut. བསྒྱོང *bsgyoń*, perh. originally = སྒོང་བ *sgoń-wa* to hide. 1. to fill; to stuff (a sausage) 2. colloq. in *W.* to put into (the pocket) གླ་ཕྱིར་སྒྱོང་བ *gla-phyir sgoń-wa* to return the wages due to another person (*Sch.*).

སྒྲ *sgra* (*da*) शब्द,ध्व॑, ध्वनि, स्वर, गीत, घोषः, नाद, प्रतिध्वनि, झङ्कार 1. sound, noise, voice: སྒྲ་ལ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ་དང་མ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ་གཉིས་ཡོད *sgra-la zin-pahi sgra-dań ma-zin-pahi sgra-gñis yod* there are two kinds of sound, viz:—ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ *zin-pahi sgra*, *i.e.*, sound that can be caught or heard and understood; མ་ཟིན་པའི་སྒྲ *ma-zin-pahi sgra* which cannot be heard or understood; indistinct sound; མིང་སྒྲ *miń-sgra* a mere word. 2. word, syllable. 3. a language.

སྒྲ་སྐད *sgra-skad* sound; voice; fame; སྒྲ་སྐད་སྙན་པ *sgra-skad sñan-pa* sounding; sonorous.

སྒྲ་བསྐྱུང་བ *sgra bskyuń-wa* अल्पवाक्य one who speaks few words.

སྒྲ་བརྒྱ་པ *sgra brya-pa* = འབྲུག *hbrug* मेघस्वर thunder.

* སྒྲ་བསྒྱུར་མར་པ་ལོཙྪ *Sgra-bsgyur mar-pa lots tsha* = མར་པ *Mar-pa* the translator and lotsā-wa.

སྒྲ་སྒྲགས་པ *sgra sgrags-pa* (*da-dag-pa*) शब्द-क्षेप the sound returned by the target when the arrow hits it.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པར་བྱེད *sgra sgrog-par byed* (*da-dog-par och*) रावण one who proclaims much; a great self-advertiser.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས *sgra-sgrogs* श्रुत, रावण, प्रतिश्रुत 1. the famous. 2. n. of the king of *Lańkā* (Ceylon) with whom *Rāma* waged war, described in the epic of Rāmāyan by Vālmiki.

སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པ *sgra-sgrog-pa* (*da-ḍog-pa*) to produce sounds, noises, etc.

སྒྲ་ངེས་པར་སྦྱོར་བ *sgra ṅes-par sbyor-wa* = ཚིག་གི་སྒྲ་དག་པར་སྦྱོར་བ *tshig-gi sgra dag-par sbyor-wa* निरुक्त the correct formation of words.

སྒྲ་གཅན *Sgra-gcan* राहु, तमस्, कबन्ध 1. n. of an *Asura* demon, who fought with the gods and drank nectar obtained by churning the ocean. 2. fabulous planet of Chinese and Brahminical astrology which exercises malignant influences on the destinies of mankind; specially known by being at enmity with the sun and the moon, on whom it is continually wreaking vengeance. Eclipses are caused by *Sgra-gcan* swallowing the sun or moon. His different names are the following:— བསོད་ནམས་ལྡན *Bsod-nams ldan*; མུན་པ་ཅན *Mun-pa can*; མཐོ་རིས་སྣང་བྱེད *Mtho-ris snaṅ-byed*; བཞའི་རྔ་བ *Bzaḥi rna-wa*; མགོ་སླུམ *Mgo-slum*; ལམ་ནག *Lam-nag*; ཟླ་བའི་དགྲ *Zla-waḥi dgra*; སེང་གེ་མོའི་བུ *Seṅ-ge moḥi bu*; ཟླ་བ་འཇོམས *Zla-wa ḥjoms*; ནེ་བར་འཕར་འགྲོ *Ne-war ḥphar-ḥgro*; ཤ་ཟ *Ça-za*; སྤྲིན་ལས་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Sprin-las rnam-rgyal*; བྲ་ནེ་སྐྱེས *Bra-ne skyes*; ཁམས་གསུམ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ *Khams-gsum rnam-rgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན *Sgra-gcan-ḥdsin* राहुल the only son of Gautama Buddha who, according to the southern Buddhists, was born on the day Siddhârtha left the world. According to the northern Buddhists he was conceived in the womb of his mother Yasodharâ long before the renunciation took place, and saw light six years after, on the day when Buddha finished his six years asceticism, on the bank of the river Nairañjanâ; he was so named being born on the day when there was an eclipse.

*སྒྲ་གཅན་འཛིན་བཤེས་གཉེན *Sgra-gcan ḥdsin bçes-gñen* राहुलमित्र (*Schr.; Ta. 2-249*) [friend of Râhula]*S.*

སྒྲ་གཅན་ལུས་འཇོམས *sgra-gcan lus ḥjoms* राहु-मूर्तिभिद् the god who subdued Râhu, the demon, by cutting him into two.

སྒྲ་ཆེ *sgra-che* far-famed, renowned; སྒྲ་ཆེན *sgra-chen* महारव great; sound; སྒྲ་ཆེན་པོ *sgra chen-po* महाराव high loud sound; སྒྲ་ཆེར་གྲགས་པ *sgra-cher grags-pa* well-known, famous; སྒྲ་ཉན་པ *sgra ñan-pa* to hear; to hear sound; སྒྲ་ཉམས་པ *sgra ñams-pa* अपशब्द sinking voice; low sound; སྒྲ་སྙན *sgra-sñan* वल्लकी, वी a well-sounding, agreeable voice; a guitar: སྒྲ་བརྙན *sgra-brñan* (བྲག་ཆ *brag-cha*) प्रतिश्रुत, प्रतिशब्द an echo.

སྒྲ་ཏོག *sgra-tog* sound made by the tongue striking on the roof of the mouth: ཁོ་བོ་མི་མཐོང་བའི་ཚེ་ལྕེ་རྡུག་གི་རོ་ལ་གནན་སྒྲ་ཏོག་བ་བ when I happened not to see him he by striking the roof of the mouth with his tongue signified the relish of meat, &c. (*Ḥbrom. 118*).

སྒྲ་དག་པ *sgra dag-pa* pure; clear-voiced.

སྒྲ་དོན *sgra-don* शब्दार्थ meaning of a word.

སྒྲ་དྲག་པོ *sgra drag-po* निर्घात sound made by a sudden blow.

སྒྲ་ལྡན *sgra-ldan* 1. noisy. 2 (བྱ་རོག *bya-rog*) घोषा, ध्वांक्ष met. a crow.

སྒྲ་ལྡར *sgra-ldar* sounding; sonorous.

*སྒྲ་བ *sgra-wa* भाषा (*Schr.*) [speech]*S.*

སྒྲ་འབྱིན་པ *sgra-ḥbyin-pa* पर्यायेण नदति; སྐད་འདོན་པ *skad ḥdon-pa* to resound, groan, cry loudly.

སྒྲ་བྱུང་ངོ *sgra-byuṅ ṅo* सस्वार [resounded]*S.*

སྒྲ་བྱེད *sgra-byed* sound-maker; སྒྲ་བྱེད་དོ *sgra byed-do* शब्दायते makes sound.

སྒྲ་དབྱངས *sgra-dbyaṅs* निर्घोष pleasing tone; harmony; euphony (*A. k. 111-8*).

*སྒྲ་དབྱངས་རྒྱལ་པོ *Sgra-dbyaṅs rgyal-po* (*Schr.*; (*46 B.*).

སྒྲ་དབྱངས་ལྷ་མོ *Sgra dbyaṅs lha-mo* the Goddess Svarasvatî.

Syn. ལྷ་མོ་དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *Lha-mo dbyańs-can-ma*; དབྱངས་ཅན་མ *Dbyańs-can-ma*; ཚངས་སྲས་མོ *Tshańs-sras-mo*; མཚོ་བྱུང་ལྷ་མོ *Mtsho-byuń lha-mo*; ཚངས་པའི་སྲས་མོ *Tshań-wahi sras-mo*; ངག་དབང་ལྷ་མོ *Ńag-dwań lha-mo* (*Mńon.*).

སྒྲ་སྦྱོར་མ *sgra sbyor-ma* a coalition or connection of letters.

སྒྲ་མི་སྙན *Sgra-mi-sńan* कुरु of disagreeable voice. According to the fabulous geography of the Buddhists the northern continent which is said to be square in shape, and where a language is spoken not intelligible to the people of India.

སྒྲ་མེད *sgra-med* अघोष soundless; voiceless.

སྒྲ་མེད་སྤྲིན *sgra-med sprin* a cloud without thunder.

སྒྲ་ཙམ *sgra-tsam* स्वनं only a voice.

སྒྲ་ཚད *sgra-tshad* (སྒྲ་དང་ཚད་མ *sgra-dań tshad-ma*) grammar and logic.

སྒྲ་འཛིན *sgra-hdsin*=རྣ་བ *rnawa* श्रवण that catches the sound; the ear.

སྒྲའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *sgrahi skye-gnas* शब्दयोनि, धातु the origin or root of a word.

སྒྲའི་རྒྱན *sgrahi-rgyan* रूपक, यमक metaphor in rhetoric.

སྒྲའི་སྙེ་མ *sgrahi sńe-ma* tender tones and half tones, &c.; also the name of a book (*Ńag.*).

སྒྲ་འོད་ཟེར་གསུམ *sgra hod-zer gsum* the three rays of sound which are incident on the soul in the *Bardo*: སྒྲ་ཡིས་དངངས་སོ *sgra-yis dńańs-so*; འོད་ཀྱིས་འཇིགས་སོ *hod-kyis hjigs-so*; ཟེར་གྱིས་སྒྲག་གོ *zer-gyis sgrag-go.*

སྒྲ་ཡི་སྡེ མघुनिम (*Schr.*; *Kálác. T. 124*) [soldiers of the adversary]*S.*

* སྒྲ་ཡི་གནས *sgra-yi-gnas*=རྣ་བ *rna-wa* शब्दाधिष्ठान the ear.

སྒྲ་རིག་པ *sgra-rig-pa* शब्दविद्या, शब्दसूत्र, शब्दलक्षण the science of words; grammar [one versed in lexicography]*S.*

སྒྲ་ལ་མཁས་པ *sgra-la mkhas-pa* शाब्दिक one versed in the science of words; a grammarian.

སྒྲ་སེང་རིག་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *Sgra-seń rig-pahi blo-gros*=འཇམ་དཔལ་དབྱངས *Hjam-dpal dbyańs* मञ्जुघोष a *Boddhisattva* and God of Learning of the northern Buddhists.

སྒྲ་གསལ *sgra-gsal* स्फोट articulate; intelligible.

སྒྲགས *sgrags* 1. together with; jointly. 2. n. of a place in Tibet.

སྒྲགས་ཀྱི་དར་ཕུག *Sgrags-kyi dar-phug* n. of a sanctuary situated in a rock-cavern of Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *44*).

སྒྲགས་ཀྱི་ཡང་རྫོང *Sgrags-kyi Yań-rdsoń* district in *Lho-brag* in S. Tibet.

སྒྲང་བ *sgrań-wa* (*dang-wa*) pf. བསྒྲངས *bsgrańs*, fut. བསྒྲང *bsgrań*, imp. སྒྲོང *sgroń* 1. to enumerate; to reckon up separately 2. to upbraid; to reproach.

སྒྲལ་བ *sgral-wa* (*dal-wa*) 1. to cut into small pieces, viz., the picture of an enemy whom one wishes to destroy (*Jā.*). 2. ཆུ་སོགས་ལས་སྒྲལ་བ *chu-sogs las sgral-wa* to pass over or travel upon a river or sea.

སྒྲས་མངོན་པར་གོ་བར་བྱེད *sgras mńon-par go-war byed* स्वरेणाभिविज्ञापयति by voice or sound he causes to be understood.

སྒྲིག *sgrig* (*dig*) or གྲལ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral sgrig-pa* well arranged; good arrangement; v. སྒྲོལ *sgrol.*

སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig-pa*, pf. བསྒྲིགས *bsgrigs*, fut. བསྒྲིག *bsgrig*, imp. སྒྲིག *sgrig* or སྒྲིགས *sgrigs* གྲལ་དུ་སྒྲིག་པ *gral-du sgrig-pa*, to arrange in order or row; to lay or put in order; to arrange, adjust; to put or fit together; to join (the separate parts); སྒྲིགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *sgrigs-par byed-pa* सन्धानाति to compile (books); to stitch close (books, &c.); वाचाबन्धयति covers.

སྒྲིག་ལད་ *sgrig-lad* defect in fixing gems on ornaments: ཟ་ཕེད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིག་ལད་འཕར་ཞིག་བྱུང་འདུག་ཀྱང་ even though there was some defect in fixing a sapphire (*Btsii.* and *Yig. 17*).

སྒྲིག་ལམ་ *sgrig-lam* arrangement according to usage; custom: སྒྲིག་ལམ་ཞིག་སོང་བ *sgrig-lam shig soṅ-wa* there was a custom.

སྒྲིགས་ *sgrigs*, imp. of སྒྲིག་པ *sgrig-pa*.

སྒྲིན་པོ *sgrin-po* (*din-po*) दक्ष skilful, clever, prudent, expert.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; སྤྱང་པོ *spyaṅ-po* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲིབ *sgrib* (*dib*), ཉི་ཟླ་སྒྲ་གཅན་གྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *ñi-zla sgra-can-gyi sgrib-pa*, to eclipse; to cover over, v. སྒྲིབ་པ I: *sgrib-pa*.

སྒྲིབ་ཆག *sgrib-chag*, དུས་རྒྱུན་གྱི་རྩིས་ལས་མར་འགྲིབ་ཅིང་ཆག་པ *dus-rgyun-gyi rtsi-las mar-hgrib ciṅ chag-pa* reduction; anything below the average calculation; also discount.

སྒྲིབ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་དབྱེ་བ *sgrib-gñis-kyi dbye-wa* distinction between the two deflements.

སྒྲིབ་པ I: *sgrib-pa* 1. sbst. आवरण, छद, अपिधान, अपवारण, संविधान sin; mental and moral defilement; the state of being obscured, darkened; obscuration. 2. पटल, [a roof, cover] *S.* མ་རིག་པའི་སྒོ་ངའི་སྦུབས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *ma-rig pahi sgo-ṅahi sbugs-kyi sgrib-pa* hidden inside the egg of ignorance.

སྒྲིབ་པ II: 1. vb. pf. བསྒྲིབས *bsgribs*, fut. བསྒྲིབ *bsgrib*, imp. སྒྲིབ *sgrib* (ས *s*) to obscure; to cover; to darken, defile: ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར་བསྒྲིབས་ནས *ñi-mahi hod-zer bsgrib-nas* the light of the sun being obscured: སྤྲིན་པས་ཉི་མ་སྒྲིབ་པ *sprin-pas ñi-ma sgrib-pa* the sun is covered by the clouds. 2. ཡོངས་སུ་བསྒྲིབས *yoṅs-su bsgribs* परिवारण utterly obscured or covered.

སྒྲིབ་པ III; adj. dark; sbst. darkness; sinner.

སྒྲིབ་པ་ལྔ *sgrib-pa lṅa* the five kinds of moral obscurations are the following:—(1) ལས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *las-kyi sgrib-pa*, or འདོད་སྲིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *hdod-srid-kyi sgrib-pa* defilements or sins of passionate desires; (2) གནོད་སེམས་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *gnod-sems-kyi sgrib-pa* sins of an evil heart, *i.e.*, of the wish to do evil to others; (3) རྨུགས་རྒོད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ *rmugs-rgod-kyi sgrib* sins of laziness and indolence; (4) གཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *gñid-kyi sgrib-pa* sins of sleep; (5) ཐེ་ཚོམ་གྱི་སྒྲིབ་པ *the-tshom gyi sgrib-pa* sins of doubt.

སྒྲིབ་པ་གཉིས *sgrib-pa gñis* or སྒྲིབ་གཉིས *sgrib-gñis* the two kinds of moral and mental obscurations are:—(1) ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་སྒྲིབ་པ क्लेशावरण defilement of misery that caused by habits, etc.; ཤེས་བྱའི་སྒྲིབ་པ ज्ञेयावरण the sin produced from the objects of cognition; acc. to the *Mahâyâna* doctrine these two sins vanish as soon as one has attained to the eight stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection; acc. to the *Hînayâna* these remain even when one has become an *Arhat*. Acc. to the Bon religion, sins which bring sufferings encompass the living beings of the three worlds, sins that appertain to knowledge only affect such saints, གཡུང་དྲུང་སེམས་པ *Gyuṅ-druṅ sems-pa* and རིག་འཛིན་སེམས་པ *Rig-hdsin sems-pa*, as belong to the tenth stage only.

སྒྲིབ་པ་རྣམ་སེལ *Sgrib-pa sgrib-pa rnam-sel* n. of a *Bodhisattva*.

སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་ *Sgrib-çiṅ* (*dib-çing*) invisible by the power of charms or by certain articles of influence on men and devils: ཁྭ་ཏའི་སྒྲོ་ཡིས་སྒྲིབ་ཤིང་བྱེད *khwa-tahi sgro-yis sgrib-çiṅ byed* made invisible by the feathers of a magpie.

སྒྲིམ་པ *sgrim-pa* (*dim-pa*), pf. བསྒྲིམས *bsgrims* (*dim*), fut. བསྒྲིམ *bsgrim*, imp. སྒྲིམ (ས) *sgrim* (*s*).

1. to hold fast; to force or twist together; to endeavour; (*Cs.*) to squeeze in, crowd in; (*Sch.*) to be confused: བློ་དང་རིག་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *blo-daṅ rig-pa sgrim-pa* to be careful both in mind and intelligence, that is, not to forget any important point or say a foolish word in conducting a case; to bring all the intelligence into play; སྐུད་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *skud-pa sgrim-pa* to twist the threads together that they may become a compact plait.

སྒྲིལ་ཁ *sgril-kha* a piece rolled together: ཁ་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཅིག་ཡོད་པའི་སྒྲིལ *kha ñi-çu rtsa-gcig yod-paḥi sgril* a roll containing twenty-one pieces.

སྒྲིལ་བ *sgril-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྒྲིལ *bsgril* (cf. བསྒྲིལ་བ *bsgril-wa* and འཁྲིལ་བ *ḥkhril-wa*). to make a roll of; to roll, wrap up; to wind into a spool; ཐག་པ་དང་ཤོག་བུ་སྒྲིལ་མཁན *thag-pa daṅ çog-bu sgril-mkhan* he who rolls up ropes or paper; རིལ་བུར་སྒྲིལ་བ *ril-bur sgril-wa* to roll or form into a pill; གང་ལྷོད་པ་སྒྲིལ་བ *gaṅ lhod-pa sgril-wa* to roll up tightly what has got slack.

སྒྲིས་ཁྲིམས *sgris-skhrims* rules or regulations of admission; སྒྲིས་བཅུག་པ *sgris bcug-pa* to admit; to introduce.

སྒྲུག་པ *srug-pa* (*dug-pa*)=འཐུ་བ *ḥthu-wa*, pf. བསྒྲུགས་པ *bsgrugs-pa*, fut. བསྒྲུག *bsgrug*, imp. སྒྲུག *sgrug* or སྒྲུགས *sgrugs* to collect, gather, pluck, pick up, *e.g.*, wood, nuts, vermin, &c.: ཤིང་སྒྲུག *çiṅ-sgrug*=ཤིང་འཐུ་བ *çiṅ ḥthu-wa*; ཤིང་ཅིག་སྒྲུགས་དང་གསུང་ནས *çiṅ cig sgrugs-daṅ gsuṅ-nas* having requested that some wood should be collected.

སྒྲུང་ I: *Sgruṅ* (*dung*) n. of a Tibetan king of the Bon period.

སྒྲུང་ II: or སྒྲུངས *sgruṅs*, described as སྔོན་གྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་བདེན་རྫུན་སྣ་ཚོགས *sṅon-gyi lo-rgyus bden-rdsun sna-tshogs*, various anecdotes, true and false, of former times; སྒྲུང་མཁན *sgruṅ-mkhan* one who narrates fables or stories (*Cs.*): སྒྲུང་རྒྱུད *sgruṅ-rgyud* the stories or fables that have come down to us; སྒྲུང་བཤད་པ *sgruṅ bçad-pa* to relate fables, stories, &c.; སྒྲུང་གཏམ *sgruṅ-gtam* legends; tales of ancient time.

སྒྲུང་ལྡེའི་གནམ་བོན *sgruṅ-ldeḥi gnam-bon* the heavenly or celestial Bon-po teachers who flourished before the time of King *Di-gum btsan-po* and his successors in the mythological period.

སྒྲུང་པ *sgruṅ-pa* a relater of legends.

སྒྲུང་བ *sgruṅ-wa*=སྒྲུང་བཤད་མཁན *sgruṅ bçad-mkhan* 1. one who relates fables or stories. 2. vb. pf. བསྒྲུངས *bsgruṅs*, fut. བསྒྲུང་ *bsgruṅ*, to mix; to invent; to feign (*Cs.*); སྒྲུང་འབབས *sgruṅ-babs* the inspired story-tellers of Tibet, whose profession it is to narrate fables for a living; he puts a square cap on his head and goes on telling stories without pause.

✝ སྒྲུན་པ *sgrun-pa* (*dun-pa*), pf. and fut. བསྒྲུན *bsgrun* प्रतिगर्जे 1. to resound; to reply in the same tone; to rival. 2. to compare; to emulate, vie, contend with (*Cs.*).

Syn. འགྲན་པ *ḥgran-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa*, vb. pf. བསྒྲུབས *bsgrubs*, fut. བསྒྲུབ *bsgrub*, imp. སྒྲུབ *sgrub* (cf. འགྲུབ་པ *ḥgrub-pa*) निष्पन्, सम, साधन to complete, finish, perform, carry out, accomplish; to achieve, manufacture, attain to; དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don sgrub-pa* to attain to one's aim; to obtain a blessing, a boon; ཚེ་འདིའི་དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *tshe-ḥdiḥi don sgrub-pa* to care for the wants of this life; to accomplish the ends of this life; རྒྱགས་ཕྱེ་སྒྲུབ་པ *rgyags-phye sgrub-pa* to procure flour as provision for a journey; ནོར་སྒྲུབ་པ *nor sgrub-pa* to gain riches;

also to furnish with, to supply; ལྷ་སྒྲུབ་པ *lha sgrub-pa* to propitiate a god. Acc. to *Jä.* ལྷ་སྒྲུབ་པ *lha sgrub-pa* implies, in accordance with Brâmanic-Buddhist theology, not so much the making of a deity propitious to man, as rendering a god subject to human power, forcing him to perform the will of man. Whilst the *conatus*, the labouring in this arduous undertaking is often called སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa*, the arriving at the wished-for end is designated འགྲུབ་པ *ḥgrub-pa*.

སྒྲུབ་དཀའ་བ *sgrub dkaḥ-wa* दुःसाध्य very difficult to propitiate, to perform, to execute.

སྒྲུབ་ཁང་ *sgrub-khaṅ* the house or place where one sits to meditate or propitate a deity, or where the rites and ceremonies are observed for the same.

སྒྲུབ་མཁན་ *sgrub-mkhan* साधक one who propitiates; a propitiator.

སྒྲུབ་གླ *sgrub-gla*=སྒྲུབ་ཡོན་ *sgrub-yon* remuneration for propitiating (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲུབ་འཆག་ *sgrub-ḥchag* building or making and dismantling or destroying; the term is defined in གསར་བ་སྒྲུབ་རྒྱུ་དང་རྙིང་པ་ནས་མར་འཆག་རྒྱུ *gsar-wa sgrub-rgyu daṅ rñiṅ-pa nas mar-ḥchag rgyu* constructing a new one and breaking down the old one.

སྒྲུབ་རྟགས *sgrub-rtags* token; proofs of the attainment of perfection in accomplished saints.

སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs* साधन, मंत्र the method of effecting the propitiation of a deity, of obliging a god to make his appearance. There are two kinds of སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs*: ཞི་བའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་དང་ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་གཉིས *shi-waḥi sgrub-thabs daṅ khro-waḥi sgrub-thabs gñis* the propitiation or co-ercion of gods in their mild aspect, and of those of wrathful aspect.

* སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *sgrub-thabs rgya-mtsho* साधन सागर (*Schr.*; *Tä. 2, 330*) the ocean of coercion.

སྒྲུབ་དང་ཟུན་འབྱིན *sgrub-daṅ sun-ḥbyin* propitiating and discomfitting.

སྒྲུབ་ནུས *sgrub-nus* साधकत्व the power to perform or propitiate.

སྒྲུབ་པ་དཀའ་བརྒྱད *Sgrub-pa dkaḥ-brgyad* the eight gods who according to the རྙིང་མ *Rñiṅ-ma* sect of Tibet are difficult to propitiate They are the following:—འཇམ་དཔལ་སྐུ *Ḥjam-dpal sku*, པད་མ་གསུང *Pad-ma gsuṅ*, ཡང་དག་ཐུགས *Yaṅ-dag thugs*, བདུད་རྩི་ཡོན་ཏན *Bdud-rtsi yon-tan*, ཕུར་པ་ཕྲིན་ལས་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདས་པའི་སྡེ་ལྔ *Phur-pa ḥphrin-las ḥjig-rten ḥdas-paḥi sde-lṅa*, མ་མོ་རྦོད་གཏོང *Ma-mo rbod-gtoṅ*, དམོད་པ་དྲག་སྔགས *Dmod-pa drag-sṅags*, འཇིག་རྟེན་མཆོད་བསྟོད *Ḥjig-rten mchod-bstod* (*Grub.* ཏ *11*).

སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་པ *sgrub-par byed-pa* to cause ecstasy in meditation.

སྒྲུབ་པོ་མཆོག *sgrub-po mchog* साध्य highest stage of consummation.

སྒྲུབ་བྱ *sgrub-bya* सिद्धिकर, साध्य anything to be propitiated; a god. There are two kinds of deities, male and female, who having in view the good of all living beings do many kind services when invoked; they are manifested in aspects, calm and peaceful, or terrific and wrathful. For instance, the Goddess Dolma when she is propitiated is a mild deity and is called ལྷ་མོ་སྒྲུབ་བྱ *lha-mo sgrub-bya*, *i.e.*, the goddess to be propitiated; the man who propitiates being called སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ *sgrub-pa-po*, and the manner of exhorting her is called སྒོམ་ཚུལ *sgom-tshul*; the propitiatory rites are called སྒྲུབ་ཐབས *sgrub-thabs*. སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད་པ *sgrub-par byed-pa* includes the persons who observe the rites, who meditates on her and officiates at the service. When the goddess has been propitiated, *i.e.*, བསྒྲུབས *bsgrubs*, she appears

before the devotee and grants him his prayers or wishes.

སྒྲུབ་བྱེད་ *sgrub-byed* साधक, सम्पादक, क्रियाकार 1. he that accomplishes the propitiation or coercion. 2. a kind of bile.

སྒྲུབ་རན་ *sgrub-ran* or སྒྲུབ་ངན་ *sgrub-ñan* दुर्विध cannot easily be propitiated or accomplished.

སྒྲུབ་ལེ་ *sgrub-le* དྭང་ལེ་དང་སྒྲུབ་ལེ་ *dwañ-le dañ sgrub-le.*

སྒྲུབ་གཤེན་ *Sgrub-gçen* a deity of the Bon to be propitiated; the Bon doctrine (*Jä.*).

སྒྲུབ་སླ་བ་ *sgrub sla-wa* सुसाध easy to perform, or easy of accomplishment.

སྒྲེ་བ་ *sgre-wa* (*de-wa*) 1. uncovered: ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླེགས་བམ་སྒྲེ་བ་ལ་བཞག་མི་རུང་ *chos-kyi glegs-bam sgre-wa la bshag mi-ruñ* a sacred volume should not be kept uncovered. 2. adj. gen. + སྒྲེ་བོ་ *sgre-bo* bare; naked; སྒྲེ་མོ་ *sgre-mo*, ས་སྒྲེ་བོ་ *sa sgre-bo*=ས་ཁོད་མི་སྙོམས་པ་ *sa-khod mi-sñoms-pa* or ས་གཅེར་བུ་ *sa gcer-bu* bare uneven ground. 3. vb. pf. and fut. བསྒྲེ་ *bsgre* to repeat; to put or place in order; to put together; to collate.

སྒྲེག་པ་ *sgreg-pa* (*deg-pa*) vb. pf. སྒྲེགས་ *sgregs*, sbst. उद्गार, निगार to belch; also sbst. eructation.

Syn. གསུད་པ་ *gsud-pa* or གསུས་པ་གྱེན་བཟློག་ *gsus-pa gyen-bzlog* eructation that rises upwards.

སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་ *sgreñ-sgreñ* firm and well-fixed: ལྟག་རྩ་སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་རང་མེད་པ་འདིས་ལེན་ *ltag-rtsa sgreñ-sgreñ rañ med-pa hdis-len.*

སྒྲེང་བ་ *sgreñ-wa* (*deñg-wa*)=གྱེན་དུ་སླང་བ་ *gyen-du slañ-wa* उच्छ्रित, समुच्छ्रित, vb. pf. བསྒྲེངས་ *bsgreñs*. fut. བསྒྲེང་ *bsgreñ*, imp. སྒྲེང་ *sgreñ* or སྒྲེངས་ *sgreñs*, cf. འགྲེང་བ་ *hgreñ-pa* 1. to lift, hoist or rise up: དར་ལྕོག་དང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་སོགས་གྱེན་དུ་སྒྲེང་བ་, fix or erect the house-flags and the sacred standard. 2. to stretch out.

སྒྲེན་མོ་ *sgren-mo* (*den-mo*) नग्न; གོས་མེད་གཅེར་བུ་ *gos-med gcer-bu* naked; without cover; destitute; bleak

སྒྲེན་མོ་གསུམ་ *sgren-mo gsum* (*den-mo sum*), the three *denmo* according to a Tibetan saying are the following:—(1) ཀླུང་ནི་ཆུ་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོ་སྟེ་ *kluñ-ni chu-med sgren-mo ste* a valley is bleak when it is without water; (2) ཡུལ་འཁོར་མགོན་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོ་ *yul-hkhor mgon-med sgren-mo* a country without a protecting deity is destitute; (3) གལ་ཏེ་མིང་པོ་བཅུ་ཡོད་ཀྱང་, ཁྱོ་མེད་བུད་མེད་སྒྲེན་མོའོ་ *gal-te miñ-po-bcu yod-kyañ, khyo-med bud-med sgren-moho* that woman who is without husband though she may have got ten brothers is *denmo*, *i.e.*, destitute.

སྒྲེས་པ་ *sgres-pa* (*deh-pa*) n. of a numeral figure used in Buddhist astrology: སྒྲེག་པ་ཞེན་དུ་འཛིན་པའི་ཞེས་བཤད་དེ་འདི་ལ་གྲངས་གནས་བཅུ་དང་ཉེར་ངེས་འབྱུང་ཞིང་ (*Ya-sel. 57*)

སྒྲོ་ *sgro* 1. a large feather, esp. quill-feather, used for an ornament of arrows, as a charm, etc.: སྒྲོ་ལྡན་ *sgro-ldan* feathered race: a general name for birds as being possessed of feathers; also an arrow. 2. སྒྲོ་བ་ *sgro-wa* to elevate, exalt, increase (*Cs.*); to exaggerate (*Jä.*). 3. sack; bag; ཐལ་སྒྲོ་ *thal-sgro* a sack full of ashes (*Jä.*), v. སྒྲོ་བ་ *sgro-wa.*

སྒྲོ་རྐང་ *sgro-rkañ* (*do-kang*) a species of tall fir; the feather-fir.

སྒྲོ་སྐུར་ *sgro-skur* (*do-kür*) is an abbreviation of the expression; སྒྲོ་འདོགས་པ་དང་སྐུར་པ་འདེབས་པ་ *sgro hdogs-pa dañ skur-pa hdebs-pa* decorating with feathers and casting abuse, *i.e.*, exaggeration and depreciation: ང་ནི་སྒྲོ་སྐུར་མེད་པའི་དགེ་སློང་ཡིན་ *ña-ni sgro-skur med-*

paḥi dge-sloṅ yin I am a monk (Bhikṣu) who neither flatters nor speaks ill of others.

སྒྲོ་ཁྱིམ *sgro-khyim* (*ḍo-khim*) སྒྲོ་ཁྱིམ་ལས་ལ་མགོ་བོ་བླ་བོ་ཅན (*Jig. 32*).

སྒྲོ་ག *sgro-ga* (*ḍo-ga*) 1. the little bubbles in sparkling beverages. 2. the ropes used to pack cloth; cord, fetter; ལྕགས་སྒྲོ *lcags-sgro* iron fetters; ལྕགས་སྒྲོག་ལག་པ་སྦྲེལ་ནས *lcags-sgro lag-pa sbrel-nas* the hands chained together; ལྷམ་སྒྲོ *lham-sgro* shoe-strap; lace; latchet.

སྒྲོ་གུ *sgro-gu* (*ḍo-gu*) string; strap for binding, fastening, strapping: སྒྲོ་གུ་རྟེན་པ *sgro-gu rten-pa* the steel point or blade of an arrow to which a feather is attached.

སྒྲོ་བཏགས་པ *sgro btags-pa* སྒྲོ་བཏགས vb. to make a false show; to pretend much; sbst. vanity; presumption: རྣམ་རྟོག་ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྲོ་བཏགས་མི་བདེན་པའི་ངོ་བོ་ཅན་ཡིན (*Lam-ṭi. 48*) imaginary thoughts are possessed of the nature of vain and unreal assertion.

སྒྲོ་འདོགས *sgro-ḥdogs* (*ḍo-dōg*) doubts; སྒྲོ་འདོགས་གཅོད *sgro-ḥdogs good* free from doubts: བླ་མ་དམ་པའི་གདམས་ངག་གིས་ནང་གི་སྒྲོ་འདོགས་གཅོད་པ་ཡིན by the (*upadeça*) precepts of the holy Lama his doubts were dissolved (*A. 77*).

སྒྲོ་འདོགས་མ་ཆོད *sgro-ḥdogs ma-chod* his doubts were not cleared (*A. 87*).

སྒྲོ་ཕུག *sgro-phug* n. of a place in Tibet.

སྒྲོ་སྟོན n. of a celebrated Nying-ma Lama who lived in Dophug: སྒྲོ་ཕུག་ཏུ་སྒྲོ་སྟོན་གྱི་ལྷ་ཁང་བཞེངས་པ་ཡིན the temple of Do-ton was built at Do-phug (*Deb.* ꟼ *6*).

སྒྲོ་བ I: *sgro-wa* (*ḍo-wa*) a leather or hide bag for keeping barley-flour, peas, etc. Those that are carried on horseback are called རྟ་སྒྲོ *rta-sgro*; small leather bags are called ལག་སྒྲོ *lag-sgro* hand-bag; གསང་སྒྲོ *gsaṅ-sgro* or the mystic bag is a term for the scrotum.

Syn. སྒྱེ་མོ *sgye-mo*; སྒྱེའུ *sgyeḥu*; ཚུགས་སྣོད *tshugs-snod*; ཕད་ཚེ *phad-tshe* (*Mṅon.*).

སྒྲོ་བ II: sbst. 1. acc. to *Vai-sṅ.* and *Sch.* the bark of a species of willow. 2. in C. Tib. the penis.

སྒྲོ་བ III: vb. pf. བསྒྲོས *bsgros*, fut. བསྒྲོ *bsgro*, imp. སྒྲོ *sgro*, to debate, discuss, chatter freely.

སྒྲོ་མདོངས *sgro-mdoṅs* (*ḍom-doṅg*) a peacock's plumes or feathers (*Hbrom.* ꟼ *11*); a Chinese decoration used to adorn the hat worn by the chiefs and noblemen of Tibet, China, &c.

སྒྲོག *sgrog* (*ḍog*) strap, as in ལྷམ་སྒྲོག *lham-sgrog* (*lham-ḍog*); shoe-strap; ལྕགས་སྒྲོག *lcags-sgrog* iron fetters or chain; བརྒྱངས་རྗེ་ལ་སྒྲོག *brgyaṅs-gil-la sgrog.*

སྒྲོག་གདན *sgrog-gdan* (*ḍog-daṅ*) the triangular patch generally made up of satin on the པང་གདན *paṅ-gdan*, *i.e.*, the bibu which covers the front of a woman's petticoat.

སྒྲོག་གདུབ *sgrog-gdub* (*ḍog-dūb*) a bangle made of cord or straps also of jade.

སྒྲོག་པ *sgrog-pa* (*ḍōg-pa*) སྒྲ, དཔྱིས, སྒྲ, ཕྲ-མཐུ, pf. བསྒྲགས *bsgrags*, fut. བསྒྲག *bsgrag*, imp. སྒྲག *sgrag* or སྒྲགས *sgrags* to call, shout forth; to publish, proclaim, declare; སྒྲོག་པ་པོ *sgrog-pa po* a declaimer, preacher; གསུང་སྒྲོག་པ *gsuṅ sgrog-pa* to read the sacred words. Used in *Mil.*, also, of birds sending forth their cries. སྒྲོགས་པའམ་གསལ་བ *sgrogs-paḥm gsal-wa* བརྗོད; ཆོས་སྒྲོགས་པ *chos sgrogs-pa* or ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོགས་གླེང་གཏད་པ *chos-kyi sgrogs-gleṅ gtad-pa* to preach; དྲིལ་སྒྲོགས་པ *dril sgrogs-pa* to publish by ringing a bell.

སྒྲོག་རིལ *sgrog-ril* (*ḍog-ril*) button, round button; སྒྲོག་རིལ་སྒྲོག་པ *sgrog-ril sgrog-pa* to button up (*Sch.*).

སྒྲོག་རུས་པ *sgrog rus-pa* (*dog-rui-pa*) हंसवट [a shelter for swans]*S.*

སྒྲོགས་ལྡན *sgrogs-ldan* स्रोतस्विनी a river.

སྒྲོགས་ཤུམ *sgrogs-shum* (*dög-shum*) scream.

སྒྲོད་པ *sgrod-pa* (*doi-pa*) another form of འགྲོད་པ *hgrod-pa as in* ཕྱི་ལ་སྒྲོད་པ *phyi-la sgrod-pa* to go outside; not much used.

སྒྲོན་བསྐལ *sgron-bskal* (*dön-kal*) the enlightened age, opp. to མུན་བསྐལ *mun-bskal* or the dark age.

སྒྲོན་ཆས *sgron-chas* the articles such as butter, oil, &c., for lighting lamps in a chapel during the eight holy days in a month.

སྒྲོན་ཏེ *sgron-te* = ཕུལ་ཏེ *phul-te* having offered: དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་སྡོང་བུ་ཞིག་སྒྲོན་ཏེ having offered to the *Triratna* (the three precious ones) a wick (*Rtsii. 32*).

སྒྲོན་དེབ *sgron-deb* the list of people able to give lamps in a town or on a large estate.

སྒྲོན་དྲེགས *sgron-dregs* lamp-black.

སྒྲོན་པ *sgron-pa*, vb., pf. and fut. བསྒྲོན *bsgron* 1. to cover; to lay over, adorn, decorate; to light; to kindle. 2. n. of a kind of arrow which shoots like a meteor.

སྒྲོན་མ I: *sgron-ma* (*don-ma*) light, lamp, lantern, torch. The word སྒྲོན *sgron* is used to various persons as a title of honour; གསེར་སྙན་སྒྲོན *gser-sñan sgron* is intended for royalty; ཞལ་གསེར་སྒྲོན *shal-gser sgron* the golden enlightener, term of address to great lamas; ན་བཟའ་སྒྲོན *na-bzaḥ sgron* is applied to the dress of royalty; གསོལ་བ་སྒྲོན *gsol-wa sgron* to the food served to a prince; གསོལ་ཇ་སྒྲོན *gsol-ja sgron* to his tea.

+ སྒྲོན་མ II: प्रदीप (*Schr.; Bull. 1848 291*). [light]*S.*

སྒྲོན་མ་དྲུག *Sgron-ma drug* the six lamps used to signify the six religious discourses of *Panchen* Naropa generally called ན་རོ་ཆོས་དྲུག *Na-ro chos-drug.*

སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me* दीप, प्रदीप, ज्वाला a burning lamp; prop. a lamp as religious offering: ལག་ན་སྒྲོན་མེ་ཐོགས་ཀྱང་ནི༑ ལོང་བ་ལམ་ནི་མཐོང་མི་འགྱུར though a lamp be in his hand, the blind will not see the way (*Ço. doñ. 16*). རིན་ཆེན་སྒྲོན་མེ *rin-chen sgron-me* रत्नदीप the precious light; name of a book.

Syn. མཚན་མོའི་སྣང་བྱེད *mtshan-moḥi snañ-byed*; སྣུམ་ལ་དགའ *snum-la dgaḥ*; ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ནོར་བུ *khyim-gyi nor-bu*; སྣུམ་ཟ *snum-za*; འབར་བའི་རལ་པ་ཅན *hbar-waḥi ral-pa can*; སྣང་གསལ *snañ-gsal*; མར་མེ *mar-me* (*Mñon.*).

སྒྲོན་མེ་ཤིང *sgron-me-çiñ*, v. སྒྲོན་ཤིང *sgron-çiñ.*

སྒྲོན་གཞི་ཁ *Sgron gshi-kha* n. of a large estate in the district of Lhun-tse in Tibet.

སྒྲོན་ཤིང *sgron-çiñ* or སྒྲོན་མེ་ཤིང *sgron me-çiñ* the yew-leaf fir, *Pinus picea*; in Sikkim *Pinus longifolia* is so called. སྒྲོན་ཤིང་བད་རླུང་ཕོ་བའི་གྲང་བ་སེལ *sgron-çiñ* removes mucous, wind, and cold in the stomach.

སྒྲོབ *sgrob* (*dob*) haughtiness, arrogance, pride.

སྒྲོབ་ཆེ་བ *sgrob che-wa* = ཁམས་ཆེ་བ *khams che-wa*, one with great airs; bumptious, pretentious person: རྫོང་དཔོན་འགའ་རེ་སྒྲོབ་ཆེ་ས་ཁུལ་ཡོངས་ཁོང་གི་ཡོད་འཁྱུག་པ་བཞིན (*D. çel. 7*) Some Jongpöns are as over-bearing, as if the whole country belonged to their circuit.

སྒྲོབ་ཆེན *sgrob-chen* and sometimes སྒྲོམ་ཆེན *sgrom-chen* are provincial words used to signify pretentiousness or self-assumption; སྒྲོ་ཆེ་བ *sgro che-wa* = བརྫུ་བྱུས་པ *brdsu byus-pa* pompous: མི་སྒྲོབ་ཆེན་དང་སྒྲོམ་ཆེན་ཡོངས་བརྫུ་བྱུས་པའི་ཚུལ་སྟོང་ཀྱང་བྱེད (*Ñag. 18*) mi dob-chen and dom-

chen etc. signify pretentiousness in provincial language.

སྒྲོམ sgrom (dom) पिटकम्, पेटक a trunk or portmanteau; a box the inside of which is made of wood or wicker work and the outside lined with leather; a large leather box. [पिटक may be regarded as the Pali form of Sanskrit पीठक, a seat, an altar] S. མཆོད་སྒྲོམ mcho-sgrom a chest to keep articles of religious service; ཐབ་སྒྲོམ thab-sgrom a box to keep utensils, plates, &c., for cooking, generally covered with tanned tiger skin.

Syn. སྒམ sgam.

སྒྲོམ་བུ sgrom-bu a small box; སྨྱུག་སྒྲོམ smyug-sgrom = གཞོབ་མ gzhob-ma a chest made of wicker work.

སྒྲོལ་དཀར Sgrol-dkar and སྒྲོལ་ལྗང sgrol-ljang 1. are known as the White and Green manifestations of the Goddess Dolma or Tārā, the two wives of King Srong-Btsan Sgam-po, being deified and worshipped as their incarnations. 2. names of females of frequent occurrence in Tibet.

སྒྲོལ་དཀར་ཀུན་བློ་མ Sgrol-dkar kun blo-ma, སྒྲོལ་མ་ཀུན་རྒྱལ་མ Sgrol-ma kun-rgyal-ma, སྒྲོལ་མ་རྒྱལ་བཟང་མ Sgrol-ma rgyal-bzang-ma are other different manifestations of the Goddess Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་བ sgrol-wa, pf. and fut. བསྒྲལ bsgral 1. to save, rescue, deliver; to set free; to liberate; ཆུ་དང་ཉམ་ཐག་པ་དང་འཇིགས་པ་དང་འཁོར་བ་ལས་བསྒྲལ to save from the water, from misery, fear, and from transmigratory existence: སྒྲོལ་བའི་དེད་དཔོན་དུ་འགྱུར sgrol-wahi ded-dpon du hgyur he becomes a guide to salvation. 2. to transport, carry; to cross (a river) by boat or ferry: འཁོར་བ་བསྒྲལ་བའི་གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཡིན hkhor-wa bsgral-wahi gru-gzings yin it is a boat that will carry you over the river of transmigration. 3. to remove, expel, drive away: བདུད་རྣམས་ཕྱིའི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་བསྒྲལ bdud-rnams phyihi rgya-mtsho chen-po la bsgral, the demons were banished to the uttermost parts of the sea; བདུད་སྒྲོལ་བ bdud sgrol-wa to expel the devil.

སྒྲོལ་བ་པོ sgrol-wa-po तारक the deliverer, met. for saviour.

* སྒྲོལ་བའི་དབང་ཕྱུག sgrol-wahi dwang-phyug मुक्तेश्वर, मुक्तनाथ (Schr.; Bull. 1898, 295) the Lord of final deliverance.

སྒྲོལ་བྱེད sgrol-byed तारक, तरी a deliverer; met. for a boat, ship.

སྒྲོལ་མ sgrol-ma (Dol-ma) तारा, तारिणी the Goddess Dolma, she that saves from transmigratory existence; one of the most popular deities in Tibet, and of whom there are supposed to be many sprul-sku or branch emanations. Some Sgrol-ma kyil-hkhor exhibit twenty-one different manifestations of the goddess. The several appellations of སྒྲོལ་མ Sgrol-ma are:—ཨོཾ་མཛད Om-mdzad; རྒྱལ་ཡུམ Rgyal-yum; མཆོག་གི་མ Mchog-gi ma; མྱུར་སྐྱོབ Myur-skyob; འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་མོ Hjig-rten; Dwang sras-mo; ཞི་མ་ཕོངས་སྐྱོབ Shi-ma phongs-skyob; ལེགས་བྱིན་མ Legs-byin ma; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དཔལ་མོ Chos-kyi dpal-mo (Mngon.).

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཀུ་རུ་ཀུལླེ Sgrol-ma ku-ru kulle one of the twenty-one manifestations of the Goddess Dolma (K. g. ཀ 266).

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཆེ Sgrol-ma che महातारा Mahā Tārā or the great Goddess Dolma.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ཉིན་ཞི་མཚན་ཁྲོ Sgrol-ma nin-shi mtshan-khro (Schr.; 45 A) "Dolma, mild by day and wrathful by night."

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ནོར་སྦྱིན་མ Sgrol-ma nor-sbyin-ma (Schr.; 46 B) Dolma, the wealth-giver.

སྒྲོལ་མ་དཔལ་ཆེན Sgrol-ma dpal-chen तारामहाश्री Dolma, the most glorious.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་དམར་མོ Sgrol-ma dmar-mo (ས་ལུགས sa-lugs) (Schr.; 46 A) the Red Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་མ་ཞི་མ *Sgrol-ma shi-ma* शान्तितारिणी Dolma in her mild aspect.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་ཡིད་བཞིན་ནོར་བུ *Sgrol-ma yid-bshin nor-bu* (*Schr.*; *46 C*) Dolma the wish giving gem.

* སྒྲོལ་མ་སེར་མོ *Sgrol-ma ser-mo* (*46 C.*; *Schr.*).

* སྒྲོལ་མའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས་བརྒྱ་རྩ *Sgrol-mahi sgrub-thabs brgya-rtsa* तारासाधनशतक (*Tä 2, 156*) n. of a book consisting of one hundred stanzas composed for propitiating the Goddess Dolma.

སྒྲོལ་ཤེར *Sgrol-çer* abbreviation of the expressions སྒྲོལ་མ་བདོན་རྒྱུ་ *sgrol-ma bdon-rgyu-* and ཤེས་རབ་སྙིང་པོ *çes-rab sñiṅ-po*.

སྒྲོས *sgros* (*doi*) manner; method; way; བཤད་སྒྲོས *bçad-sgros* manner of explaining; གཏམ་སྒྲོས *gtam-sgros* way of speaking (*Cs.*); བླ་མ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་གསུང་སྒྲོས *bla-ma rnams-kyi gsuṅ-sgros* conference of the lamas; སྒྲོགས་བཤད་སྒྲོས *sgrogs bçad-sgros* the method of instruction which is to be proclaimed (*Sch.*). མཆུ་སྒྲོས *mchu-sgros* is same as མཆུ་བསྒྲིགས་པ *mchu-bsgrigs-pa*, མཆུ་སྒྲོས་བིམ་བ་ལྟར *mchu-sgros bim-ba ltar*, his graceful lip was like the fruit called *Bimba*. 1. edge, brim, lip (*Cs.*). 2. scar, also a mark from a wound (*Sch.*).

བརྒད་པ *brgad-pa* = བགད་པ *bgad-pa* to smile; smile on.

བརྒལ *brgal*, pf. of རྒལ་བ *rgal-wa* བརྒལ་ལེན *brgal-len*, controversy, disputation.

བརྒལ་དཀའ་བ *brgal dkah-wa* the ocean (that which is difficult to cross) (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒལ་བ *brgal-pa* भत्सित [enjoined; asked; censured] *S.*

བརྒོལ་བ *brgol-wa* to disagree; to act in opposition; to be disposed to contrariety.

བརྒྱ *brgya* शत one hundred; བརྒྱ་མཆོད *brgya-mchod* a hecatomb of 100 lamps; one hundred offerings; བརྒྱ་སྟོང་ *brgya-stoṅ* शत लक्ष one hundred thousand; བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ *brgya tham-pa* full one hundred; བརྒྱ་དོད *brgya-dod* = གྲྭ་པ་བརྒྱ་ལམ་ལས་བྱ་རིམ་བྱེད་པའི་བྱ་ཡོན་པ remuneration to one hundred monks for conducting a religious service; དངུལ་འབྲུ་མཆོད་རྒྱ་དོད་དབྱུག་བརྒྱ་སོགས, &c., remuneration in silver, grain, etc., for conducting the religious service of one hundred offerings; བརྒྱ་འདངས *brgya-bdaṅs* about a hundred; nearly one hundred.

བརྒྱ་པ *brgya-pa* शतिक, शतायुः centenarian; one of a hundred years of age.

བརྒྱ་པོ *brgya-po* consisting of one hundred.

བརྒྱ་ཕྲག *brgya-phrag* शत the hundred; a century; ཕྲན་ཚོགས་བརྒྱ་ཕྲག་མི་ཕམ་མགོན *phran-tshogs brgya-phrag mi-pham mgon* (*A. 21*).

བརྒྱ་བམ *brgya-bam* anything kept in groups of one hundred; བརྒྱ་རེ་རེ་བམ་བྱས་བཞག་པ (*Zam. 4*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན *Brgya-byin* 1. n. of a medicinal root; དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ *dug-mo ñuṅ* a mystic word or བག་ཟིན (*Mñ. 3*). 2. शतक्रतु one who has performed one hundred *yajñas* (sacrifices); an epithet of Indra. Acc. to Buddhist mythology there are two Indras, the senior Indra rules over the gods, the junior, riding on the great elephant called Airâvata, keeps guard over the celestial regions, having in his immediate charge the quarters of the East.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྐྱེས *brgya-byin skyes* शक्रज Indra's son; born of Indra.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གྲོང་ *brgya-byin groṅ* अमरावती the residence of Indra; the celestial metropolis.

Syn. འཆི་བ་མེད་ལྡན *hchi-wa med-ldan*; ལྟ་ན་སྡུག *lta-na sdug*; སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ *sum-cu rtsa-gsum*; ཁང་བཟང་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བ *khaṅ-bzaṅ rnam-par rgyal-wa*; རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཕོ་བྲང་ *rnam-par rgyal-byed pho-braṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྱི་བོ *brgya-byin spyi-wo* = གྲོག་མཁར *grog-mkhar* ant-hill; also ant's foot.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་སྤྲོས *brgya-byin spros*; ཨརྫུན *Myrabalan arjuna* the delight of Indra.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མ *Brgya-byin ma* = བརྒྱ་བྱིན་བཙུན་མོ *Brgya-byin btsun-mo* शचीपती the celestial queen; the wife of Indra. Her different names are:—འཆི་མེད་དབང་མོ *Hchi-med dwaṅ-mo*; ལྷའི་བཙུན་མོ *Lhahi btsun-mo*; ལེགས་བརྗོད་མ *Legs-brjod ma*; དབང་ཆེན་མ *Dwaṅ-chen ma*; པུ་ལོའི་སྲས་མོ *Pu-lohi sras-mo*:; བདེ་སོགས་མ *Bde-sogs ma* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *brgya-byin gshu* इन्द्रधनु 1. the bow of Indra, *i.e.*, rainbow; 2. a kind of medicinal fruit.

བརྒྱ་བྱིན་ལྷ་ཡི་དབང་པོའི་མིང་ *Brgya-byin Lha-yi dwaṅ-pohi miṅ* the different names of Indra:—མཐོ་རིས་བདྲེན་པ *Mtho-ris bdren-pa*; མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ *Mtho-ris rgyal*; ལྷ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Lha-yi rgyal-po*; འཇོར་འཇིགས *Hjor-hjigs*; ལྷའི་རྔ་ཅན *Lhahi-rṅa-can*; གཙང་བྱེད་མགོན་པོ *Gtsaṅ-byed mgon-po*; རྡོ་རྗེ་ཅན *Rdo-rje-can*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་དགྲ་བོ *Stobs-ldan dgra-wo*; ལྷ་ཡི་བདག *Lha-yi bdag*; འཆི་མེད་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hchi-med rgyal-po*; ལེགས་བྲིས་གཙོ *Legs-bris gtso*; གྲགས་པའི་མུ་ཁྱུད *Grags-pahi mu-khyud*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བརྒྱ་པ *Mchod-sbyin brgya-pa*; བདེ་སོགས་བདག *Bde-sogs bdag*; ལྷ་དབང *Lha-dwaṅ*; ལེགས་སྐྱོབ *Legs-skyob*; སྐབས་གསུམ་དབང *Skabs-gsum dwaṅ*; རྒན་ལ་ཉན *Rgan-la ñan*; ཤིས་བརྗོད་ཉན *Çis-brjod ñan*; གནས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *Gnas-kyi bdag-po*; སྤྲིན་ལ་ཞོན *Sprin-la shon*; བཟོད་དཀས་རངས *Bzod-dkas raṅs*; བཞེན་བསྙེམས་བཟོད *Bshen-bsñems bzod*; ཆར་འབེབས་གྲོང་འཇོམས *Char-hbebs groṅ-hjoms*; གྲོལ་བྱེད་འཇོམས *Grol-byed hjoms*; པུ་ལོ་མ་དགྲ *Pu-lo ma-dgra*; གང་པོ་འབོད *Gaṅ-po hbod*; ཧ་རིའི་རྟ་ཅན *Ha-rihi rta-chan*; སྨིན་པ་གཟོད *Smin-pa gzod*; ཚིག་མདའི་མགོན་པོ *Tshig-mdahi mgon-po*; མིག་སྟོང་ཅན *Mig-stoṅ-can*; ཀོའུ་ཤི་ཀ *Kohu çi-ka* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྒྱ་འཛིན *brgya-hdsin* शतधारि that contains or holds one hundred objects, etc.

བརྒྱ་ལས་འདམ་པ *brgya-las hdam-pa* = བརྒྱ་ཐམ་པ་ལས་གཅིག་འདམ་པ *brgya-tham-pa las gcig-hdam-pa*.

བརྒྱག་བརྟན *Brgyag-brtan* n. of a *Bon* god who is also called ལྷ་བཙན *Lha-btsan*.

བརྒྱགས *brgyags* सम्बल victuals; provision, as in མཚམས་བརྒྱགས *mtshams-brgyags*, ལམ་བརྒྱགས *lam-brgyags* provision for the journey.

བརྒྱང་བ *brgyaṅ-wa* विस्तार pf. བརྒྱངས *brgyaṅs*, fut. བརྒྱང *brgyaṅ*, imp. རྒྱོངས *rgyoṅs* or རྒྱོངས་ཤིག *rgyoṅs-çig* 1. to extend, stretch out, set out or arrange; ཀོ་བ་དང་ཐག་པ་བརྒྱང་བ *ko-wa daṅ thag-pa brgyaṅ-wa* to stretch hide and rope; སྣོད་བརྒྱང་བ *snod rgyaṅ-wa* to set out a vessel; མཆོད་མེ་བརྒྱང་བ *mchod-me brgyaṅ-wa* to put in array lamps as offerings. 2. to call a person from a distance.

བརྒྱད *brgyad* अष्ट eight.

Symbolic Syn. བཀྲ་ཤིས *bkra-çis*; ལྷ *lha*; ཀླུ *klu*; ནོར *nor*; གདེངས་ཅན *gdeṅs-can*; སྲིད་པ *srid-pa*; ལྟོ *lto*; འགྲོ *hgro* (*Rtsii.*).

+ བརྒྱད་བཀག *brgyad-bkag* = བཀའ་བསྐྱོན་པ *bkah bkyon-pa* तिरस्कार rebuke; reproof; reflection on one's conduct or act.

བརྒྱད་བསྐུག *brgyad-bkug* or སྐུད་པ་བརྒྱད་སྒྲིལ *skud-pa brgyad-sgril* thread in eight-fold twists.

བརྒྱད་བཅུ *brgyad-bcu* अशीति eighty.

བརྒྱད་ཆུང *Brgyad-chuṅ* n. of a kind of tea which is of inferior quality, largely consumed by Tibetans in general.

བརྒྱད་སྟོང་པ *Brgyad-stoṅ-pa* अष्टसाहस्रिका one of the abridged sacred scriptures of the northern Buddhists containing 8,000 s'lokas.

བརྒྱད་སྟོན *Brgyad-ston* अष्टमी the festival on the eighth lunar day of the month.

བརྒྱད་པ *brgyad-pa* अष्टम 1. the eighth. 2. ཚར་བཅད་པ *tshar bcad-pa* he who finishes or puts an end to; the destroyer.

བརྒྱད་པ *brgyad-po* consisting of eight; the eight.

བརྒྱད་ལྷག *brgyad-lhag* lit. eight in excess (of one hundred); a rosary which consists of one hundred and eight heads.

བརྒྱན་པ *brgyan-pa* (*gyen*) vb. to adorn, decorate; to provide with: རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱན་གྱིས་བརྒྱན་པ *rin-chen rgyan-gyis brgyan-pa* adorned with precious ornaments, cf. རྒྱན *rgyan*; sbst.

བརྒྱལ་བ *brgyal-wa*=མྱོག་ཆེས་བྱེད་པ *myog-ches byed-pa* 1. to fall down senseless; to lie senseless; to sink down unconscious; to faint. 2. to howl, of a fox (*Sch.*); ངོ་བརྒྱལ་ཏེ *ho brgyal-te* fainting with fatigue; བརྒྱལ་བོག་པ *brgyal bog-pa* laid prostrate and unconscious: ཐམས་ཅད་བརྒྱལ་བོག་པ་བཞིན *thams-cad brgyal bog-pa bzhin* all as if prostrate and senseless (*A. 76*).

བརྒྱས *brgyas*=ལྷན་རྒྱས *lhan-rgyas* together with.

བརྒྱུགས *brgyugs*, pf. of རྒྱུག་པ used as sbst. a race; also running a race.

བརྒྱུངས་པ *brgyuns-pa* the marrow in the back-bone (*Cs.*).

བརྒྱུད *brgyud*, cf. རྒྱུད *rgyud*, གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད་པ *cig-nas gcig-turgbyud-pa* descent from one to another. 1. family, lineage, ancestors, offspring. 2. race, people, nation: བོད་ཀྱི་མི་བརྒྱུད *bod-kyi mi-brgyud* the Tibetan nation, people. རིགས་བརྒྱུད *rigs-brgyud* relations; གདུང་བརྒྱུད *gduṅ-brgyud* descendants; བླ་བརྒྱུད *bla-brgyud* the succession or line of Lamas. 3. Tantras and mystic manuals, v. རྒྱུད; ཆོས་ཀྱི་བརྒྱུད་པ *chos-kyi* religious arguments and deductions.

བརྒྱུད་བརྒྱུགས *brgyud-brgyugs* a continuous succession (*Sch.*).

བརྒྱུད་ཅན *brgyud-can* possessed of descendants; fruitful.

བརྒྱུད་པ *brgyud-pa* 1. belonging to a race or family. 2. v. རྒྱུད *rgyud* and རྒྱུད་པ *rgyud pa*.

བརྒྱུད་པ་རྣམ་པ་ལྔ *brgyud-pa rnam-pa lṅa* there were five different schismatic successions among the Buddhists in Ancient India; they were the following:—(1) འདུལ་བའི་རྒྱུད *hdul-wahi rgyud* or the generation observing moral discipline; (2) གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད *gsaṅ-sṅags-kyi rgyud* or the mystical succession; (3) རྒྱ་ཆེན་སྤྱོད་རྒྱུད *rgya-chen spyod-rgyud* or the succession of abundant performances; (4) ཟབ་མོ་ལྟ་རྒྱུད *zab-mo lta-rgyud* [the profound succession]*S.*; (5) སྙིང་པོ་དོན་རྒྱུད *sñiṅ-po don-rgyud* or the *Occult* race (*Grub.* ད *6*).

བརྒྱུད་འཕེལ་བ *brgyud hphel-wa* to increase the race or progeny; to multiply; to increase the family.

བརྒྱུད་མ *brgyud-ma* 1. one belonging to a family; a scion; one well acquainted with the secrets, well informed; acc. to *Cs.*= བརྒྱུད་ཅན *brgyud-can*. 2. in *W.* fruitful; fertile. 3. བརྒྱུད་མ་རྒྱབ་པ *brgyud-ma rgyab-pa* to perpetuate family lineage; བརྒྱུད་འཛིན *brgyud-hdsin* heir; successor.

བརྒྱུད་ཡས *brgyud-yas* n. of a numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བརྒྱུས་པ *brgyus-pa* to make a string of; to stitch together.

བརྒགས་པ *bsgag-pa*, v. འགེགས་པ *hgegs-pa* and སྒོག་པ *sgog-pa*.

བསྒང *bsgaṅ* or སྒང *sgaṅ*=དངོས་གཞི *dṅos-gzhi* point of time; moment; instant; conjuncture: ལོ་གསར་བསྒང་གི་ལྷགས་པ *lo-gsar bsgaṅ-gi lhags-pa* a chilling gale on the opening of the

new year; བྱ་བའི་དུས་ the proper time for doing a thing; འབྲི་བའི་ དུས་ the time for writing; ཟ་བའི་དུས་ the time of eating.

བསྒངས་པ་ *bsgaṅs-pa* to form into; སྒོང་བུ་ བསྒངས་ *goṅ-bu bsgaṅs* made a ball of; གཅིག་ཏུ་ བསྒོངས་ *gcig-tu bsgoṅs* collects into one.

བསྒར་ *bsgar*, pf. of སྒར་བ.

བསྒུགས་པ་ *bsgugs-pa* pf. of སྒུག་པ་ *sgug-pa* to wait (for one's arrival or return).

བསྒལ་བསྐྱོད་ *bsgal-bskyod* tremulous; to shake and tremble: སེམས་ཅན་འགྲོ་འགྱུར་དང་བསྒུལ་ བསྐྱོད་བྱེད་ the living beings move, stand and tremble (*Khrid. 47*).

བསྒུལ་བ་ *bsgul-pa* कम्पन to shake, tremble, quake, quiver Gen. སྒུལ་བ.

བསྒོ་བ་ *bsgo-wa*, आज्ञापन 1. to direct, instruct, v. སྒོ་བ་ *sgo-wa*. 2. to rub with; to apply on སྣུམ་བསྒོས་པ་ *snum bsgos-pa*; to stain, anoint; to infect with disease; བསྒོས་པ་ *bsgos-pa* pf. of བསྒོ་བ་ to command, order; also བཀའ་བསྒོས་པ་ *bkaḥ bsgos-pa* to give directions; issue commands; also the coercive bidding of the mystic exorcist towards an evil spirit. བག་ཆགས་བསྒོས་པ་ *bag-chags bsgos-pa* defiled with moral impurity (*Ñag. 19*).

Syn. ཁས་བླངས་བྱེད་ *khas-blaṅs byed*; འདུལ་བ་འཛིན་ *dul-wa hdsin*; ཚིག་བརྟན་པ་ *tshig brtan-pa*; བསྒོ་ཉན་པ་ *bsgo-wa ñan-pa*; དྭངས་དུ་འགྱུར་ *dwaṅ-du gyur*; བསྙེན་པ་ *bsñen-pa*; ཞི་བ་ *shi-wa*; དུལ་བ་ *dul-wa*; ངེར་ཞི་བ་ *ṅer shi-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བསྒོ་བ་བཅག་པ་ *bsgo-wa bcag-pa* आज्ञाविच्छेदन to disobey; to disregard directions.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣ་ལ་གཞོན་པ་ *bsgo-wa rna-la gzon-pa* = བསྒོ་བ་མི་ཉན་པ་ *bsgo-wa mi-ñan-pa* not listening to instructions or directions.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ་ I: *bsgo-wa rnam-pa gsum* the three religious instructions or directions:— 1. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ་ instructions issued by the church. 2. ཚོགས་བསྒོ་བ་ those issued by a section of the church. 3. དགེ་འདུན་གནས་བརྟན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ་ directions emanating from the senior member of the holy order.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ་ (II): 1. སློབ་དཔོན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ་ the order of the principal of a college or the superior of a monastery. 2. མཁན་པོས་བསྒོ་བ་ the command of the Khanpo (abbot). 3. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ་ *dge-bdungyis bsgo-wa*.

བསྒོ་བ་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ་ III: 1. དགེ་འདུན་གྱིས་བསྒོ་བ་ the vows of the holy order. 2. ཐ་མལ་པའི་བསྒོ་བ་ vows of ordinary men. 3. སོ་སོར་ཐར་པའི་བསྒོ་བ་ vows for individual emancipation in the ordinary way (*K. du. 49*).

བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ་ *bsgo-wa bshin ñan-pa* or རྗེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ་ *rjes-su hjug-pa* यथाविनीतकारक to follow, do as directed. [One who acts as directed] *S*.

བསྒོ་བ་ལ་མི་ཉན་པ་ *bsgo-wa la mi-ñan-pa* བཀའ་ལ་མི་ཉན་ breach of religious discipline; आज्ञाविच्छेदन not to act according to instruction.

བསྒོམ་པ་ *bsgom-pa* भावन contemplation; = གོམས་པ་ *goms-pa*; བསྒོམ་པ་དང་གོམས་པ་གཉིས་ལམ་ལ་སྦྱར་ན་དོན་གཅིག་ཡིན་ *bsgom-pa* and *goms-pa* in their application to road have one and same meaning.

བསྒོམ་སྐྱེས་ *bsgom-skyes* भावज, भावनाज produced from contemplation, also reflection; བསྒོམ་པ་བྱུང་བ་ *bsgom-pa byuṅ-wa* भावनामयी sprung from contemplation; བསྒོམ་པ་ལ་དགའ་བ་ *bsgom-pa la dgaḥ-wa* delighting in contemplation.

བསྒོམས་པ་ *bsgoms-pa*, pf. of སྒོམ་པ་ *sgom-pa*.

བསྒྱིངས་པ་ *bsgyiṅs-pa* = འགྱིང་བ་ *hgyiṅ-wa* 1. विजृम्भ, जृम्भ to yawn. 2. = སྦོ་བ་ *sbo-wa*.

བསྒྱུར་བ་ I: *bsgyur-wa*, another form of སྒྱུར་བ་ *sgyur-wa*. परिवर्त्तन, परावर्त्त, to change; ཁ་དོག་བསྒྱུར་བ་ *kha-dog bsgyur-ba* changing colour; ལྤགས་བསྒྱུར་བ་ to change clothes; to change the cover (like a snake);

to translate; རྒྱ་གར་ནས་ཆོས་བསྒྱུར་བ *rgya-gar nas chos ḅsgyur-wa* to translate books brought from India; ཚིག་བསྒྱུར *tshig-ḅsgyur* to translate words; དོན་བསྒྱུར *don-ḅsgyur* to alter the meaning; ཐད་བསྒྱུར *thad-ḅsgyur* to change the direction; འཆོལ་བསྒྱུར *ḥchol-ḅsgyur*, ལུས་བསྒྱུར *lus-ḅsgyur* to change one's body (miraculously); མིང་བསྒྱུར *miń-ḅsgyur* to change one's name; མདོག་བསྒྱུར *mdog-ḅsgyur* to change the complexion or colour; སྤུས་བསྒྱུར *spus-ḅgyur* to change the quality; བསྣོས་བསྒྱུར *ḅsños-ḅsgyur*, *i.e.*, to change one's intention; ཕྱི་ནང་བསྒྱུར *phyi-nań ḅsgyur* to invert the object; ཆོས་ལུགས་བསྒྱུར *chos-lugs ḅsgyur* conversion; སྐད་བསྒྱུར *skad-ḅsgyur* to change the language.

བསྒྱུར་བ II: वृद्धित to multiply, increase.

Syn. བསྣུན *ḅsnun*; བསྒྲེས་པ *ḅsgres-pa*; སྤེལ་བ *spel-wa*; གསིལ་བ *gsil-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བསྒྱུས་པ *ḅsgyus-pa* स्नायु muscle.

བསྒྲག་ཕྲེང་ *Bsgrag-phreń* (*dag-theńg*) n. of a Jong in Tibet.

བསྒྲགས *ḅsgrags* (*dag*) (ཆོས་ཀློག་ཚར་བ *chos klog-tshar-wa*) घोषित, निनाद proclaimed; read or recited loudly.

བསྒྲགས་པ *ḅsgrags-pa* sung; diffused.

བསྒྲང་བ *ḅsgrań-pa* 1. to enumerate, count up (*Cs.*). 2. to cause to grow cold.

བསྒྲད་པ *ḅsgrad-pa* = བགྲད་པ *ḅgrad-pa* to open wide; མིག་བགྲད་པ *mig ḅgrad-pa* to stare; རྐང་པ་བགྲད་པ *rkań-pa ḅgrad-pa* to part the legs wide; to straddle.

བསྒྲལ *ḅsgral* तरणे, तीर्थे [crossed; passable] *S.*

བསྒྲལ་བ *ḅsgral-wa* पार-तार to pass; cross over.

བསྒྲལ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ *ḅsgral-waḥi çiń-rta* a boat, also = གྲུ་སྐྱ *gru-skya* an oar of a boat (*Mṅon.*).

བསྒྲལ་བྱ *ḅsgral-bya* तरणी, तरी met. a boat.

བསྒྲལ་ཡས *ḅsgral-yas* तारः a numerical figure used in Buddhist astrology.

བསྒྲིགས *ḅsgrigs* (*dig*) संस्कार, ग्रथ, ग्रथित put in order, arranged, arrayed; བསྒྲིགས་པ *ḅsgrigs-pa* ग्रथित formed into string.

བསྒྲིབས་པ *ḅsgribs-pa* (*dib-pa*), pf. of སྒྲིབ *sgrib* निगूढा, गोपायित, आवृत, आच्छिद covered.

བསྒྲིབས་པའི་ལུང་དུ་མི་སྟོན་པ *ḅsgribs-paḥi luń-du mi-ston-pa* निगूढव्याकरण to abstain from obscure predictions: དགེ་མི་དགེ་གང་ཡང་མི་ཤེས་པ་མ་ལུང་མ་བསྟན: do not prophesy or predict what is not known either to be good or bad.

བསྒྲིམས་པ *ḅsgrims-pa* (*dim-pa*) (སྤྲས་པ *spras-pa*) བརྟན་བརྟན་བྱས་པ *ḅrtan-ḅrtan byas-pa*, v. སྒྲིམ་པ *sgrim-pa*, *rig-pa ḅsgrims-pa* perverted skill; also chaotic acquirements; confused information.

བསྒྲུན་པ *ḅsgrun-pa*, akin to བགྲན *ḅgran* प्रतियोगे, to rival, vie with; to reply to: བགྲིན་མི་ཕོད *ḅgrin mi-phod* = བགྲན་ཟླ་བྱེད་མི་ནུས་པ *ḅgran-zla byed mi-nus-pa* cannot compete or be a match for.

བསྒྲེང་ *ḅsgreń* = བཙུགས་པ *ḅtsugs-pa*, རྒྱལ་མཚན་ལྟ་བུ *rgyal-mtshan lta-bu* समुच्छ्रित, उच्छ्राय, प्रसार up-lifted; hoisted.

བསྒྲེངས *ḅsgreńs* (*deng*), pf. of སྒྲེང *sgreń*, imp. སྒྲེངས་ཅིག *sgreńs-çig*, བསྒྲེངས་བྱའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *ḅsgreńs-byaḥi rgyal-mtshan*, a flag that is to be hoisted (*Situ.* 77).

བསྒྲེས *ḅsgres* (*de*) (བསྒྲེ *ḅsgre*) old, aged; སྐུ་བསྒྲེས *sku-ḅsgres*, དེ་བགྲས་མུ་ཡལ་བསྒྲེས *de-ḅgras mu-yal ḅsgres* (*Ya-sel.*). དབུ་ཆོས་བསྒྲེས་རིམ *dbu-chos ḅsgres rim* aged respectable lamas.

བསྒྲེས་པ *ḅsgres-pa* परिवर्त changed.

བསྒྲེས་ཡས *ḅsgres-yas* a numerical figure used in Buddhist astrology.

ང

ང་ *ṅa* I: is the fourth consonant of the Tibetan alphabet. It corresponds to the Sanskrit letter ङ and sounds like *ng* in the English word "song." As a final the pronunciation is therefore easy enough; but in its frequent occurrence as an initial letter the difficulty of sounding it properly comes in. As an initial ང་ must be pronounced as a nasal g. To acquire the sound, first say *un-ga*; and then, dropping the u, try to say the *nga*.

ང་ II: 1. it represents the numerical figure 4. 2. stands for ལྔབཅུ in the consecutive numbers ང་གཅིག 51; ང་གཉིས 52; ང་གསུམ 53; ང་བཞི 54; ང་ལྔ 55; ང་དྲུག 56; ང་བདུན 57; ང་བརྒྱད 58; ང་དགུ 59.

ང་ III: in mystical Buddhism is symbolical of the dissolution of all *Saṃskāra* (combinations either phenomenal or material). ང་ཞེས་པ་ནི་འདུ་བྱེད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཉེ་བའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དོ། "the term ང་ is the sign of the synthesis of all matters which phenomenally exist in a compounded state" (*K. my.* ཀ *207*). ང་ནི་འཛིན་པ་མེད་པའི་སྒོ, འཛིན་བྲལ་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ་བར་སྟོན (*K. g.* ཕ *42*) "ང་ is symbolical of the state where there is no cohesion; it explains that all that are without adherence (attachment) will be liberated."

ང་ IV: अहं pers. pron., first person, singular I: ང་མི་རྒན old man that I am; ང་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྲོང་བཙན་སྒམ་པོ་དང་། "I with *Sroṅ-btsan sgam-po*"; བླ་མ་ང་ I the Lama. ངའི or ང་ཡི my, mine: ངའི་སྙིང་ཆུང་ my charming (wife), *i.e.*, dearest; ང་ཡི་ཡིན=བདག་གི་ཡིན it is mine; མི་ངའི་རྣམ་ཤེས soul of me a man; ངའི་འདི this my; ངའི་རྗེ་བཙུན my venerable master. Colloq. the common form for ང་ *nga* is ང་རང་ *ṅa-raṅ* "I."

ང་ཁོ་ན *ṅa kho-na* I myself; I alone.

ང་ཉིད *ṅa-ñed*, ང་ཉིད, ང་རང་ आत्मन्, अहं, अ I myself.

Syn. ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo*.

ང་ཅག *ṅa-cag*, ང་ཚོ *ṅa-tsho*, ང་རྣམས *ṅa-rnams*, are the several plurals of ང་ signifying we.

ངས *ṅas* for ང་ཡིས *ṅa-yis* by me, v. ང་ *ṅa*.

ང་རྒྱལ *ṅa-rgyal* अग्र, दर्प, मान, अहंकार (lit. "I, the chief"), *i.e.*, pride, arrogance: ང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྟེང་ལ་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་ཆུ་མི་ཆགས། "on the height of pride the water of merit does not accumulate"; ང་རྒྱལ་བྱེད་པ to be proud. ང་རྒྱལ་གཞོམ་པ to break (another's) pride; to humble; ངར་སྙམ་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ=the pride of assertion of self; lit. the pride of reflecting "I am."

Syn. རྒྱགས *rgyags*; དྲེགས *dregs*; འཕྱར་གཡེང་སེམས *hphyar-gyeṅ-sems*; མངོན་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ *mṅon-pahi ṅa-rgyal*; ང་ལྡན *ṅa-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ང་རྒྱལ་ཅན *ṅa-rgyal-can* अहंकारी, अतिमानिक, महामानी; proud, boastful; rivalling.

Syn. ང་རྒྱལ་ལྡན *ṅa-rgyal-ldan*, དྲེགས་ལྡན *dregs-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ང་རྒྱལ་ལས་ཀྱང་ང་རྒྱལ मानातिमान supreme pride.

ང་ཕོད *Ṅa-phod* n. of a district in the province of Kong-po (*Loṅ.* ཉ, *16*).

ང་བ *ṅa-wa*=ཡང་ན *ya ṅa-wa* भीषण 1. bad; dangerous; fearful. 2. rarely for ངན་པ bad; དྲི་ངན a bad smell.

ང་མེད *ṅa-med* अमम lit. without self; without vanity; not thinking of one's self or self-interest.

ང་མེན་ཆོས་པ *ṅa-men chos-po* (he who is personified by worldliness), the name by which *Māra*, the lord of worldliness of the Buddhists, is known to the Bon (*B. Nam.*).

ང་ངུར *ṅa-ṅur* a species of duck, v. ངུར་པ *ṅur-pa*, perh. *Anas casarca.*

ང་ཤི *ṅa-çi*, lit. I die; cry of fear with wonder; evidently a Bengali expression of wonder—"मरि or बा मरि I die, alas! I die," which Atis'a introduced in Tibetan—ཨ་ཙི་ང་ཤི་རྒྱ་གར་ན་ཡང་ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་གྱི་གཏམ་ཡོད། (*A. 107*) "Oh, I die from wonder! yet there are wonderful stories in India (to be told)."

ང་མོ *ṅa-mo* for རྔ་མོ the camel: ཁུར་བ་ངུར་སྐྱེར་དྲངས་ཤིང་ང་མོ་མགྱོགས། *khur-wa ṅur ṡkyer draṅs çin ṅa-mo mgyag* the camel, grunting with loads, travels quickly (*Jig. 22*).

ང་འཚེང *ṅa-ḥtsheṅ* self-sufficient or self-sufficiency; pride; egotism (*A. 90*).

ང་ཡིར་མེད *ṅa-yir med* अममाय want of selfishness: ང་ཡིར་འཛིན་པ=བདག་ཡིར་འཛིན་པ or ང་རང་བདག་ཏུ་འཛིན་པ the cognition of personality which may be styled the self or བདག.

ང་ར *ṅa-ra* 1. noise; sound. 2. cold air: ང་གངས་ཀྱི་ང་རས་མི་འཇིགས། I am not afraid of the air of the glaciers (*Mil.*).

ང་ར་ཅན I: *ṅa-ra-can* 1. loud, noisy, roaring. 2. a crier, brawler, noisy fellow.

ང་ར་ཅན II: rarified; cold.

ང་ར་ཐང *Ṅa-ra thaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet: སྔར་ཟངས་དེ་ཁ་ཕྱེ་ཙམ་ཀྱང་ང་ར་ར་ཟེར་ནས་ཐུལ་དེའི་མིང་ང་ར་ཐང་དུ་བཏགས། (*Jig. 65*) when the lid of the copper-coffin was opened, there came out from it the cry *ṅa-ra-ra*; hence the name of that place became known as *Ṅa-ra-thaṅ.*

ངར་ར་ར *ṅar ra-ra* expression of extreme pain and suffering.

ང་རུ *Ṅa-ru* n. of a place in Ancient Tibet, which *Hoḍ*, one of the four sons of King *Se-ṡbreg-pa*, had chosen for his residence (*Deb.* ཀ, *19*).

ང་རོ *ṅa-ro*, स्वर 1. a loud, deep voice; a cry; སྐད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་དམ་པ the pitch of the voice loud and low. 2.=*visarga*, *i.e.*, s. དབྱངས་ཐུང་ངུ་ལྔའི་མཐར་ཐིག་ལེ་ང་རོ་ཡོད་པ་དབྱངས། at the end of the five short vowels, there being the *visarga* dots (they should be regarded as a) vowel (*Ya-sel. 47*). 3. སེང་གེ་དང་སྟག་གི་ང་རོ། the roaring sound of the lion or the tiger: སྟག་གི་ང་རོ་ལྡན་པ་ནི, སྤྲེའུ་ཤིང་གི་རྩེ་ནས་ལྷུང་། the tiger's growl issuing forth, the monkey drops down from the top of the a tree; སྐད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་ཆེན་པོས་བསྒྲགས་སོ they proclaimed, shouting at the top of their voice; གདུག་པའི་ང་རོ voices foreboding mischief; ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཀྱི་ང་རོ་འདོན་པ to raise woeful cries.

ང་རོ་སྒྲོག་པ *ṅa-ro ṡgrog-pa* 1. to roar; to rage. 2. the circlet used on the top of a letter to signify ས turns into ང, ཉ, ན and མ before words beginning with any of these.

ང་རོ་སྦྱིན་པ *ṅa-ro byin-pa* गर्जनाद, गर्जन, क्रन्दन crying; bewailing; to cry or bewail loudly on account of pain or grief.

ང་ལ་ནུ *Ṅa-la nu* also ང་ལས་ནུ *Ṅa-laṡ nu* मान्धाता n. of a mythological king who ruled as a Chakravarti-rājā over heaven and earth and shared the celestial throne with six successive Indras. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha: སྤྱི་བོ་ནས་བུ་སྐྱེས་པ་ལ་བསྟོད་པ་མིང་ང་ལ་ནུ་ཞེས་གྲགས་སོ། the child having

cried "give me suck," was called Na-la-nu (*Pag. 14*).

ངག། *ṅag* वाच्, वाचो, स्वर, भारती, गो: speech; talk; word; ངག་གི་ཉེས་པ sins committed with the tongue (in words); ངག་འཇམ་པ polite speech; gentle words; ངག་སྡོམ་པ वाक्संयम or ངག་འཆད་པ मौनव्रत silence, observed as a monastic duty or religious exercise; the vow of not speaking, *i.e.*, of keeping silence for a definite time.

Syn. ཚིག *tshig*; སྒྲ་བརྗོད་པ *sgra-bjod-pa*; དབྱངས་ཅན *dbyaṅs-can*; གཏམ *gtam*; ལོ་རྒྱུས *lo-rgyus*; སྐད་སྨྲ་བ *skad-smra-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྐྱེས *ṅag-skyes* वाग्जोत born or produced from speech.

ངག་འཁྱལ *ṅag-hkhyal* प्रलाप, भिन्नप्रलाप, विभिन्नप्रलाप delirium; unconnected speech; foolish talk; ravings (*Ṅag.*).

ངག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ṅag-gi rgyal-po* वाग्गुरोद; འཇམ་དབྱངས the *Bodhisattva* Mañju-s'ri ghosha, who is believed by Buddhists to be the god of speech; ངག་གི་རྒྱན *ṅag-gi-rgyan* दीपक a figure of rhetoric or speech; gen. amplication of an idea by the use of apt expressions; ངག་གི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ वाङ्मुद्रा the symbolic speech or mode of expression by the configuration of the fingers; this is described as ཕྱག་རྒྱ་བའི་བརྡ་སྐད་བཀོད་པ་གསང་, mystical language in which expression by signs, *i.e.*, with the configuration of the fingers, forms the principal feature; ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག, वागीश्वर the lord of speech—Jam-yang or Mañ-ju-s'ri ghosha: ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག་འཇམ་པའི་དབྱངས་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ། salutation to Jampai-yang, the prince of speech (*Situ. 3*); ངག་གི་དབུལ *ṅag-gi dbul* one poor in speech; a dumb person, v. ལྐུག་པ *lkug-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་འགྲོས *ṅag-hgros* manner of speaking or uttering words (*Cs.*).

ངག་རྒྱས་པ *ṅag rgyas-pa* वाग्विस्तर too much talking; full and detailed discussion.

ངག་རྒྱུན *ṅag-rgyun* प्रवचन a discourse; also oral tradition, not recorded history.

ངག་འཆལ *ṅag-hchal*=ངག་འཁྱལ irregular or senseless speech.

Syn. འཆལ་ཚིག *hchal-tshig*; ཆ་མེད་གཏམ *cha-med gtam*; ཀླག་ཅོར *klag-cor*; བབ་ཅོལ *bab-col*; མུ་ཅོར *mu-cor* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྙན *ṅag-sñan* 1.=as met. the cuckoo. 2. pleasant voice or sweet language; one who speaks in sweet language.

ངག་གཏམ *ṅag-gtam* verbal message; also oral tradition.

ངག་བསྡམས་པ *ṅag-bsdams-pa* वाचि संयत, वाक्संयत one who has controlled his speech or tongue.

ངག་འདབ *ṅag-hdab* or ངག་གི་འདབ་མ *ṅag-gi hdab-ma* (lit. the leaf of speech) रसना the organ of tasting; ར་ཙོད the tongue, v. ལྕེ *lce*: (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་འདོན་པ *ṅag-hdon-pa* वचन to express in words; to cry; to speak.

ངག་ལྡན *ṅag-ldan* वाग्मान्, वाग्मिन् eloquent; possessed of (the power of) speaking.

ངག་བྱེད *ṅag-byed* वक्ता ; the speaker.

ངག་དབང་ *ṅag-dwaṅ* a title of learning given to some of the Grand Lamas of Tibet. Is also the first name of the present or 14th Dalai Lama of Lhasa.

ངག་དབང་ཡེ་ཤེས་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Ṅag-dwaṅ Ye-çes rgya-mtsho* the Lama who with the help of Lhabzaṅ, King of the country round lake Kökönor, conducted the Government of Tibet for thirteen years (*Loṅ.* ང, *16*).

ངག་དབང་ལྷ་མོ *Ṅag-dwaṅ lha-mo* वागीश्वरी देवी the goddess of speech; དབྱངས་ཅན་མ an epithet of Sarasvatī (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་སྦྱོར་ *ṅag-sbyor* वाग्योजना arrangement of speech (*Cs.*).

ངག་མ *ṅag-ma* वाचा the speech itself.

ངག་མ་ཚང་བ *ṅag-ma tshaṅ-wa* = ལྐུག་པ वाग्जड 1. one of imperfect or defective speech; a stup'd person. 2. indistinct speech.

ངག་མི་ལྡན *ṅag-mi-ldan* a dumb person; also one who cannot express himself in clear language.

Syn. ལྐུག་པ *lkug-pa*; ཚིག་མི་གསལ *tshig-mi-gsal*; སེམས་བེམ་པོ *sems-bem-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ངག་མེད *ṅag-med* समाधि meditation; a state in which there is no use of speech.

ངག་ཚབ *ṅag-tshab* representation in writing: ངག་ཚབ་ཀྱི་རྡོ་ཚིག the principal points in a representation or petition.

ངག་མཚུངས *ṅag-mtshuṅs* समौ of uniform and consistent speech, *i.e.*, where there is no contradiction, redundancy, or irrelevancy.

ངག་ཡིད *ṅag-yid* वाङ्मन: the speech and the heart.

ངག་ལམ་ཞུ་བ *ṅag-lam shu-wa* to apply, or pray to, verbally.

ངག་གཤེར *ṅag-gçer* in vulg. ཁ་གཤེར or གདོང་གཤེར, in Sikk. cross-examination; also deposition of the plaintiff and defendant in the presence of each other.

ངག་ཤོར *ṅag-çor* committing to words; a promise.

ངག་གསལ *ṅag-gsal* वाक्स्फुटा, वाक्स्पष्ट clear speech or lucid language.

ངག་ལྷ་མོ *Ṅag lha-mo* वाग्देवी the Goddess of Speech.

ངང་ I: *ṅaṅ* = སྒོང་ or དབྱིངས निसर्ग 1. the nature, being, idiosyncracy; the very essence of any person or thing. 2. sphere; province; domain: སྟོང་པའི་ངང = སྟོང་པའི་དབྱིངས the essentiality of vacuity (*Çūnyatā*): ནམ་མཁའི་ངང་ the sphere of the void space: སེམས་ཀྱི་ངང = སེམས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས the natural constitution of the mind: ཐུགས་མཉེས་བཞིན་པའི་ངང་ལ in a cheerful state of the mind (*Thgr.*); སྟོང་པའི་ངང་ཉིད the very essence of vacuity itself (*Glr.*): ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ངང་ལ་ཞུགས་པ to enter into the state of deep meditation: ཆགས་མེད་ཀྱི་ངང་ལ་གནས་པར་བྱེད། continue in that state of mind which is free from attachment, etc.: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་གི་ངང་ནས་འཆི་བ། to die of fear or panic.

ངང་ II: character; disposition: ངང་ངན or ངང་རྒྱུད་ངན་པ a naturally bad disposition; ངང་རྒྱུད་བཟང་པོ a naturally good disposition (*Sch.*; *Jä.*).

ངང་གིས *ṅaṅ-gis* adv. spontaneously; naturally; also, acc. to *Jä.* and *Schr.*, slowly, gradually, gently.

ངང་ཅན *ṅaṅ-can* natural capacity: གཏོང་བའི་ངང་ཅན त्यागशाली one who is naturally capable of renouncing or giving up; able to abandon. ངང་ནས is generally used like སོ་ནས.

ངང་བག་ཡོད *ṅaṅ-bag-yod* naturally modest: ངང་བག་ཡོད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ནས་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས། his moral character in regard to his natural modesty (*A.* 55).

ངང་མ་ཐུང་ *ṅaṅ ma-thuṅ* do not be short-tempered: ཁོ་བོས་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ་ལ་ཞུ་ཡིས་ངང་མ་ཐུང་ཞེར་ནས། when I had said to the *kha-do-ma* "pray be not short-tempered" (*Ḥbrom.* 93).

ངང་ཚུལ *ṅaṅ-tshul* natural disposition or temperament; ངང་ཚུལ་བཟང་པོ 1. good conduct; a naturally good disposition. 2. n. of a Buddhist sage and author of Ancient India, included in the list of twenty-three sages (*M.V.*).

ངང་རིང་ *ṅaṅ-riṅ* or ངང་རྒྱུད་རིང་བ forbearing; long-suffering; of cool nature: དོན་ཆེན་སྒྲུབ་པ ངང་རིང་། བྱེད་དགོས། in accomplishing important business one should work with great patience.

ངང་པ *ṅaṅ-pa* हंस the male goose.

ངང་རྐང་ *ṅaṅ-rkaṅ* हंसक that which waddles.

ངང་སྐྱ *ṅaṅ-skya* कलहंस grey teal of Tibet.

Syn. པད་སླུམ་མགྲིན *pad-slum mgrin*.

ངང་སྒྲོ *ṅaṅ-sgro* the quill of the goose.

ངང་ཧུར *ṅaṅ-hur* चक्रवाक the ruddy goose, realy *Tadorna rutila*, the sheldrake.

ངང་པ་གསེར་ལྡན *ṅaṅ-pa gser-ldan* 1. the yellow or golden goose. 2. རྟ་ངང་པ་གསེར་ལྡན་ཁྲིད་ཤོག་གསུངས། he said "fetch the horse called *Ṅaṅ-pa gser-ldan*" (*Yig.*).

ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ṅaṅ-paḥi rgyal-po* the "king-goose" and flamingo; also the plant *Jasminum zambac*.

ངང་པའི་ནགས *Ṅaṅ-paḥi-nags* a mythological grove called the swan's grove (as) situated beyond the Cuckoo's hill on this side of the ocean. It is filled with numberless flocks of ducks, geese and swans, with bills of coral, ruby, sapphire, and other precious stones. The lakes in that grove are filled with lotuses of the colour of glittering gold; and the grove extends over ten thousand miles (*K. d.* ར *272*).

ངང་པའི་ཚོགས *ṅaṅ-paḥi tshogs* वन्दन a flock of wild geese.

ངང་མོ *ṅaṅ-mo* हंसी a goose.

ངད I: *ṅad* nice smell; aroma fragrance: ངད་ཡལ the fragrancy, the aroma evaporates; རྩི་ངད aromatic herbs.

Syn. བསུང་ *bsuṅ*; བསུང་ངད *bsuṅ-ṅad* (*Mṅon.*).

ངད II acc. to *Jä.* cog. to ངར air; རླུང་གི་ངད་ལྡང་བ he rising of an aromatic breeze; also vapour; ཁ་ངད vapour from the mouth; also snowy vapour; ཆུ་ངད aqueous vapour.

ངད་ཅན *ṅad-can* fragrant; also acc. to *Jä.* 1. fresh, cool. 2. rough, impetuous.

ངད་བཟང་ *ṅad-bzaṅ* good smell: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡི་གེའི་ག་བུར་གྱི་ངད་ལྡང་བའི་རླུང་ཡང་ཡང་དུ་འོང་བར་མཛོད། let the breeze of your letters laden with the aroma of camphor come again and again to me, *i.e.*, pray write me often.

ངན *ṅan* evil; mischief; misfortune; defilement: ངན་ཆེན་པོ་བྱས། it has done great mischief; esp. harm done by sorcery and witchcraft; ངན་དུ་བརྗོད་པ to revile (a person).

ངན་འགྲོ *ṅan-ḥgro* I: दुर्गति going or about to go to the undesirable state, *i.e.*, the state of the damned, comprising those in hell and those wandering about in distorted forms.

II: भार्यानुवर्तिन 1. one who follows the dictates of his wife and is led by the nose by her in all his works. 2. कपटता dissimulation.

III: तडित् lightning.

ངན་དགུ *ṅan-dgu* all kinds of evil or mischief.

ངན་སྐྱེས *ṅan-skyes* नीचज of low birth; also कृमिज lit. anything produced from the soil and manure; the planet Mars.

ངན་རྒྱུ་ཅན *ṅan-rgyu-can* one who does mischief, speaks ill of others; ངན་རྒྱུ་ཅན་མེད one that does not speak evil of anybody (*A. 139*).

ངན་ངོན *ṅan-ṅon* कदर, कदर्य sordid, vile, mean, pitiful: ངན་ངོན་ཙམ་གྱི་དད་པ or ངན་ངོན་ཙམ་གྱི་ཚིམ་ཤེས་པ कदर्यमात्रसन्तोष to be satisfied with anything be it ever so little or poor; = འདོད་པ་ཆུང་བ unambitious.

ངན་རྙེད *ṅan-rñed* कच्छुर 1. scabby; itchy. 2. unchaste; libidinous.

ངན་ཐབས *ṅan-thabs*=ཕྲ་མ *phra-ma* or ཁྲམ་པ *khram-pa* परुष, पुरुष vile language; mean, vulgar conversation; abuse.

ངན་འདེབས་པ *ṅan-ḥdebs-pa* to curse, execrate; མཐུ་ངན་འདེབས་པ to curse by means of witchcraft; cf. མནན.

ངན་ན་བ *ṅan-na-wa* the bad.

ངན་པ I: *ṅan-pa* कु, दुष्टे, पाप, दरिद्र, खल, खल, कुत्सित bad; miserable; poor; wicked; ugly; also a scoundrel, slanderer, rogue; the vile, vulgar, low, mean.

ངན་པ II. 1. excrement; ordure; manure: ལུད་པ་སྦྱར་བས་ཞིང་ཤིན་ཏུ་བཤོས་པར་འགྱུར། by the use of manure the soil becomes very fertile.

Syn. མི་གཙང་མ *mi-gtsaṅ-ma*; སྐྱག་པ *skyag-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངན་པ་བརྗོད་པ *ṅan-pa brjod-pa* वाक्पारुष्य to blaspheme.

ངན་པ་གཉའ་རེངས *ṅan-pa gñaḥ-reṅs* a stiff-necked villain (*Rtsii. 13*).

ངན་པ་དཔུང་བསྡེབས *ṅan-pa dpuṅ-bsdebs* conspirators; evil-minded men who intrigue, form a league to do mischief to others.

ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས *Ṅan-spoṅ skyes*=དཔལ་བྱེད་དགྲ་སྒྲ་ཅན or ངན་སྤོང་བུ Paras'u Râma, རྡུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ the son of *Rdul-can-ma* (*Mṅon.*); an epithet of S'ukra and also of the planet Venus (སྐར་མ་པ་སངས)

ངན་བུ *ṅan-bu* in earlier Tibetan the word ངན་བུ was used in the place of the modern expression ཉན or ཉན་ཆུང, my humble or little self.

ངན་བྱ་བ *ṅan bya-wa* विप्रलब्ध reproached; deceived; cheated.

ངན་སྨྲ *ṅan-smra* अपवाद, निन्दा notoriety; bad reputation; disgrace.

ངན་བཅོས་མ་བྱས་པ *ṅan-bcos ma-byas-pa* अपसंस्कृत not reclaimed: made useless.

ངན་གཡོ *ṅan-gyo*=ཁྲམ་པ or སྒྱུ་མ कपटता hypocrisy (*Mṅon.*); ངན་གཡོ་ཅན (or གཡོ་སྒྱུ་ངན་པ་ཅན कुहक 1. a hypocrite; a fox. 2. of a low caste.

ངན་རིངས་མ also ངང་རིངས་མ दीर्घसूत्र procrastinating, delaying; always throwing a duty or anything to a distance.

ངན་རོག *ṅan-rog*=ངན་རྙེད *ṅan-rñed*.

ངན་ལམ *ṅan-lam*=ཐང་ལ་རྟེན་པ 1. bad habit, indulgence in any kind of work, behaviour, or eating, of a degrading nature. 2. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *2*).

ངན་ཤི *ṅan-çi* अपमृत्यु death from starvation or from an accident or epidemic or plague, etc.; any person or animal that has died from starvation.

ངན་སེལ *ṅan-sel* that which removes the defilement and purifies: ངན་སེལ་ཞེས་པ་ཀུ་ཤ་ཉ, དུར་བ་དང་ནི་ཆུ་ཡི་མིང་། *ṅan-sel* is a term for water and also for tufts of *kuça* and *dub* grass (*Mṅon.*).

ངན་སོང *ṅan-soṅ* अपाय those actually gone to damnation.

ངན་གསོ *ṅan-gso* to feed and foster persons or animals that have suffered from starvation.

ངན་སྲུལ *ṅan-hrul* low and destitute; delapidated decomposed: མི་སེར་ངན་སྲུལ་ཁྱམས་པོར་སོང་ངོ། "(agricultural) tenants who have become scattered and destitute" (*Rtsii.*).

ངམ་དཀར *ṅam-dkar* grey colour; not very white.

ངམ་གྲོག། *ṅam-grog*=གཡང་ས བབ deep ravines with precipitous eroded banks, which are impassable and inhospitable in aspect. Acc. to *Cs.* a torrent; acc. to *Sch.* the bank of a river grown ridgy and steep by having been gradually washed out by currents.

ངམ་གྲོག་ཆེན་པོ *ṅam-grog chen-po* महाश्वभ्र a poetic name of Tibet which is called ངམ་གྲོག་ཅན, the country of deep ravines.

ངམ་པ *ṅam-pa* དྲེགས 1. arrogance. 2. གཤོང a ravine.

ངམ་མཐོང་ཅན *ṅam-mthoṅ-can* गर्वित a proud, bumptious person; one who assumes the appearance of greatness.

ངམ་དུར་ཅན *ṅam-dur-can* given to gluttony and drinking (*Jä.*).

ངམ་རིང *Ṅam-riṅ* n. of a district in Upper Tsang with a fort and monastery subject to Tashi-lhunpo.

ངམ་རུ *ṅam-ru* n. of a disease (*Med.*).

ངམ་ཤིང *Ṅam-çin* n. of a snake-demigod of the nether regions.

ངམ་ཤུགས *ṅam-çugs*=ངར་ཤུགས as a matter of course; by one's own force (of nature) or accord.

ངམ་ཤོད *Ṅam-çod* 1.=སྟེང་འོག *steṅ-ḥog* upper and lower: དེ་ནས་མཆེད་དེ་ངམ་ཤོད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཆུས་ཁེངས། thence spreading over inundated the upper and lower parts (of the country) (*A.* 99). 2. n. of a place in Lhokha—the south-eastern district of the province of Ü (*Loñ.* ན 5): མ་ཤོད་སྨད the lower part of ངམ་ཤོད (*Deb.* ཀ, 19)

ངར *ṅar* 1. fore side; front side; ངར་ངོས front surface; forepart, esp. of the leg, the shin-bone, also knuckle; ལག་ངར forearm; རྐང་ངར lower part of the leg; རྟིང་ངར acc. to *Jä.* an appellation for both. 2. termin. of ང 'to one's self'; ངར་འཛིན अहंकार; ང་ཉིད་འཛིན་པ=ངར་འཛིན pride; selfishness; self-interest. 3. ངར་འདོགས་པ to set on or against; to instigate.

ངར་སྐད *ṅar-skad* the sound of the roaring of lions, etc.

ངར་ངར་པོ *ṅar-ṅar-po* hoarse, husky, wheezing, e.g., in old age (*Thgy.*); ངར་གླུད *ṅar-glud* hoarseness and phlegm (*Med.*); གྲེ་བ་ངར་བ *gre-wa ṅar-wa* a hoarse throat (*Med.*; *Jä.*); ངར་ངར་སྒྲོགས་པ a hoarse groaning.

ངར་སྣབས *ṅar-snabs* mucus of the nose.

ངར་པ *ṅar-pa* stalk of plants (*Med.*).

ངར་བ *ṅar-wa* 1. strength; vigour; hardness (of steel); གྲི་སོགས་ཀྱི་ངར་འཇམ་པ *gri-sogs-kyi ṅar-hjam-po* the hard or soft temper of (the metal of) knife; etc. 2. cold; frost; cold wind (*Mil.*); (cf. ང་ར) ངར་སྒྱུར་བ to steel; to temper.

ངར་ཅན *ṅar-can* 1. strong; vigorous. 2. ductile; ངར་ལྡན id., ཤེས་ངར་ལྡན, strong-minded; ངར་མེད weak; soft.

ངར་པོ *ṅar-po* grim; strong; ferocious, (of beasts) (*Jä.*).

ངར་གླུད *ṅar-glud* sbst. 1. valour and strength: དཔའ་བའི་ངར་གླུད་ཁ་དོག་ཏུ་ཤར་བ་ཡིན the valour of a hero is indicated in his face (physiognomy). 2. vb. ངར་སྒྱུར་བ or ངར་གསོར་བ to temper and sharpen a steel-weapon or instrument.

ངར་འབོལ *ṅar-hbol* strong in quality; ཇའི་མདོག་དམར་པོ་ངར་འབོལ་པོ་ཡོད་པ the red colour of tea is its strength.

ངར་མ *ṅar-ma* 1. irritable, passionate, impetuous (*Sch.*). 2. strong, powerful, e.g., a powerful protection (*Mil.*, *Jä.*).

ངར་འཛིན, v. ངར།

ངལ་བ *ṅal-wa* ངལ, श्रान्त fatigue; weariness; resp. སྐུ་ངལ་བ also ཐུགས་ངལ परिश्रम; ཐུགས་ངལ་བ or སེམས་ངལ་བ tired mentally; क्लान्त, श्रम, श्रान्त to be fatigued, wearied; prostrate with exercise of the body.

Syn. ཐང་ཆད་པ *thaṅ-chad-pa*; དུབ་པ *dub-pa*; ངལ་དུབ་པ *ṅal-dub-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངལ་སྐྱེན་པ *ṅal-skyen-pa* (ནད *nad*) किलास a kind of disease. [1. a kind of white leprosy. 2. weariness, languor] *S.*

ངལ་ཆད་པ *ṅal chaḍ-pa* to be prostrate by fatigue.

ངལ་འཇུག་པ *ṅal-ḥjug-pa* vb. a. to tire; to cause to be weary.

ངལ་སྟེགས *ṅal-stegs* I: a rest; a sort of wooden crutch to support a load on the back while resting in a standing posture.

ངལ་སྟེགས II: or ངལ་སྡེགས a bench or seat inviting repose.

Syn. བསྟི་བ *bsti-wa*; སྡོད་པ *sdoḍ-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངལ་དུབ་པ *ṅal-dub-pa* intensive form of ངལ་བ, to be very tired.

ངལ་ཕོང་ *ṅal-phoṅ* fatigued; become tired.

ངལ་མེད *ṅal-meḍ* अश्रान्त not wearied; untired; untiring.

ངལ་འཚོ *ṅal-ḥtsho* refreshment.

ངལ་གསོ་བ *ṅal-gso-wa* lit. to cure weariness; to take rest: विश्राम, विराम, विरति rest, resting.

ངལ་གསོས *ṅal-gsos* श्रमण met. for an ascetic.

ངི *ṅi* num. fig. 34.

ངུ *ṅu* 1. num. fig. 64. 2. v. ངུ་བ *ṅuwa*.

ངུ་བ *ṅu-wa* रोदन, क्रन्दन to cry; to weep; pf. ངུས, resp. ཤུམ་པ། ངུས་པའི་མཆི་མ, tears that have been shed (*Dsl.*); ག་ཆད་ངུས་པ weeping without cause; hysterical weeping (*Med.*); ངུ་བ་པོ *ṅu-wa-po* a weeper; ངུ་མཁན *ṅu-ṃkhan* id.

ངུ་འདོད *ṅu-ḥdoḍ* रुरुदिषति wishing to cry; going to weep.

ངུ་བྲོ *ṅu-bro* was about to cry or weep.

ངུ་འབོད *ṅuḥ-boḍ* 1. bewailing; crying or weeping loudly. 2. रौरव n. of a hell: ངུ་འབོད་ཆེན་པོ महारौरव the hell greater in suffering than *Raurava*.

ངུ་རྫི *ṅu-ṛdsi* *W.* sbst. a loud crying; bawling out; lamenting (*Jä.*).

ངུ་རུ *ṅu-ru* teal.

ངུ་རུ་འཇུག་པ *ṅu-ru ḥjug-pa* to cause to weep.

ངུ་ཤུར་ཅན *ṅu-çur-can* acc. to *Sch.* a child that is continually crying.

ངུད་མོ *ṅuḍ-mo* a sob (*Cs.*; *Schr.*).

ངུག་པ *ṅug-pa* = ངུར་བ to grunt; to snore; to pur.

ངུར་སྒྲ་ཅན *ṅur-sgra-can* that which grunts: a pig; a yak.

ངུར་པ *ṅur-pa* चक्रवाक duck, esp. the red wild duck, *Anas nyroca*.

Syn. ཤིང་རྟའི་ལུས *çiṅ-ṛtaḥi-lus*; འཁོར་ལོ་ཅན *ḥkhor-lo-can*; གཉིས་གཉིས་སྤྱོད *gñis-gñis-spyoḍ*; མཚན་མོ་འབྲལ *ṃtshan-mo-ḥbral*; འདོད་པ་ལྡན *ḥdoḍ-pa-ldan*; ཅོ་ཀ *co-ka*; འདབ་ཆགས་གསེར་ལྡན *ḥdab-chags gser-ldan* (*Mṅon.*).

ངུར་པ་ཆེན་པོ *ṅur-pa chen-po* 1. sheldrake. 2. n. of a celebrated Lama of Tibet mentioned in the *Mṅon* (*Deb.*).

ངུར་བ *ṅur-wa* to grunt (of pigs and yaks).

ངུར་ཀ། *ṅur-ka* as red as fire; fiery-red (*Jä.*).

ངུར་སྨྲིག *ṅur-smṛig* काषाय is described as གུར་གུམ་གྱི་མདོག་དམར་སེར reddish yellow; saffron-colour.

ངུར་སྨྲིག་གོས *ṅur-smṛig gos* the robe of an ordained monk which ought to be, but is not often so, in Tibet, of orange-colour; he who wears the reddish-yellow; a Buddhist mendicant dressed in reddish-yellow clothes.

ངུར་སྨྲིག་ཆེན་པོ *ṅur-smṛig chen-po* = ངུར་སྨྲིག་འཆང་བ काषायधारिक a great Buddhist monk; a monk who is great on account of his orange robe.

ངེ *ṅe* num. fig. *94.*

ངེད *ṅed* वयं pers. pron. first person, sing. in *C.* for ང་, I; ངེད་ཀྱི my or mine; ངེད་རྣམས་ཀྱི our.

ངེད་ཉིད *ṅed-ñid*=ངེད་ཁོ་ན, ངེད་རང་ I myself; we ourselves.

ངེད་གཉིས *ṅed-gñis* we two; ངེད་སྤུན་གསུམ we three brothers.

ངེད་རྣམས *ṅed-rnams*, ངེད་ཅག, ངེད་ཚོ, ངེད་དག are variously used for the plural of ངེད to signify we.

ངེད་རང་ *ṅed-raṅ* I, or I myself.

ངེས་ཁ་རག *Ṅes-kha-rag* n. of place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *25*).

ངེས་པ *ṅes-pa* निश्चय, ध्रुव, निश्चित, नियत certain, true, sure, firm; also truth, reality, certainty: ངེད་ལ་ངེས་པ་ཞིག་སྨྲས་སུ་གསོལ I ask you to communicate to me something certain, *i.e.*, authentic news: འཆི་བ་ངེས death is certain (*Jä.*); རྩིས་འཕྲོ་ལ་ངེས་པ *rtsis hphro la ṅes-pa* to be sure of a mathematical calculation, *i.e.*, to hold it as a certain result.

Syn. བདེན་པ. *bden-pa*; མི་སླུ་བ *mi-bslu-wa*; རྫུན་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ *rdsun-po ma-yin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངེས་ཁྱབ *ṅes-khyab* निर्वाप्ति;=ཁྱབ་བྱའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་ནང་ཕྱར་ཕྱི་ཆེ་ཆུང་བ the proportion of space inside a country to that which is outside, whether large or small; ཁྱབ་བྱེད་གང་ཞིག་ངེས་པར་ཁྱབ་པ that which is fully encompassed or covered over by another object is called *khyab-byed.*

ངེས་གྲོལ *ṅes-grol* (*ṅe-dol*) निर्मोक्ष, मोक्ष=ངེས་པར་གྲོལ, *i.e.*, འཁོར་བ་དང་ནད་དང་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ལས་གྲོལ། liberation from the transmigratory existence, disease, and suffering

ངེས་འགྲོ *ṅes-hgro* transmigration; ངེས་པར་འགྲོ་ངན་སོང་མཐོ་རིས་དག་ཉིད་གཞན་སུ། return to another state of existence after death, either to hell or heaven, or to any non-earthly place.

ངེས་རྒྱལ *ṅes-rgyal*=ངེས་པར་རྒྱལ निर्जय certain victory; triumph. དགྲ་བདུད་སྡུག་བསྔལ་ལས triumph over enemies, the devil and misery, is described as *ṅes rgyal.*

ངེས་སྒྲ *ṅes-sgra* निर्घोष a real sound; སེམས་ལ་ངེས་པའི་སྒྲ་ཐོས་པ any sound that has made an impression in the mind.

ངེས་སྒྲོགས *ṅes-sgrogs* निर्घोष emphasis; any proclamation; reading letters or sacred writings loudly that there may not be any mistake about them.

ངེས་ཆེར་མེད *ṅes-cher-med* it is not quite sure; I do not know for certain.

ངེས་འཇུག་པ *ṅes-hjugs-pa* आश्वास assurance; to assure; དགེ་བ་དང་སྡིག་པའི་ལས་སོགས་ལ་ངེས་འཇུག་པ to enter on good and bad actions.

ངེས་འཇོམས *ṅes-hjoms* fully subduing an enemy, the devil, etc.

ངེས་བརྗོད *ṅes-brjod* a true and authoritative expression; ངེས་བརྗོད་ཀྱི་རིག་བྱེད ऋग्वेद, ऋक् the Rig Veda; true sayings or revelations.

ངེས་ཉམས *ṅes-ñams* the certain fall or degeneration.

ངེས་ཐོབ *ṅes-thob* निर्लाभ the real or certain gain; it is explained thus: འབྱོར་རྫས་ཀྱི་ནོར་ཕྱུགས་ལས, ཐོ་བ་ཐོབ་པ་ཆོས་རྣམ་ཀྱི་ས་ལམ ཐོ་འཐང་སོགས་ངེས་པར་ཐོབ། *ṅes-par-thob* is the gaining of wealth, honour, or sainthood, Buddhahood, the stages to it, &c.

ངེས་དག *ṅes-dag* निर्मलः,=ངེས་པར་དག purification; cleansing; སྐྱོན་དང་དྲི་མ་སྒྲིབ་སྡིག་སོགས་དག་པ sure cleansing of faults, defilements, stains, sins, etc.

ངེས་དོན *ṅes-don* नीतार्थ;=ངེས་པའི་དོན or དོན་དམ་པ certain and true meaning or import; also immediate or absolute knowledge of the truth.

ངེས་གདུང་ *ṅes-gduṅ* सन्ताप = ངེས་པར་གདུང་བ anything that gives sure pain: སྡུག་བསྔལ་དང་མེ་འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་མེ་དང་ཉི་མས་ངེས་པར་གདུང་བ misery and sufferings which like fire and rays of the sun burn with certainty.

ངེས་སྣང་ *ṅes-snaṅ* = དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས or འདྲ་བ *ḥdra-ba* similar things; also similarity in things (*Mṅon.*).

ངེས་པ་ཅན *ṅes-pa-can* real; actual.

ངེས་པ་ཉིད་དུ *ṅes-pa ñid-du* in reality; truly, in truth; really.

ངེས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ *ṅes-paḥi phuṅ-po* नियतस्कन्ध = ངེས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད all things perceivable and realisable: དཔེར་ན་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ་ཞེས་ན་གཟུགས་སུ་གྱུར་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་འདུས་པ་སྟེ། for example, *rūpa-skandha* signifies all that has been transmuted into bodily form collected together.

ངེས་པར *ṅes-par* नियत, ध्रुव adv. certainly; surely; really; to be sure.

Syn. གོར་མ་ཆག་པ *gor-ma chag-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ངེས་པར་ཀུན་སྦྱིན *ṅes-par kun-sbyin* अपाहार removal; ངེས་པར་འགྲོ་བ་ཀུན་ལ་སྦྱིན་པས giving in charity to all living beings; ཡང་དང་གི་དངོས་པོ་ཀུན་ངེས་པར་སྦྱིན་ནོ། or consists in giving over one's properties to others.

ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ་བ *ṅes-par skye-wa* sure produce or infallible results; for instance ཐོས་པ་ལས་ཤེས་རབ་ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ་བ from study knowledge is the sure result; སྒོམ་པ་ལས་རྟོགས་པ from meditation true thought (enlightenment) is produced; སྨོན་ལམ་གྱི་དབང་གིས་ནི་བདེ་འགྲོར from the power of resolute will, birth in a happier state is ensured; ལས་ཀྱི་དབང་གིས་ངེས་པར་སྐྱེ by force of *las* (*i.e.* of *Karma*) one is born in the transmigratory state; རྒྱུ་ལས་འབྲས་བུ་འབྱོར from cause fruit is evolved.

ངེས་པར་དགའ་བ *ṅes-par dgaḥ-wa* perfect satisfaction; to be really pleased.

ངེས་པར་འགུགས *ṅes-par ḥgugs* निकृष्टि the act of bringing under one's own sure possession or power any wished-for property or person by the exercise of occult powers.

ངེས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *ṅes-par ḥgyur-wa* = མ་འོངས་པ नियाम the future; that will be; that is destined to come.

ངེས་པར་འགྲོ་བ *ṅes-par ḥgro-wa* नियतं to go to certainty, *i.e.*, to *Nirvāṇa* or emancipation from the sufferings of the world.

ངེས་པར་རྒྱལ་བ *ṅes-par rgyal-wa* to be completely victorious; to bring a certain thing or person under one's command or control.

ངེས་པར་བརྒལ་བ *ṅes-par brgal-wa*, = མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ निस्तार one who has arrived at a sure conclusion; one who has attained to an absolute state; one who has been saved or emancipated.

ངེས་པར་གཅོད་པ *ṅes-par-gcod-pa* lit. to cut sure; to make certain; भवितव्य something that will certainly happen; ངེས་པར་ཆོད *ṅes-par-chod* to prevent the occurrence of ominous events by means of mystical charms.

ངེས་པར་འཇུག་པ *ṅes-par-ḥjug-pa* to establish firmly.

ངེས་པར་མཉན་བྱས *ṅes-par mñan-byas* = ཁས་བླངས་པ anything promised; an undertaking (*Mṅon.*).

ངེས་པར་རྟོགས་པ *ṅes-par rtogs-pa* or རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་པ निरूपण true investigation; same as ངེས་པར་རྟོགས་པ अवधारण, to arrive at the truth of a thing or in a wider sense to reflect on the true signification or import of a word or expression, as to whether the right conclusion has been arrived at, etc.

ངེས་པར་བརྟན་པ *ṅes-par brtan-pa* ध्रुव, नियाम certainty; the state free from sin; the state of reality.

ངེས་པར་བསྟན་པ *ṅes-par bstan-pa* शास्त्र established religion or doctrine.

ངེས་པར་གནོད་མཛད *ṅes-par gnod-mdsad* lit. one who really does mischief; निऋत an epithet of a deity of wrathful mien.

ངེས་པར་བརྣགས་པ *ńes-par brnags-pa* = ངེས་པར་བརྟགས་པ to be convinced of a thing or occurrence; conviction.

ངེས་པར་སྤངས་པ *ńes-par spańs-pa* प्रतिनिःसर्ग perfect renunciation.

ངེས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ńes-par byed-pa* to fix, settle, establish; to make certain.

ངེས་པར་འབྱིན་པ *ńes-par hbyin-pa* नैर्याणिक to be evolved; to draw or pull out.

ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བས་བཏུས་ नैर्याणिकसूत्र ;= སྲིད་པ་ལས་ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་བས་བསྡུས། based upon the certain liberation from transmigratory existence; acc. to *Schtr*. deliverance from the round of transmigration.

ངེས་པར་འབྱེད་པའི་ཆ་དང་མཐུན་པའི་རིམ་པ་བཞི, निर्वेधभागिया: the four distinct orders agreeing with the analytical stages of saintly perfection are:—(1) དྲོ་བར་གྱུར་པ उष्मागतम् process of moral development; (2) རྩེ་མོ་ཐོབ་པ the climax, *i.e.*, reaching the crowning stage; (3) བཟོད་པ क्षान्ति perfect patience; (4) འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་མཆོག लौकिकाग्रधर्म the highest worldly good.

ངེས་པར་སྦྱོར *ńes-par-sbyor* संनिविष्टयोग permanently-engaged or fully-employed.

ངེས་པར་འཛིན་པ *ńes-par-hdsin-pa* प्रतिनिर्धारण holding firmly; to be convinced.

ངེས་པར་བཟུང་ *ńes-par-bzuń* निगीत lit. held fast; brought under discipline.

ངེས་པར་ལེགས་པ *ńes-par legs-pa* निःश्रेयस really blessed and good; deliverance from transmigratory existence; *summum bonum*.

ངེས་པར་སེམས་པ *ńes-par sems-pa* to make up the mind; to form a resolution; ངེས་པར་སེམས་པ་བྱེད to ascertain.

ངེས་པོ *ńes-po* नियत the certain, fixed; the inevitable.

ངེས་འཕེལ *ńes-hphel* or ངེས་པར་འཕེལ प्रवीत real progress; རིགས་རྒྱུད་དང་བསྟན་པ་ངེས་འཕེལ advancement or spread of family and religion.

ངེས་འབབ *ńes-hbab* सद्भाव a veritable event.

ངེས་འབྱུང་ *ńes-hbyuń*, निःसरण one of the three principal ways to *Nirvāṇa* that are called ལམ་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ་རྣམ་གསུམ. It is described as འཁོར་བ་ལ་ཞེ་ལོག་ནས་ཡིད་འབྱུང་བ། repentance caused by disgust at worldly matters. སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་ལ་འོང་བའི་ཀུ་མཚང་ཀུན་བལ་ངེས་འབྱུང་དྲག་པོ་སྐྱེས Having inquired the whole of what would happen to all living beings, a strong aversion to matters worldly arose.

ངེས་མེད *ńes-med* 1. n. of a number. 2. uncertain; undefined; homeless.

ངེས་སྨོད *ńes-smod* निर्वाद curse.

ངེས་ཚིག *ńes-tshig* निरुक्त, निपात lit. real term; real signification; real meaning.

ངེས་ཚོགས *ńes-tshogs* निचय many; a multitude.

ངེས་ཤེས་སྐྱེས *ńes-çes skyes* birth of faith, also the growth of the knowledge of reality in the mind; full faith in the doctrine of retribution (*Karma* and *Phala*).

ངེས་གསལ *ńes-gsal* निर्णय elucidation.

ངེས་ཡམ་ཤུང་ *Ńes-yam-çuń* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཉ 25).

ངོ *ńo* I: num. fig. 124.

ངོ II: मुख, resp. ཞལ་ངོ, face; countenance; air; look; the original. བདག་གི་ངོ་ལ་གཟིགས་ནས when (she, my mother) shall have seen my face; ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕུ་བོ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ངོ་བལྟ་དགོས you must watch the looks of your elder brothers.

ངོ་ཁྲོ *ńo-kro* (*ńo-to*) n. of a capitation tax (*Yig.*); lit. tax on the face, *i.e.*, head-tax.

ངོ་དཀར་པོ *ńo-dkar-po* a cheerful face.

ངོ་བསྐྱོད་པ *ńo-bskyod-pa* to go or move personally.

ངོ་ལྐོག *ńo-lkog* adj. public and private; open and secret.

ངོ་ཁྲལ་ *ño-khral* मुण्डकर poll-tax.

ངོ་གྲངས *ño-grañs*=དངོས་གྲངས individual number; enumeration of individual things.

ངོ་ཆེ *ño-che* personal appreciation; recognition of one's service or kindness: ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་དཀའ་བ་དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པ་མཛད་ནས་ངོ་ཆེ་ཞུས་ཏེ་ཞུ་བ་ཕུལ་བས་ཀྱང་མ་གནང་། (*A. 103*) the *Lo-tsa-wa* (on the ground of) having undergone immeasureable hardships, prayed for the acceptance of his request, but it was not acceded to.

ངོ་ཆེན *ño-chen* (lit. the great self) a man of influence; ངོ་ཆེན་བྱེད་པ to intercede (only men of higher position being able to intercede); མི་ལ་ངོ་ཆེན་འཚོལ་བ to seek a great man to intercede; to seek intervention.

ངོ་སྐོས *ño-ḳos*=དཔོན་གཡོག master and his servant.

ངོ་བསྟོད *ño-ṣtoḍ* praise to the face of a person; open flattery.

ངོ་ཐོག *ño-thog* true; genuine; really.

ངོ་ཐོན་པ *ño-thon-pa*=ངོ་བོ་ཐོན་པ one in rank or position; to rise to dignity.

+ ངོ་མཐོན་པ *ño-ṃthon-pa*=ནན་གྱིས earnestly; pressingly; with persistence.

ངོ་ནག मुखकृष्ण 1. "black-face"; ངོ་ནག་པར་འདུག་པ to sit with a gloomy face: ངོ་ནག་པར་འགྱུར་བ to grow sorrowful; to turn dark with fright, pain, etc. 2. n. of an *Asura*; ངོ་ནག་ནག་གི frowning or becoming gloomy with sorrow. 3. n. of one of the 28 "curious religious sects" of Ancient India, followers of which used to paint their faces black (*M.V.*).

ངོ་གནོང་བ *ño-gnoñ-wa* to be ashamed; unable to show one's face for shame.

ངོ་སྤྲོད་པ *ño-ṣproḍ-pa* to indentify; to point out; acc. to *Jä.* to lay open the features; to show the nature of a thing; to explain.

ངོ་བོ *ño-ḅo* सार, स्वभाव essence; substance; intrinsic nature; རང་གི་ངོ་བོས in itself; acc. to its own nature; by nature; naturally.

Syn. དངོས་པོ *ḍños-po*; རང་བཞིན *rañ-ḅshin*; རང་གཞུགས *rañ-gjugs*; ངོ་བོ་ཉིད *ño-ḅo-ñiḍ* (*Mñon.*).

ངོ་བོ་ཉིད *ño-ḅo-ñiḍ*, v. ངོ་བོ སེམས་ཀྱི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད temperament; acc. to *Was.* character.

ངོ་འབབ་པ *ño ḅbab-pa* to be dejected; adj. discouraged; downcast; in *W.* bashful.

ངོ་མ *ño-ma* the original, v. ངོ.

ངོ་མི་རྟག་པ *ño mi-ṛtag-pa* unsteady; changeable; one who is vacillating; one who has no personality (*Yig.*).

ངོ་མི་ཆོད་པ *ño mi-choḍ-pa*=ངོ་མི་ཆོད་པ or ངོ་མི་འཁྲུག་པ उपरोधगौरव one who listens to or does a thing to please another which he would not otherwise have done; to be unable to refuse or oppose.

ངོ་མི་ཤེས་པ *ño-mi-çes-pa* not knowing or recognizing; unknown; *incognito*.

ངོ་མིག *ño-mig* in *W.* boldness; ངོ་མིག་ཅན or ངོ་མིག་ཆེན་པོ bold; courageous; daring (*Jä.*).

ངོ་མེད་ཁོག་མེད *ño-meḍ ḳkog-meḍ* acc. to *Cs.* acting in the same manner in public as in private life; ingenuous.

ངོ་ཚ *ño-tsha* लज्जा, ह्री, त्रपा shame; blushing of the face: ངོ་ཚ་ཐུམ pf. blushed; felt shame; ངོ་ཚ་རུ་འཇུག་པ ह्रेपयति to put to shame.

Syn. ཞུམ་བྱེད *shum-byeḍ*; མིག་དམའ *mig-ḍmaḅ*; ངོ་དམའ *ño-ḍmaḅ*; འཛེམ་མདོག *ḅdsem-ṃdog*; བག་ཡོད *bag-yoḍ*; བག་ལྡན *bag-ḷdan*; ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས *ño-tsha-çes*; ཁྲེལ་ཡོད *khrel-yoḍ*; ཁྲེལ་ལྡན *khrel-ḷdan*; ངོ་ཚའི་ཚུལ་ཅན *ño-tshaḅi tshul-can* (*Mñon.*).

ངོ་ཚ་ཅན *ño-tsha-can* one who has shame; is bashful.

ངོ་ཚ་བ *ño tsha-wa* or ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པར་བྱེད་པ to feel shame; blush.

ངོ་ཚ་མེད་ *ṅo-tsha-med* or ངོ་ཚ་ཁྲེལ་མེད་ shameless; immodest; impudent.

Syn. ལོག་པར་སྤོབས་ *log-par-spobs*; སྤྱི་བརྟོལ་ཅན་ *spyi-brtol-can*; དཔྲལ་མགོ་སྟུག་པོ་ *dpral-mgo-stug-po*; གདོང་ཆེན་ཅན་ *gdoṅ-chen-can*; བཙེར་བ་མེད་ *btsher-wa-med*; སྐྱེངས་བ་མེད་ *skyeṅs-wa-med*; མུ་འོར་ཚུགས་མེད་ *mu-oor tshugs-med*; ངོ་མི་བསྲུང་ *ṅo-mi-bsruṅ*; གནོང་མེད་ *gnoṅ-med* (*Mṅon.*).

ངོ་ཚབ་ *ṅo-tshab* = སྐུ་ཚབ་ *sku-tshab* a representative; a proxy (*Yig. k. 53*).

ངོ་མཚར་ *ṅo-mtshar* wonder ངོ་མཚར་ཅན་ བསྐྱུར wondering; wonderful; ངོ་མཚར་བ་ amazement; ངོ་མཚར་བ་ exciting curiosity; to be curious; to wonder.

ངོ་རྫུན་རྒྱབ་པ་ *ṅo-rdsun rgyab-pa* to disguise; to put under a false garb; also to garble.

ངོ་གཡོག་ *ṅo-gyog* or ངོ་བདང་གཡོག་པོ་=དཔོན་གཡོག་ master (himself) and servant.

ངོ་རུ་ *ṅo-ru* or ངོར་ in the face; =ངོར་དུ་ in the face of; before the eyes.

ངོ་ལོག་མཁན་ *ṅo-log-mkhan* a rebel, mutineer; ངོ་ལོག་ཅན་ seditious; faithless; rebellious.

ངོ་ལོག་པ་ *ṅo-log-pa*=ངོ་ལྡོག་པ་ to turn the face against; to revolt; to rebel against; to oppose.

ངོ་ཤུས་ *ṅo-çus* a copy from the original.

ངོ་ཤེས་པ་ *ṅo-çes-pa* प्रत्यभिज्ञान to know a person or thing; to recognise an acquaintance.

ངོ་སོ་ *ṅo-so* joy; sometimes for ངོ་བསོ་ a high title or dignity: ངོ་སོ་ཆེ་བ་ཐོབ་ you will have great joy; he will obtain high dignity; སྦྱིན་པ་ངོ་སོ་རྒྱས་པ་ to make presents or give alms to another to his full satisfaction.

ངོ་སྲུངས་ *ṅo-sruṅs* 1. regard to the opinion of others; an aiming at applause. 2. bodyguard: ང་ལ་དཔོན་མེད་གཡོག་མེད་ངོ་བསྲུང་མེད་ *ṅa-la dpon-med gyog-med ṅo-bsruṅ-med* I have no master, no servant, none to guard me (*A. 7*).

ངོ་བསོ་མཐོན་པོ་ *ṅo-bso mthon-po* a high title or position; one in exalted position.

ངོ་བསྟོད་བྱ་བ་ *ṅo-bstod bya-wa* to praise one to the face; to flatter; to eulogise.

ངོག་ *Ṅog* n. of a place in Tibet where the monastery of Shong was founded by Lama *Çes-rab-mchog* of Myur (*Deb.* ཀ *4*).

ངོགས་ *ṅogs* तीर the bank of a river or lake; འཇུག་ངོགས་=ཆུ་ངོགས་ a place on the bank of a river where people crossing it; land. Acc. to *Jä.* mountain side; slope; ghaut.

Syn. འགྲམ་ *hgram*.

ངོགས་ཐོབ་ *ṅogs-thob* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ངོམ་ *Ṅom* 1. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *30*). 2. satisfaction: ངོམ་དུ་དུང་བ་ཉེ་ཁོ་ན་བྱས་པ་ཞིག་མཆིས་ I indeed accomplished something very satisfactory (*A. 152*).

ངོམ་པ་ *ṅom-pa*, pf. ངོམས་པ་ བས, བསྐྱུར; ནོར་ངོམས་བུ་ to satisfy one's self with gain; to be contented: མ་ངོམས་ I am not satisfied; ངོམས་ཚད་འཐུང་བ་ to drink one's fill.

ངོམས་པ་ *ṅoms-pa* abst. 1. तृप्ति contentment; satisfaction. 2. oblation for quenching the thirst of the Yidag. 3. a hermit; a recluse in the wilderness who enjoys contentment; ངོམས་པ་མེད་པ་ insatiable: ངོམས་པར་འགྱུར་ पिपासापिपास: तृप्ति his thirst will be quenched; his desire will be fulfilled.

Syn. ཚིམ་པ་ *tshim-pa*; ཆོག་པ་ *chog-pa*; ཡོངས་སུ་སྐྱུང་ *yoṅs-bsruṅ*; ལག་པ་བགེབས་ *lag-pa-bgebs* (*Mṅon.*).

ངོར་ *Ṅor* 1. v. under ངོ་ *ṅo*. 2. n. of a monastery of the *Sa-skya-pa* School; n. of a district in Tibet.

ངོས *ṅos* पक्ष 1. side; margin; edge; surface; མདུན་ངོས front side; ལྷོ་ངོས *lho-ṅos* southern side or slope; ངོས་གཅིག one side. 2.=ངང་ in the state of: བདེ་བ་འཁྱུགས་པའི་ངོས་ནས། while in the state of being happy; while prosperous; མེ་ལོང་གི་ངོས=མེ་ལོང་གི་ཐོགས the surface of a mirror; སའི་ངོས the surface of the earth. 3. basis or foundation.

ངོས་རྒྱུད *ṅos-rgyud*=དངོས་བརྒྱུད personally.

ངོས་འབྱོར་རྟགས *ṅos-ḥbyor rtags* 1. a receipt or sign of having received a thing. 2. original sign or signification.

ངོས་ཟིན་པ *ṅos-zin-pa*=དངོས་ཟིན་པ vb. 1. to be selfish. 2.=ངོས་ཚང་ self interested: དེ་བས་རང་རྒྱུན་ངོས་ཚང་བཤགས་ཚར་རོ། therefore, clear of self-interest, confess your faults (*Rdsa. 15*).

ངོས་ཡངས *ṅos-yaṅs* विपुलपार्श्व breadth.

ངོས་ཤུས *ṅos-çus* a copy from the original.

ངོས་སུ *ṅos-su* openly; publicly; plainly.

དངགས་སྙན *dṅags-sñan*=ངག་སྙན, v. སྙན་ངགས काव्य poetry; a poem.

དངང་བ *dṅaṅ-wa*, pf. དངངས चकित, to be out of breath; to pant; to feel oppressed, *e.g.*, when plunged into cold water, but especially when frightened and terrified. 2. to be frightened; to fear; to be afraid of: ཞེས་དངངས་ནས thus being affrighted.

དངངས་སྐྲག *dṅaṅs-skrag* भय, भयत्र in colloq. great fear; panic.

Syn. འཇིགས་སྐྲག *jigs-skrags*.

དངངས་པ *dṅaṅs-pa* त्रास 1. fear དངངས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ he became frightened. Often pleonastically joined with སྐྲག or འཇིགས or with both. 2.=དྭངས निर्मल pure; clean.

དངན་འཐེན་པ *dṅan-ḥthen-pa* misappropriation; not returning things taken away from another.

དངར *dṅar* or དངར་བ 1. nectar; sometimes used for མངར sweet; དངར་རོ sweet taste. 2. ཚར་དུ་དངར་བ=ལྷག་བཀྲིགས to put in order; to arrange properly.

དངུད་མོ *dṅud-mo*=ངུད་མོ *ṅud-mo* (*Sch.*).

དངུལ *dṅul* कलधौत, रजत, रूप्य silver; money. The kind of silver called མཚོན་མ is imported into Tibet from Khorasan. The silver current in Tibet consists of ingots, Indian rupees, and a thin native coin, the *chō-tang* or *tang-ka*.

དངུལ་སྐམ *dṅul-skam* पारारस oxide of mercury.

དངུལ་སྐུད *dṅul-skud* silver-wire.

དངུལ་སྐྱེད *dṅul-skyed* silver-belt.

དངུལ་ཁ *dṅul-kha* रूप्य-खनि silver mine; silver vein; དངུལ་ཁ་འདོན་པ to work a silver mine.

དངུལ་ཁུག *dṅul-khug* or དངུལ་སྒྱིག money-bag; purse for silver coins.

དངུལ་འགག *dṅul-ḥgag* a silver cup or silver slate.

དངུལ་རྐྱན *dṅul-rkyan* . goblet made of silver: དངུལ་རྐྱན་ཆང་ལ་དངུལ་དམར་ཨ་རག་ལ་རྫོང་། silver goblet for beer and silver cup for *arrack* (*Jig.*).

དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* पारद, चपला quicksilver.

Syn. འདེད་བྱེད *ḥded-byed*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད *ḥphrog-byed*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; མེས་འཆིང་ *mes-ḥchiṅ*; དངུལ་བྱེད *dṅul-byed*; དག་པའི་ཁམས *dag-paḥi-khams*; ཁམས་ཆེན་པོ *khams-chen-po*; མཚལ་སྐྱེས *mtshal-skyes*; རྒྱུག་བྱེད *rgyug-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

དངུལ་ཏིག *dṅul-tig* one of the six kinds of bitters which are, viz:—གསེར་ཏིག, ཟངས་ཏིག, དངུལ་ཏིག, ལྕགས་ཏིག, ཤུལ་བཙ་ཏིག, ཤུར་ཏིག, stated to posses wonderful healing virtues.

དངུལ་རྟ་མིག་མ *dṅul-rta-mig-ma* silver ingots in the shape of a horse-hoof, weighing about 165 *tolas* or rupees imported into Tibet from China.

དངུལ་དམ *dṅul-dam* wine-cup made of silver.

དངུལ་དུལ་མ *dṅul dul-ma* silver-ink (*Sch.*).

དངུལ་རྡོ *dṅul-rdo* रूपमाक्षिक hœmatite ore of iron; this term is also applied to a kind of stone on which silver is tested.

དངུལ་ཕོར *dṅul-phor* रूप्यकोशक wooden cup mounted with silver used by the higher classes in Tibet for drinking tea.

དངུལ་རྨིག *dṅul-rmig* bar or ingot of silver.

དངུལ་ཚགས *dṅul-tshags* silver-work on copper, brass, or iron; plating of silver on articles made of those metals.

དངུལ་བཟོ *dṅul-bzo* रूप्यकार silversmith.

དངུལ་རྡོ་ཁ་མ *dṅul-rdo-kha-ma* the purest snver imported into Tibet from China.

དངུལ་ལི *dṅul-li* one tenth of the measure called ཁོན *khon*.

དངུལ་སྲང *dṅul-sraṅ* an ounce of silver; used as an equivalent of current money in Tibet, = to one Chinese *tael*.

དངོ *dṅo* 1. edge; also = ཆུ་ཡི་འགྲམ shore; bank. 2. = གྲི་ཡི་ཁ the edge of a knife; རྟ་ལྕག་གི་དངོ། "edge of whip-cord"; lash of a whip (*Jä.*). 3. = གྲི་ཡུ handle of a knife (*Cs.*).

དངོམ་པ *dṅom-pa* = དངོས་བརྗིད brightness splendour.

དངོམ་ཆེ = དངོམ་ཅན shining; bright (*Cs.*); དངོམ་ཆེ *dṅom-che* very bright, cf. ཆམ་པ.

དངོས *dṅos* (in Gram.) भाव 1. original; reality; real; very self; དངོས་དང་སྒྱུ reality and illusion; སངས་རྒྱས་དངོས the real Buddha; ལྷ་དངོས the real god (not the image); དངོས is equivalent to དོན་ real; reality. 2. proper; genuine; true; positive (opp. to negative); personal; དངོས་འདུག personally present. 3. = གཙོ་བོ chief, principal; དངོས་སུ in bodily form, *e.g.*, to appear bodily: འ་ཡིག་དངོས་སུ་མེད་ཀྱང་། even though the letter འ is not actually written there.

དངོས་སྐྱེས *dṅos-skyes* personal present: བེ་རྒྱ་ཕྲུག་གི་མཚོན་ཡིག་ལྟར་ཡུག་གཅིག་དངོས་སྐྱེས་ཉམས་མེད་འབྱོར། one roll of fine serge, as specified in the letter, sent as a personal present has without damage arrived (*Yig. k.*).

དངོས་གྲུབ *dṅos-grub* (*ṅoi-ḍub*) सिद्धि 1. the accomplishment or acquisition of the real thing sought for; gen. perfection or excellence; anything superior; acc. to *Jä.* honour, riches, talents, and esp. wisdom, higher knowledge, and spiritual power, as far as they are not acquired by ordinary study and exercise, but have sprung from within spontaneously or in consequence of long and continued contemplation. In Buddhism དངོས་གྲུབ seems to denote consummation of worldly as well as spiritual objects. Temporal acquirements are called ཐུན་མོང་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ, general or ordinary consummation (in reference to material objects); the other is called མཆོག་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ, the supreme consummation, which is the attainment of Buddhahood, *i.e.*, *Nirvāṇa*. The following are the eight ordinary *dṅos-grub* or ཐུན་མོང་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ as enumerated in the sacred books of the Northern Buddhists:—(1) རལ་གྲིའི་དངོས་གྲུབ the enchanted sword made so by some mystical religious process; for instance, if any one touching it wishes to acquire any object, merit, power, etc., he gets it; (2) རིལ་བུའི་དངོས་གྲུབ efficacy of magical pills; by some religious charms medicated pills are made to possess wonderful healing properties; by

their use one may become healthy and fine looking; (3) མིག་སྨན་གྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ a medicine for the eye by the use of which one is able to see things in an occult manner; (4) རྐང་མགྱོགས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of walking miraculously and swiftly, generally by the efficacy of some enchanted leaf or leaves; (5) བཅུད་ལེན་གྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the magical elixir by using which an old man of eighty may look like a young man of twenty; (6) མཁའ་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ the occult process of miraculously vanishing bodily into the state of the gods; (7) མི་སྣང་བའི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of miraculously disappearing from an assembly, etc., without g seen by anybody; (8) ས་འོག་གི་དངོས་གྲུབ the power of passing through a wall, mountain, or earthly barrier, without any difficulty.

དངོས་ངན *dṅos-ṅan* = རིད་པ or སྦེད་པ *sbed-pa* कृश lean (in body); thin; emaciated.

དངོས་འཇུག *dṅos-ḥjug* the matter or the subject of a work (*Tsa-ṭika.*).

དངོས་རྙེད *dṅos-rñed* real or substantial gain; also obtaining one's object; anxious; thoughtful.

དངོས་དོད *dṅos-dod* the original text; the principal part of a work.

དངོས་པོ *dṅos-po* वस्तु, द्रव्य, भाव, रूप, पद, अर्थ 1. property in gold or silver; substance; belongings; goods; furniture; utensils; article; position: ངས་དངོས་པོ་དམར་དམར་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡིན། I have given cash, lit. red cash or gold: ཇོ་བོ་བུད་མེད་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་ཕྱག་ཡང་ཐུག་ཏུ་མི་བཞེས། (*A.* 50) the Lord (Atis'a) does not touch (receive) with his hand any article connected with (*i.e.*, belonging to) woman. དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ immaterial, unreal; also worthless, poor, hollow; དངོས་པོ་མཚན लक्षण experience; དངོས་པོར་གྱུར་པ = རྫས་སུ་གྱུར་པ द्रव्यभूत made material, substantial; དགའ་བའི་དངོས་པོ object or matter of rejoicing. 2. occurrence, events action 3. in Buddhism subject matters; properties; virtue: དངོས་པོ་ལ་བཞི་ལས་དགུ་ལས་ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་དགུར། དབྱེ་དང་བཅས་ཏེ་ཀུན་ནས་ཆོས་རྣམས་བསྡུས་ཤིང་ཆོས་རྣམས་བཤད་པ་ནི་མདོ་སྡེ་ཡིན་ནོ། I have compiled subject-matters classifying them under four, nine or twenty-nine heads, that is *Sūtrānta*, wherein I have explained religious matters (*K. d.* ཙ *73*).

དངོས་པོ་སྒྲུབ་པ *dṅos-po sgrub-pa* to bring a thing about; to set it on foot or a-going; as a philosophical term, substance, matter; དངོས་པོར་འཛིན་པ the belief in the reality of the existence of matter, holding it as simple and absolute. In Buddhist ontology there are eight kinds of དངོས་པོ गमन or states:—(1) ཤེས་རབ wisdom; (2) ཐབས་ཤེས་ཉིད knowledge of the ways and means; (3) ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ་ཉིད सर्वज्ञता omniscience; (4) རྣམ་ཀུན་མངོན་རྫོགས་རྟོགས་པ the contemplation of (the possibility of) bringing all things into perfection; (5) རྩེ་མོར་ཕྱིན་པ reaching the climax; the state of attaining to the highest point of moral excellence; (6) མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ attainment to finality, *i.e.*, emancipation; (7) སྐད་ཅིག་མ་གཅིག་གིས་མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་བྱང་ཆུབ་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ། to attain to the perfected state of enlightenment in an instant; (8) ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ धर्मकाय the supreme, spiritual existence.

དངོས་པོ་མཚུངས *dṅis-po mtshuṅs*, v. ངོས་སྐྱང

དངོས་པོ་བཞི *dṅos-po gshi*, abbr. of བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི the four articles of merit.

དངོས་མ *dṅos-ma* orginal; natural; natural productions (*Cs.*).

དངོས་མིང *dṅos-miṅ* 1. the proper or real name of a thing. 2. the noun substantive.

དངོས་མེད *dṅos-med* དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ अभाव unreal; that was never born nor existed: ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ अवस्तुक गर्भिताः (*M. V.*) all objects are unsubstantial, immaterial, not existing (*Cs.* and *Was.*).

དངོས་གཙང་ *dños-gtsañ* lit. pure in substance; originally pure; of the first or superior quality.

དངོས་འཛིན་ *dños-hdsin* identification; also holding as one's own; possession of worldly objects: མི་བདེན་པ་ཡི་ དངོས་པོ་ ཇི་སྲིད་ ཀུན་ [illegible] དངོས་པོར་འཛིན་པ། to hold as real and belonging to one's self things worldly which are unreal and therefore nobody's.

དངོས་གཞི་ *dños-gshi* [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] the basis of a thing; the thing itself.

དངོས་ཤུགས་ *dños-çugs* abbr. of དངོས་སྣང་ and ཤུགས་སྣང་, honest belief in a doctrine and also apparent belief in it.

དངོས་སུ་ *dños-su* in actual substance.

དངོས་སློབ་ *dños-slob* direct or personal disciple—Ananda was the personal disciple of Buddha.

མངག་པ་ *mñag-pa*, pf. མངགས་, to commission, charge, send, delegate, *i.e.*, a messenger, commissary, etc.

མངག་གཞུག་ *mñag-gshug* also མངག་གཞུག་པ་ [illegible], [illegible] a messenger, emissary, servant, slave.

Syn. གཡོག་པོ་ *gyog-po*; བྲན་ *bran* (*Mñon.*).

མངགས་པ་ཅན་ *mñags-pa-can* [illegible] a messenger; envoy.

མངགས་བྱ་བྱེད་ *mñags-bya-byed* one executing a mission; a commissioner.

ᠰ **མངན་** *mñan* [illegible] [illegible] a curse; a necromantic injury; མངན་བསྒྲང་བ་ enumeration of curses (*Cs.*).

མངན་པ་ *mñan-pa* to curse; to execrate.

མངའ་ *mñaḥ* resp. for དབང་ might, dominion, sway, power; མངའ་མཛད་པ་ to govern, to rule; མངའ་ཐོབ་པ་ to obtain power; མངའ་འགྱུར་བ་ *mñaḥ-ḥgyur-wa* to have mastered a thing; to understand thoroughly.

མངའ་བརྙེས་པ་ *mñaḥ brñes-pa*=དབང་ཐོབ་པ་ to get authority, power, etc.; to be authorised, v. མངའ་མཛད་པ་ (*Mñon.*).

མངའ་ཐང་ *mñaḥ-thañ* power, might.

Syn. བསགས་རྒྱབ་ *bsags-rgyab*; སྔོན་བསགས་ *sñon-bsags*; ལྷས་བསྟན་པ་ *lhas-bstan-pa*; གོ་སྐལ་ *bgo-skal*; སྔོན་བྱས་ *sñon-byas*; སྔོན་གྱི་ལས་ *sñon-gyi-las*; ལྷས་སྐྱོབ་ *lhas-bskyob*; གནམ་སྐྱོས་ *gnam-bskyos*; ཆས་སྐྱོས་ *chas-bskyos*; སྐལ་ལྡན་ *skal-ldan*; དབང་ཐང་ *dwañ-thañ* (*Mñon.*).

མངའ་ཐང་ཅན་ *mñaḥ-thañ-can* powerful; one in power.

མངའ་བདག་ *mñaḥ-bdag* [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] lord; owner; master; sovereign; an epithet of Buddha (*M.V.*).

མངའ་བདག་ཁོ་རེ་ *Mñaḥ-bdag kho-re* n. of a certain early king of Tibet (*Loñ.* ༠ 7).

མངའ་བདག་ཁྲི་རལ་པ་ *Mñaḥ-bdag Khr Ra* or Ralpachan, the famous king of Tibet who greatly patronised Buddhism and also extended the limits of his dominions to the borders of China proper. Under his orders Buddhist works were translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan. He reigned about the end of the 9th century A.D. (*Deb.* ཀ *41*).

མངའ་བདག་ཉང་ *Mñaḥ-bdag-ñañ* n. a ruler of the province of Nyang; also སྤྲུལ་སྐུ་ཉི་མ་འོད་ཟེར་ that of a Buddhist saint (*J. Zañ.*).

མངའ་བདག་འོད་ལྡེ་ *Mñaḥ-bdag Ḥod-lde* n. of a king of Tibet (*Loñ.* ༠, 7).

མངའ་བདག་ལྷ་ལྡེ་ *Mñaḥ-bdag Lha-lde*, བོད་རྒྱལ་ཁོ་རེའི་སྲས་ "the son of King Kho-re of Tibet" (*Loñ.* ༠ 9).

མངའ་ལྡན་མ་ *mñaḥ ldan-ma* [illegible] a mistress, sweetheart, a secret wife.

མངའ་བ་ *mñaḥ-wa* 1. vb. to own; to possess; also sometimes resp. for ཡོད་པ་ to be; to have: རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་སྲས་གསུམ་མངའ་སྟེ། the king having three sons: [illegible]། your

majesty is not unwell. 2. adj. (partic.) being owned by; belonging to. 3. མངའ་ལྡན་པ having, owning, or being in possession of (*Jä.*).

• མངའ་འབངས *mṅah-hbaṅs*=མངའ་ཞབས प्रजा a subordinate; a tenant; a subject.

མངའ་མཛད *mṅah-mdsad* विभु lord, master; མངའ་མཛད་པ=དབང་སྒྱུར་བ vb. to lord, rule over; also to own.

མངའ་འཛིན་མ *mṅah-hdsin-ma* she who has assumed power; she who controls her husband.

མངའ་ཞབས *mṅah-shabs*=མངའ་འབངས.

མངའ་འོག *mṅah-hog* མངའ་ཞབས་པ subject; subjection; also under the power of; within the jurisdiction or dominion of (*Situ. 1*).

མངའ་རིས *Mṅah-ris* 1.=མངའ་ཞབས or མངའ་འབངས. 2. n. of the westernmost province of Tibet now known as Ngari Khorsum. It formerly consisted of three districts, Purang, Shangshung, Mañ-yul, which were apportioned to the three princes of the royal family of Tibet, viz., བཀྲ་ཤིས་མགོན། དཔལ་གྱི་མགོན and ལྡེ་གཙུག་མགོན. From this circumstance the province came to be known by the name of *Mṅah-ris* (*A. 65*). Out of these three districts, Purang, Gugé (Shangshuñ), and Mañ-yul, were afterwards formed, when the province of མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ became an important part of Tibet. They are poetically described:—སྤུ་རངས་གངས་ཀྱིས་བསྐོར Purañg surrounded by snowy mountains; གུ་གེ་བྲག་གིས་བསྐོར Gugé surrounded by rocky cliffs; མང་ཡུལ་མཚོ་ཡིས་བསྐོར Mañ-yul filled with lakes. The whole country round the sources, and the upper courses of the Indus and the Sutlej, together with some of the more western parts is now called (མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ) Ngari Khorsum. It also includes Rudok.

མངའ་རིས་ཁམ་བུ *mṅah-ris kham-bu* apricots from Baltistan and Nga-ri.

མངའ་རིས་ལྟག་མོ *Mṅah-ris Ltag-mo* n. of a celebrated lama of མངའ་རིས *Mṅah-ris*.

མངའ་རིས་པ *mṅah-ris-pa* a kind of apricot grown in མངའ་རིས.

མངའ་གསོལ་བ *mṅah-gsol-wa* 1. to be installed in power; to be nominated or appointed to a dignity or position. 2. to praise; བཀྲ་ཤིས་མངའ་གསོལ་བ to wish auspicious success; to congratulate.

མངའ་གསོལ་བ, v. དབང་བསྐུར་བ།

མངར་བ

mṅar-wa=མངར་མོ मधुर, स्वादु, रसाल sweet; delicious; མངར་གསུམ་དཀར་གསུམ *mṅar-gsum dkar-gsum* the three sweets and the three whites:—བུ་རམ་གསུམ་— *ssimo*-lasses; སྦྲང་རྩི *sbrañ-rtsi* honey; and བྱེ་མ་ཀ་ར *bye-maka-ra* sugar (the three whites being milk, curds and butter).

མངལ

mṅal गर्भ, resp. कुक्षि जरायु, कुक्षि the uterus; the womb; also the side of the breast, whence Buddhas are generally born lest they be contaminated by the impurities of the womb.

མངལ་སྐྱེས *mṅal-skyes* जरायुज all animals that are born of the womb.

མངལ་གྲོལ་བ *mṅal-grol-wa* प्रसव, गर्भोत्पत्ति child-delivery; child-birth; to be born.

མངལ་སྒྲིབ *mṅal-sgrib* contamination of the womb or pollution caused from child-birth.

མངལ་ཆགས *mṅal-chags* or མངལ་དུ་ཆགས་པ कललजा, गर्भसम्भव 1. conception; the formation in the womb. 2. the foetus or embryo.

མངལ་འཇུག་པ *mṅal-hjug-pa* or མངལ་དུ་འཇུག་པ गर्भावक्रान्ति entering the womb (relative to a Buddha); his incarnating himself; his assuming corporeal frame

མངལ་ཁུར *mṅal-khur* a spoon used in mid-wifery for extracting a dead child.

མངལ་འཛིན་པ *mṅal-hdsin-pa* or མངལ་དུ་འཛིན་པ to conceive; to be big with child.

མངལ་ནད *mṅal-nad* प्रदर menorrhagia; disease of the womb.

མངལ་བ *mṅal-wa* = ཁ་མངལ་བ bad offensive smell from the mouth.

མངལ་ལྷུགས་པ *mṅal-ḷhugs-pa* गर्भपातन abortion; མངལ་ལྷུགས་པར་བྱེད་པ to force delivery or cause abortion.

མངོན་པ *mṅon-pa* I: अभिव्यक्ति manifestation (this occurs in the works of the *Tirthikas*); conspicuous; visible; evident; manifest; clear; མངོན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become manifest; to be verified, proved; as a vb. to be evident; to appear clearly: བདེན་པར་མཐིལ་མངོན that which is true is evident.

མངོན་པ II: = ཆོས་མངོན་པ་མངོན་པའི་སྡེ་སྣོད the *Abhi-dharmma Piṭaka*; the metaphysical—part of the Buddhist scriptures. At the beginning of the *Abhidharma* of the *Ma-hāyāna* School a salutation is made to *Bodhisattva* Jam-pal.

མངོན་ཁྱབ *mṅon-khyab* सम्पूर्णस् encompassing fully; covering all.

མངོན་དགའ *Mṅon-dgah* 1. n. of a mythological garden and also world: ཤར་ཕྱོགས་མངོན་པར་དགའ་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས "in the east there exists the World of Joy" (*J. Zañ.*). 2. n. of a section of *Çar-rtse* theological school in the monastery of Gahdan (*Loñ.* ⁸ *18*). 3. ཚོང་དཔོན་གྱི་བུ་མངོན་དགའ n. of a merchant's son who was devoted to Buddha.

མངོན་དགོངས *mṅon-dgoṅs* अभिसन्धि deliberation; design: premeditated plan.

མངོན་འགྲོ་བ *mṅon-hgro-wa* a pioneer; vb. to proceed; to go away.

མངོན་བཅོམ *mṅon-bcom* अभिहत killed, slain, destroyed.

མངོན་བརྗོད *mṅon-brjod* अभिधान clear explanation of terms; one of the four parts of the science of words (शब्दविद्या); a dictionary which is in two parts: (1) in which one meaning is conveyed by several terms. (2) in which by one word several meanings are expressed.

མངོན་ཉིད *mṅon-ñid* अभिसर the state of being manifest; manifestation.

མངོན་རྟགས *mṅon-rtags* proof; argument; sign or token of the truth of a thing.

མངོན་རྟོགས *mṅod-rtogs* or མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ अभिसमय practice, culture. 1. ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། श्रावकयानाभिसमयगोत्र those that by their power of discrimination have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the *Çrāvaka* School. 2. རང་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། प्रत्येकबुद्ध-यानाभिसमय-गोत्र those that have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the *Pratyekya-Buddha* School. 3. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་ཐེག་པ་མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རིགས། तथागत-यानाभिसमय-गोत्र those that have fully and clearly comprehended the vehicle or *yana* of the *Tathā-gata*. 4. མ་ངེས་པའི་རིགས། अनियतगोत्र those that have not been able to rightly comprehend any particular doctrine. 5. རིགས་མེད་པ། अगोत्रक those who have not entered any of the schools.

མངོན་མཐོ *mṅon-mtho* अभ्युदय; མཐོ་རིས་དང་ཕྱུག་མི comprises a god or a human being, (स्वर्ग) heaven; those of exalted birth or state.

མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པ *mṅon-du gyur-pa* अभिमुखी one of the ten stages of *Bodhisattva* perfection, to be made manifest. It is explained: = དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་མངོན་དུ་གྱུར་པས་མངོན་པ་ཉི the state in which the *tattva* (reality) is manifest.

མངོན་དུ་ལྡང་བ *mṅon-du ldaṅ-wa* or ལངས་པ प्रत्युत्थान, अभ्युत्थान getting up (from one's seat out of respect to another person); removal from a place; going away.

མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *mṅon-du phyogs-pa* अभिमुख lit. going to the front; moving forward; proceeding.

མངོན་དུ་བྱས *mṅon-du-byas* साक्षात्कृत, made manifest.

མངོན་དུ་འབྱིན་པ *mṅon-du hbyin-pa* to disclose, reveal; to make known (one's wishes).

མངོན་དུ་འོང *mṅon-du-hoṅ* अभिगमन advent, arrival, coming in.

མངོན་འདོད *mṅon-hdod*, अभीप्सा, अनुकर्ष, अभिमत to wish for; earnest desire.

མངོན་ནོ *mṅon-no* प्रख्यायते स is made known or evident.

མངོན་པ་པ *mṅon-pa-pa* a student of *Abhidharma*; one versed in that part of the Buddhist scriptures.

མངོན་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ *mṅon-pahi ṅa-rgyal* अभिमान self-respect; pride.

མངོན་པར *mṅon-par* adv. manifestly, openly; evidently; entirely; highly; greatly; very; མངོན་པར་སྐབས་ཡོད་པ, अभ्यवकाशिक one who has leisure or opportunity to do an act of piety or a self-sacrifice; an ascetic; one who remains in an uncovered spot to practise religious austerity.

མངོན་པར་བསྐྱེད *mṅon-par bskyed*, v. དྲན་པ་འདོད་པ, remembrance; any thought dawning in the mind (*Mṅon.*).

མངོན་པར་ཁྱབ་པ *mṅon-par khyab-pa* अभिषिक्त to cover or encompass well; well-accomplished.

མངོན་པར་ཁྲོ *mṅon-par-khro* अभिक्रोध sbst. wrath; terrible mien.

མངོན་པར་མཉེས་པར་བྱ་བ = མཉེས་པར་བྱ་བ अभिराधना to be rendered propitious; མངོན་པར་གྱུར་པ become manifest, clear; མི་མངོན་པར་གྱུར་པ, तिरोभावना to disappear, vanish from the sight.

མངོན་པར་རྒྱལ *mṅon-par-rgyal* अभिमान pride.

མངོན་པར་རྒྱུག་པ *mṅon-par rgyug-pa* अभिधावन to follow with speed to run after.

མངོན་པར་སྒྲུབ *mṅon-par sgrub* अभिसंस्कृ well-finished; well-accomplished.

མངོན་པར་ངེས་མྱང *mṅon-par ṅes-myaṅ* अभिनिर्भोग enjoyment.

མངོན་པར་ཆགས *mṅon-par chags*, v. སྲིད་པ 1. the transmigratory existence (*Mṅon.*). 2. रति fondness; attachment; the state of being very much attached.

མངོན་པར་ཆལ་དུ་བཀྲམ་པ *mṅon-par chal-du bkram-pa* विकीर्ण to spread over; diffused.

མངོན་པར་མཆོད་པ *mṅon-par chod-pa* स, पुरस्कृ honour; to make reverence to a kind friend or to a noble or venerable person.

མངོན་པར་བརྗོད *mṅon-par brjod*, अवदान, अभिव्यापनता, अभिधान full expression; elucidation.

མངོན་པར་བཏུད་པ *mṅon-par btud-pa*, अभिनमित to pay homage; to bow down out of respect.

མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ *mṅon-par rtogs-pa* अभिनिरूपणा, अभिसमय 1. right discernment; right knowledge; a clear comprehension; མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ one possessed of right judgment and discernment; མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་མཐའ་ལས་བྱུང་བ, अभिसमयान्तिक one who has been purified and perfected by the thorough exercise of right judgment. 2. a hymn-like discription (of a deity).

མངོན་པར་བརྗོད་པའི་གྲགས་པ अभिव्यक्तियश enlightening fame.

མངོན་པར་མཐོ་བ *mṅon-par mtho-wa*, अभ्युदय exalted; become sublime.

མངོན་པར་དྲངས *mṅon-par draṅs*, अभिनीत one who has been conducted to the path of deliverence—from the sufferings of transmigratory existence.

མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད *mṅon-par ḥdu-byed*, अभिसंस्कार 1. sublime associations, ideas, views. 2. possessing origination, continuance and extinction: ཆོས་རྣམས་ནི་མངོན་པར་འདུ་བྱེད་པ་མེད་པ, अनभिसंस्काराः धर्माः: objects are not produced, they are without origination or extinction (*M.V.*).

མངོན་པར་འདུད་པ *mṅon-par ḥdud-pa* अभिनमन bowing; bending reverentially.

མངོན་པར་འདུལ་བོས་པ *mṅon-par ḥdul ḥos-pa* fit to be brought under religious discipline.

མངོན་པར་འདོན་པ *mṅon-par ḥdon-pa* अभ्युद्धार drawing out; bring out; exposing; dragging out.

མངོན་པར་སྡེ་སྣོད, अभिधर्म पिटक, *Abhidharma-piṭaka*, one of the three classes of Buddhist sacred writings, v. སྡེ་སྣོད་གསུམ.

མངོན་པར་སྤྱོད *mṅon-par spyod*=དྲག་པོའི་ལས, अभिचार witchcraft; mystical measures for the suppression of an enemy.

མངོན་པར་སྤྲོ་བ *mṅon-par spro-wa*, अभ्युत्साह enthusiasm; zeal for any work.

མངོན་པར་ཕྱོགས *mṅon-par-phyogs*=མངོན་ཕྱོགས.

མངོན་པར་འཕགས་པ *mṅon-par ḥphags-pa* (ཉོན་བཅས) अभ्युद्गत gone or come out of transmigratory existence.

མངོན་པར་བྱང་ཆུབ *mṅon-par byaṅ-chub*, अभिसम्बोधि highest state of a *Bodhisattva;* on the brink of the position of a Buddha.

མངོན་པར་དབང་བསྐུར་བ *mṅon-par dwaṅ-skur-wa* अभिषेक the initiation of a monk into the order of gelong or *Bhikṣu*.

མངོན་པར་སྦྱོར *mṅon-par-sbyor*, अभियोग, अभियुक्त full application of meanings, words and expressions in reference to religion.

མངོན་པར་བྱུང་བ अभिमात्र occurs (in *Tīrthika* works) in the sense of manifestation.

མངོན་པར་འབྱུང་བ *mṅon-par ḥbyuṅ-wa* (ཉོན་བཅས) अभिनिष्क्रमण perfect renunciation; escape from worldly existence with the resolution to go to *Nirvāṇa*.

མངོན་པར་བརྩོན་པ *mṅon-par brtson-pa* assiduity, industry.

མངོན་མཚན *mṅon-mtshan* अभिलक्षण an evident sign.

མངོན་པ་མཚན་ཉིད་པ *mṅon-pa mtshan-ñid-pa* (བཅས) he who has clearly realized the true state of things has become Mṅon-pa.

མངོན་པར་འཛིན *mṅon-par-ḥdsin*, अभिषङ्ग attachment; passionate love.

མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པ *mṅon-par rdsogs-pa* complete fulfilment; perfection in all accomplishments, virtues, etc.; མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་སངས་རྒྱས་པ अभिसम्बुद्ध fully enlightened; མངོན་པར་རྫོགས་པར་འཚང་རྒྱ the attainment of perfect enlightenment, *i.e.*, the state of Buddha.

མངོན་པར་རབ་ཏུ་འཕྱང་ *mṅon-par rab-tu ḥphyaṅ* अभिप्रलम्बति hangs down straightly or suspends (some ornamental fringes or silk cloth).

མངོན་པར་རིག་པའམ་སྣང་བ *mṅon-par rig-paham snaṅ-wa* cognition; knowing of.

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ *mṅon-par çes-pa* अभिज्ञा prescience; resp. མངོན་པར་མཁྱེན་པ *mṅon-par mkhyen-pa* अभिज्ञ certain gifts of supernatural perception, of which six kinds are enumerated: (1) ལྷའི་མིག་གི་མངོན་ཤེས दिव्यचक्षुरभिज्ञा seeing anything clearly as if with divine sight. By the exercise of this power one can see (realize) the sufferings of all kinds of living beings; (2) ལྷའི་རྣ་བའི་མངོན་ཤེས दिव्यश्रोत्रम् divine hearing in a perfect manner. By the exercise of this knowledge one can hear the sound of ཕྲ་སྲིན (the smallest insect) and understand the different languages articulate and inarticulate of all living beings; (3) ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་སེམས་ཤེས་པ परचित्त-ज्ञानम् knowledge of another's heart; སེམས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས་གཞན་སེམས་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས knowing of another's thoughts; ཚེ: पूर्वनिवासज्ञानम् serial

knowledge of the heart; (4) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་ཡུལ་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས **ऋद्धि विधि ज्ञानम्** knowledge of the four forms of miracle. By the exercise of this knowledge one knows the events of his former and future states of existence, and also the circumstances of his death and birth. By the exercise of one's miraculous knowledge it is possible to move one's body without being seen; (5) སྔོན་གྱི་གནས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས། **पूर्वनिवासानुस्मृतिज्ञानम्** the power of remembering the acts of one's former existence or life; (6) ཟག་པ་ཟད་པ་ཤེས་པའི་མངོན་ཤེས་པ **आस्रवक्षयज्ञानम्** knowledge of the destruction of the passions. By the exercise of the knowledge of (ཟག *zag* and ཟད *zad*) decay and destruction, one can quickly attain to the state of the omniscient (**सर्वज्ञ**) by purifying himself of all impurities of the heart. By the exercise of the power of knowing all living beings one can perceive as well the stages of their moral perfection or culture.

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་དྲུག་དང་ལྡན་པ **षडभिज्ञ** the possessor of the six kinds of fore-knowledge; an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*).

མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཤེས་པ *mṅon-par çes-paḥi çes-pa* **अभिज्ञान** fore-knowledge.

མངོན་པར་སེམས *mṅon-par-sems* **अभिमानस** *Samādhi;* contemplation; reflection.

མངོན་པར་སེལ *mṅon-par-sel* **अभिज्ञान** coagulated; congealed.

མངོན་པར་སོང་ *mṅon-par-soṅ* **अभियुक्त** involved; fully occupied; engrossed.

མངོན་པར་ལྷགས་པ *mṅon-par lhag-pa* **आगन्तु**, **अतिथि** a new-comer; new arrival; one just come.

མངོན་ཕྱོགས *mṅon-phyogs*＝ཁ་ཕྱོགས་པ **अभिमुखि**, **अग्रत**, **सम्मुख** in colloq. 1. towards; forward; straight ahead. 2. moving towards; སྐྱེ་བ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *skye-wa la mṅon-du phyogs-pa* proceeding to birth; འཆི་བ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ rushing on to death; སངས་རྒྱས་པ་ལ་མངོན་དུ་ཕྱོགས་པ moving towards the attainment of Buddhahood.

མངོན་ཕྱོགས་ཏེ *mṅon-phyogs-te* **अभिमुख** having gone on; proceeded.

མངོན་ཕྲ *mṅon-phra* dissimulation.

མངོན་དུ་བྱེད་པ *mṅon-du byed-pa* to be manifest; to make public; to make clear or manifest to one's self.

མངོན་ཞེན *mṅon-shen* **अभिनिवेश** application; devotion.

མངོན་རློམས *mṅon-rloms* **अभिमानत** having the mind directed towards; longing-for.

མངོན་ཤེས *mṅon-çes* fore-knowledge.

མངོན་ཤེས་ཅན *mṅon-çes-can* 1. v. སྐྱ་ཀ (*Mṅon.*) the mag-pie. 2. one possessed of fore-knowledge; one who can read the mind of others.

མངོན་སུམ *mṅon-sum* **प्रत्यक्ष** open, public, manifest; cognizable by the senses.

Syn. མངོན་དུ *mṅon-du*; དངོས་པོའི་ཡུལ *dṅos-poḥi-yul* (*Mṅon.*).

མངོན་སུམ་དུ *mṅon sum-du* 1. manifestly; adv. openly, publicly. 2. དངོས་སུ＝*dṅos-su*, *e.g.*, bodily, personally; by one's own personal experience; མངོན་སུམ་དུ་སྐྱེས *mṅon-sum-du skyes* **अभिजात**, **अभिजन** really born, not of imaginary birth; མངོན་སུམ་དུ་འདུལ་བར་འོས་པ **अभ्युद्य-विनय** proper to place under moral discipline; one fit to be brought under religious control.

མངོན་སུམ་ཕྱོགས་མིན་པ *mṅon-sum phyogs-min-pa* **पराङ्मुख** not forward; unable to succeed; turned back; failed; unsuccessful in an enterprise.

མངོན་སུམ་མིན་པ *mṅon-sum min-pa* **परोक्ष** beyond the range of sight; imperceptible; unknown; unintelligible.

མངོན་གསལ *mṅon-gsal* lucid, clear, evident; making known, manifesting, v. མངོན་པར་གསལ.

རྔ *rṅa* ḍiṇḍima tambour; ānaka a drum used in battle; paṭaha a large military drum beaten at one end; vādya drum; kettle-drum སྐར་རྔ *bkhar-rṅa*, v. སྐར *bkhar*; རྫ་རྔ *rdsa-rṅa* a drum made of earthenware; རྒྱལ་རྔ *rgyal-rṅa* jayaḍhakka the drum of victory; བག་རྔ *bag-rṅa* drum at a wedding: ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ་བརྡུངས་ཏེ *khrims-kyi rṅa-ḅo-che brduṅs-te* having beaten the large drum for the Government edicts.

རྔ་དཀར *rṅa-dkar* or རྔ་མ་དཀར་པོ a white hairy tail; རྔ་དཀར་པོའི་རླུང་གཡབ a fan of the white yak-tail or the *chowry*.

རྔ་རྔ་མཁན *rṅa-mkhan* mower; reaper.

རྔ་ཁྲི *rṅa-khri* (*ṅa-ṭhi*) a stool on which the larger drums are set for being beaten.

རྔ་སྒྲ *rṅa-sgra* (*ṅa-ḍa*) 1. dundubhi sound of the drum. 2 an epithet of Buddha Amogha Siddha; རྔ་སྒྲ་སྙན་པའི་སྤྲིན་དཀར་རྒྱུ་ཚའི་ནགས n. of a forest situated on the mountains *Sprin-dkar rgyu-ṣa* in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru.

རྔ་རྔོག *rṅa-rṅog* abbr. of རྔ་མ་དང་རྔོག, the tail and the crest-hair (mane) of a yak, horse or mule: རྔ་རྔོག་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་དར་ཁ་དོག་ལྔ་ལྔ་བཏགས་པ to all their tails and manes scarves of five different colours were attached (*A.* 141).

རྔ་ལྕགས *rṅa-lcags* a drum-rod; gen. a bent rod used as a drum-stick.

རྔ་ཆུང་ *rṅa-chuṅ* 1. a small drum. 2. a small camel; a young camel.

རྔ་དར *rṅa-dar* a scarf tied to a drum.

རྔ་པ *rṅa-pa* a drummer.

རྔ་དཔོན *rṅa-dpon* chief drummer.

རྔ་ལྤགས *rṅa-lpags* drum-skin.

རྔ་བ *rṅa-wa*, vb. pf. བརྔས *brṅas*, fut. བརྔ *brṅa*, imp. རྔོས *rṅos*, to mow, to reap, to cut with the sickle; *sbst.* the seeding of corn, barley, wheat or paddy; ལོ་ཏོག་བརྔས་པ *ḷtog-ma brṅas-pa* the reaped corn.

རྔ་བོ་ཆེ *rṅa-wo che* yaśobheri fame; also large drum; a drum announcing fame.

རྔ་བོ་ཆེའི་མདོ a Sūtra in the *Kahgyur* of a metaphysical nature (*K. d.* ś 142).

རྔ་བོང་ *Rṅa-boṅ* 1. n. of an Indian sage who is said to have flourished a thousand years before Buddha. 2. n. for camel in *W.*

རྔ་བྲན *rṅa-bran* n. of an animal: ཟས་ནི་རྔ་བྲན་ཤ་གསར་དང his food was the fresh meat of *ṅa-bran* (*Sman.* 212).

རྔ་དབྱུག *rṅa-dbyug* drum-stick.

རྔ་སྦུག *rṅa-sbug* drum and cymbal.

རྔ་མ *rṅa-ma* puccha the tail; the hairy tail of a beast; རྔ་མ་རྒྱས་པ་བྱེད *rṅa-ma rgyas-pa byed* vālavyajana puffing out the tail.

རྔ་མུ་ཀུནྡ mukunda a kind of drum.

རྔ་མོང་ *rṅa-moṅ* or རྔ་མོ *rṅa-mo* ushṭra, kramela the camel; རྔེ་ཕྲུ *rṅe-ḅu* a young camel; the smaller species of camel: ཕྱོགས་ཐག་རིང་པོར་སོང་བ་ཐོས་ནས, རྔ་མོ་དྲེའུ་ཤོར་བ་ལྟར་ཡིད་ཐང་ཆད་པར་གྱུར་ཏེ hearing the news of his having gone to a distant country, he became greatly grieved, as if he had lost his camel or mule (*Ḥbrom.* 115).

རྔ་མོ་དུད་ཀ *rṅa-mo ṅud-ka*, a *srinbu*, *i.e.*, worm with a black head. In whatever place the worm was found on its back, that place suffered from visitations of various kinds of calamities, such as war, famine, disease, devastations and destructions (*K. ko.* ཅ 237).

རྔ་ཐེར *rṅa-ther* serge cloth made of camel's hair.

རྔ་བཟོ་བ *rṅa-bzo-wa* vādyakara a drum-maker.

རྔ་སླུམ *rṅa-slum* (*ṅa-lum*) ལ་ཀྲ, ལ་ཙན་ kind of drum played at Indian concerts.

རྔ་སོར *rṅa-sor* n. of a demi-god.

རྔ་སླུམ་ཅན *rṅa-slum-can* ... species of flower [a kind of drum; the resin of *Boswellia thurifera*]*S*.

རྔ་ཡུ *rṅa-yu* handle of a kettle-drum which is supported by a stick sometimes fixed on the ground but generally held by the hand.

རྔ་ཡབ *Ṛṅa-yab* ... 1. lit. "the father of tails," *i.e.*, a yak's tail, used for fanning and sometimes for dusting. 2. n. of a fabulous continent said to exist to the north of Jambudvîpa.

རྔ་ཡབ་ཅན ... a term for horses in general; lit. that has the yak's tail (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. གྱོག་བྱེད *gyog-byed*; བུང་བ་སྒྲོད་བྱེད *buṅ-pa skrod-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔ་གྱོག *rṅa-gyog* ... a military drum.

རྔ་རིང *rṅa-riṅ* long tail.

རྔ་ཤིང *rṅa-çiṅ* the wooden body of a drum; also the wooden support.

རྔ་སྒོང *rṅa-çoṅ* kettle-drum; music (*Sch.*).

རྔ་གསང *rṅa-gsaṅs* or རྔ་... a loud beat or roll of the kettle-drum (*Sch.*).

རྔན *rṅan* ...

རྔན་བགྲང *rṅan-bgraṅ* enumerating another's faults: ... like enumerating the sins or misdoings of a family, *i.e.*, from father to son (*Yig. k.*).

རྔན་ཅན *rṅan-can* or རྔན་ཆེན *rṅan-chen* ... jeering; disdain: (ངན་པས་རྔན་ཅན་བྱེད་དུ་འང་བོང *ṅan-pas rṅan-can byed-dubaṅ boṅ*) the evil hearted also came to scoff at him (*Ḃbrom. 87*).

Syn. བརྙས་པ *brñas-pa*; ཚོ་ཁྱད *tsho-khyad* or ཁྱད་ཚོ *khyod-tsho* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔན I: abst. *rṅan-pa*=... remuneration for a service done; reward; fee; hire; wages; vb. pf. ... to pay hire to: རྔན་པ་སྦྱིན་པ or རྔན་པ་གཏོང་བ to pay wages or remuneration; sometimes to bribe; to corrupt.

རྔན II: acc. to *Jä.* a kind of sacrifice in C. Tibet.

རྔན་འཕྱར་བ *rṅan-hphyar-wa* to insult, defame.

རྔབ་པ *rṅab-pa* 1. to be hungry: བཀྲེས་རྔབ་པ *bkres rṅab-pa* to be greedy; to have a craving appetite; acc. *Jä.* 2. cf. རྔམ་པ to crave; to desire earnestly. 3. in *W* colloq. for རྔ་བ, to mow.

རྔབ་ཚ་བ *rṅab tsha-wa* oppressive: ... even if the laws (of government) be oppressive.

རྔབས་རྭ *rṅabs-rba*=... a surgical instrument, made of horn, for drawing out blood by suction.

རྔམ་རྔམ *rṅam-rṅam* 1. threateningly. 2. with dazzling splendour; ... anything tidy and very fine.

རྔམ་ཅན *rṅam-can* 1. adj. rageful; avaricious; covetous; ... raging; gluttonous; ravenous.

རྔམ་བརྗིད *rṅam-brjid* 1. expression or appearance of wrath. 2.=རྔོམ་བརྗིད *rṅom-brjid* splendour; magnificence (*Jä.*).

Syn. རྔམ་འཇིགས *rṅam-ḥjigs*; ཁྲོ་ཉམས *khro-ñams* (*Mṅon.*).

རྔམ་པ *rṅam-pa* 1. to rage at; to be furious; to devastate; རྔམ་པའི་ང་རོ a voice of terror. 2. to breathe violently; to pant for; to desire ardently; སྲོག་གསོད་པ་ལ་རྔམ་པ *srog-gsod-pa-la rṅam-pa* to be blood-thirsty; རྔམ་པའི་ཚུལ་གྱིས ravenously (devouring).

ཧྲམ་པ་ཕག་མགོ *Ṛham-pa phag-mgo* n. of a deity with the head of a wild boar.

ཧྲམ་པོ་ཆེ *ṛham-po-che* very frightful.

ཧྲམ་གསས *ṛham-gsas* the occupying of one's body by a god or spirit according to Bon-po notions; a woman when inspired riding on any demon is called གསས་མོ.

ཧྲམས *ṛhams* = དཔངས height or depth; ཧྲམས་སུ in height or depth; ཆུའི་ཧྲམས་སུ་དཔག་ཚད་འབུམ་ཕྲག་བརྒྱད། (*Yig.*) the depth at the middle of the waters was 800,000 *yojana*.

ཧྲམས་པ अद्भुत wonder, surprise; pathos in music.

ཧྲམས་ཆེ *ṛhams-che*, དཀའ་ཐབས་ཆེ་བ very difficult; causing much hardship.

ཧྲས *ṛhas* (ས་སྐད) उपधान, v. སྔས *sṅas*, pillow; a bolster.

ཧྲས་འབོལ *ṛhas-ḥbol* गेन्दुक a stuffed cushion; a football.

ཧྲུ *ṛhu* = སུག་ཧྲུ *sug-ṛhu* pain.

ཧྲུ་ཆུ *Ṛhu-chu*, colloq. for ཧྲུལ་ཆུ (*Loñ.* ཀ 5).

ཧྲུ་མ *ṛhu-ma* or མིག་སྐྱག *mig-skyag* नेत्रमल rheum in the eye.

✝ ཧྲུབ་པ *ṛhub-pa* = ནང་དུ་འདུས་པ *naṅ-du ḥdus-pa* or འཇུག་པ *ḥjug-pa*, pf. བཧྲུབས *bṛhubs* or ཧྲུབས *ṛhubs*, fut. བཧྲུབ *bṛhub*, imp. ཧྲུབས *ṛhubs* to draw in; དབུགས་ཧྲུབ་པ *dbugs ṛhub-pa* to inhale; to breathe in.

ཧྲུལ *ṛhul* or ཧྲུལ་ཆུ *ṛhul-chu* स्वेद, निदाघ perspiration; sweat; ཧྲུལ་འདོན་པ *ṛhul-ḥdon-pa* to cause to sweat or prespire.

Syn. ཆད་སྐྱེས *chad-skyes*; ལུས་ཆུ *lus-chu*; ལུས་འབབ *lus-ḥbab*; ལུས་ཧྲུལ *lus-ṛhul* (*Mṅon.*).

ཧྲུལ་ཆུ *Ṛhul-chu* n. of a river in Kham. It is formed by the joining of the rivers རྒྱལ་མོ་ཧྲུལ་ཆུ *Rgyal-mo ṛhul-chu* of Kham and *Rdza-khog Ñag-chu* of Sze-chuan.

ཧྲུལ་བ *ṛhul-wa*, vb. pf. བཧྲུལ *bṛhul*, to sweat, perspire.

ཧྲལ་གསན कक्षिका [belonging to the arm-pit] *S.*

ཧྲལ་གསན་གྱི་གསན *ṛhal-gsan-gyi gsan* कक्षिका-शिखा.

ཧྲེབུ *ṛhebu* or ཧྲེ་བུ་ ཧྲེའུ་ 1. a little drum. 2. ཧྲ་མོང་གི་ཕྲུ་གུ *ṛha-moṅ-gi phru-gu* a small camel; a young camel.

ཧྲོ *ṛho* skin disease causing painful itching which is contagious and affects dogs, sheep, and goats.

ཧྲོ་ཐོག་པ *ṛho-thog-pa* to be capable: ཧྲོ་ཐོག་ལགས Sir, I can do (it); ཧྲོ་མི་ཐོག incapable or not able.

ཧྲོ་བ *ṛho-wa* to be able (*Cs.*); ཧྲོ་མི་ཐོག not able; not competent; incapable.

ཧྲོ་ལག་ཅན *ṛho-lag-can* 1. a disease of the skin with painful itching. 2. acc. *Cs.* = ཧྲམ་ལག་ཅན.

ཧྲོ་ཡས *ṛho-yas* n. of a number (*S. Lex.*).

ཧྲོ་ལོན་པ *ṛho-lon-pa* to roast; to fry (*Sch.*), v. ཧྲོད་པ *ṛhod-pa*.

ཧྲོག I: *ṛhog* or ཧྲོག་མ *ṛhog-ma* = སེ་ཧྲོག *se-ṛhog* 1 the mane; རྟ་ཧྲོག *rta-ṛhog* mane of the horse, &c. 2. acc. *Lex.* the hunch or hump of an animal. 3. acc. *Cs.* འདྲེབུ་ཧྲོག *dṛebu-ṛhog* a kind of stuffed seat; mattress; a thick-haired carpet (*Sch.*).

ཧྲོག II: n. of a tribe in Tibet to which belonged the celebrated *Lo-tsā-wa* Lama *Ṛhog Blo-ldan Çes-rab* (*Loñ.* ཀ 9).

ཧྲོག་ཅན *ṛhog-can* or ཧྲོག་ལྡན *ṛhog-ldan* having a mane.

ཧྲོགས་ཆགས *ṛhogs-chags* a beast that has a mane.

རྔོད་པ *rṅod-pa*, pf. བརྔོས *brṅos*, fut. བརྔོད *brṅod*, acc. to *Cs.* and *Jä.* བརྔོ *brṅo*, imp. རྔོད *rṅod* or རྔོས *rṅos*. 1. to parch (barley, wheat, or rice); to bruise; to roast; to fry, *e.g.*, meat in a pan. 2. acc. to *Cs.* to deceive.

རྔོབ་པ *rṅob-pa* in *Ld.* to be able, v. རྔོ་བ *rṅo-wa.*

རྔོམ་བརྗིད *rṅom-brjid* (cf. རྔམ་པ) splendour; stateliness; majesty; རྔོམ་བག་ཅན *rṅom-bag-can* grand; majestic; terrible.

རྔོམ་པོ *rṅom-po* bright; brilliant; majestic; shining.

རྔོལ་བོན *Rṅol-Bon* the earliest stage of the Bon religion of Tibet known by the name of གཡུང་དྲུང་ or *Svastika*, which flourished before the second century B.C.; said to have been introduced in Tibet during the reign of the seventh descendant of King གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ (*J. Zaṅ.*)

རྔོས་ཁྱེར *rṅos-khyer* one who has caught the skin disease called རྔོ *rṅo*.

ལྔ *lṅa* पञ्च five: ལྔ་ག *lṅa-ga* or ལྔ་ཀ all the five; each of the five; ལྔ་བརྒྱ *lṅa-brgya* पञ्चशत five hundred; ལྔ་བཅུ *lṅa-bcu* पञ्चाशत् fifty; ལྔ་བཅུ་ང་གཅིག་པ पञ्चाशत्तम the fifty-first: ལྔ་ཆ *lṅa-cha* पञ्चभाग, पञ्चांश the fifth part or share.

ལྔ་མཆོད *lṅa-mchod* lit. the five offerings; but the term signifies the religious service with illumination on the anniversary of the birth of Tsong-khapa, the great Buddhist reformer of Tibet, which generally falls in the month of November, *i.e.*, about the 25th of the 9th Tibetan month. It is observed in every house in Tibet.

ལྔ་སྟོང *lṅa-stoṅ* पञ्चसहस्र five thousand.

ལྔ་སྟོན *lṅa-ston* पञ्चमम the fifth festive ceremony generally observed.

ལྔ་ཐམ *lṅa-tham* a Buddhist monk who does not possess any knowledge of the ritual and the contemplative practice of Buddhism.

ལྔ་བདོ *lṅa-bdo*, ལྔ་བདོ་སྙིགས་མ་མ་རུངས་ཚེ *lṅa-bdo sñigs-ma ma-ruṅs tshe* (*Hbrom. 25*).

ལྔ་དྲུག་འགྲོ *lṅa-drug-hgro* in Tibet when one borrows grain he has, as a rule, to give back one measure more for every five measures he had taken. This is called the payment—six for five measures of agricultural loan.

ལྔ་ལྡན *Lṅa-ldan* पञ्चाल n. of a city in ancient Kho-ten known in Tibet under the name of Li-yul.

ལྔ་སྡེ་བཟང་པོ *Lṅa-sde bzaṅ-po* the five early disciples of Buddha:—Kauṇḍinya, Açvajit, Vāṣpa, Mahānāmān, and Bhadrika, who first received his teachings (*Yig.*).

+ ལྔ་པ *lṅa-pa* पञ्चम 1. the fifth; पञ्चमी the fifth day after the full or new moon, पञ्चम. 2. n. of a tribe in Tibet. 3. ལྔ་པ་རི་མང་ཅན a name for a Buddhist monk's raiment. 4. the fifth path: ལམ་ལྔ་པ་བཅུ་རྫོན་དུ་སོང་ the ten have gone before on the fifth path (*Yig.*).

ལྔ་པ་ཉིད *lṅa-pa ñid* पञ्चता the fifth state, *i.e.*, death.

ལྔ་པོ *lṅa-po* पञ्च the five.

ལྔ་པའི་དོན *lṅa-paḥi-don* = རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ the five sciences.

ལྔ་པའི་དབྱངས་ལྡན n. of a singing bird, v. འཁྱིལ་མོ.

ལྔ་པའི་ལམ *lṅa paḥi-lam* = འཆི་བ the way to the fifth state, *i.e.*, death.

ལྔ་བ *lṅa-wa* a flash (of lightning).

ལྔ་རྩེན *Lṅa-rtsen* पाशका or རྩེན, a game played with five dice; ལྔ་སྡེར n. of the Yaksha who is custodian of wealth; one of the eight generals of Vais'ravana (*Yig.*).

ལྔ་ཚིགས་ *lṅa-tshigs*=ཐུན་གསུམ་པ अतीव प्रहर 1. the third watch (of night or day). 2. རྒྱལ་པོ་གསལ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་བུ་ལྔ་ཚིགས་ཅེས་ n. of a son of Prasenajit, King of Kos'ala (*J. Zañ.*). 3. ཡན་ལག་ལྔའི་ཚིགས་ལྔ་ the five joints of the five limbs.

ལྔ་རིག་ *lṅa-rig*=རིག་པའི་གནས་ལྔ་ཤེས་པ पण्डित one who is versed in the five sciences; a learned man; a scholar.

ལྔ་ལེན་ *lṅa-len* पञ्चाल, पञ्चालक also 1. ancient name of a province in the north-west part of India, one of the 36 sacred places of the Buddhists (*M. V.*). 2. पञ्चकं five times. 3. ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ་ལེན་པ་ to be born, *i.e.*, assumption of the five (*skandha*) aggregates; body.

སྔ་ *sña* पूर्वे before; soon; early—referring mostly to time not place: ཐར་པ་ནི་དུས་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྔ་ deliverance takes place much too soon: ང་ནི་སྐས་པ་སྔ་བརྒལ་ཡིན་ I was the foremost, the first, (earliest) to cross the threshold (*Glr.*); བསྟན་པ་སྔ་དར་བར་དར་ཕྱི་དར་གསུམ the first, intermediate, and the last propagation of the (Buddhist) doctrine (*Glr.*). སྔོན་ or སྔོན་ལ is the ordinary adverbial form; gen. སྔ is used with postpositions or in compounds: སྔ་མཁོ *sña-mkho* the olden time; སྔ་སྔ *sña-sña* very early; སྔ་དུས in bygone times.

སྔ་གུང་ *sña-guñ*, abb. of སྔ་དྲོ་དང་གུང་, morning and noon.

སྔ་གོང་ *sña-goñ* 1. adv. before; previously; at first; a little while ago; just now (*Mil.*); སྔ་གོང་ནས formerly; སྔ་གོང་ཡབ your late father (*Glr.*); སྔ་གོང་བོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ the earlier Tibetan kings (*Glr.; Jä.*).

སྔ་དགོངས *sña-dgoñs* morning and evening (*Sch.*).

སྔ་རྒོལ *sña-rgol* पूर्वपक्षिन् in a religious disputation, he who first begins the discussion; a plaintiff in a case.

སྔ་སྔོ *sña-sño* v. སྔོ *sño*, vegetables; greens (*Jä.*).

སྔ་ཆད *sña-chad*=སྔོན་ཆད *sñon-chad* formerly; hitherto; till now; up to this time.

སྔ་ཚོས=ཚེས་གྲངས་སྔ་བ 1. earlier date. 2. the indistinctness: སྔོན་གཞི་སྔོན་པོ་ལ་ཡིག་འབྲུ་སྔོ་ཚོས unelligibility of the writing on blue paper with blue ink is here alluded to (*Rtsii.*).

སྔ་རྟོག *sña-rtog* early crop; the first-fruit of the harvest.

སྔ་ཕྱིང་དུ *sña-rtiñ-du* earlier or later; not at the same time.

སྔ་ལྟས *sña-ltas* foreboding; prognostic; presage.

སྔ་ཐོག *sña-thog* early; in the forenoon.

སྔ་དྲོ *sña-dro* पूर्वाह्न, प्रातः, प्रभात early morning: སྔ་དྲོ་འདུལ་བ *sña-dro bdul-wa* to tame the mind in the morning lest evil may enter it later.

སྔ་ན *sña-na* before, previously, betimes.

སྔ་ནུར་ཕྱི་འགྱངས་མེད་པ *sña-nur phyi-bgyañs med-pa* early in the morning, not late in the day; without delay.

སྔ་བ *sña-pa* 1. vb. pf. སྔས to be the first; to come first; to be beforehand. 2. adj. ancient; belonging or referring to former ages; རྒྱ་ནག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ་སྔ་བ an ancient king of China.

སྔ་ཕྱི *sña-phyi*, abbr. of སྔ་མོ་དང་ཕྱི་མོ་དང་ཕྱི་མ पौर्वापर्य, early and late; སྔ་ཕྱི་མེད་ अपूर्वा-परम not early not late; that has no beginning or end.

སྔ་ཕྱི་རྒོལ *sña-phyi rgol*, abbr. of སྔ་རྒོལ་དང་ཕྱི་རྒོལ *rña-rgol dañ phyi-rgol* पूर्वपक्षिन् परपक्षिन्, the plaintiff and defendant in a law-suit.

སྔ་ཕྲོས *sña-phros* early or first work; the earlier position of a work.

སྔ་བ *sṅa-wa* = སྔ་བ or སྔ་དྲོ = ཐོ་རངས प्रात: dawn; very early in the morning: ནངས་སྔ་དྲོ to-morrow early morning.

སྔ་མ *sṅa-ma* पूर्व, आदौ, आद्य the former; the first-named; the earlier one; anterior in time and place; the first; the foremost in a series; སྔ་མ་བཞིན་ पूर्ववत् as before; as the one gone before; as the earlier one; སྔ་མའི་དུས in early times.

སྔ་མོ *sṅa-mo* earlier; bygone; སྔ་མོ་ནས long before; from former time.

སྔ་ཟ *sṅa-za* breakfast; the morning food; food taken early in the morning.

སྔ་རོལ *sṅa-rol* of old time; past ages; སྔ་རོལ་དུ before; in time past; gone before.

སྔ་ལགས *sṅa-lags* = ལེན་པ in Tsang a return visit or entertainment.

སྔ་ཤ *sṅa-ça* = རྟ་སྒའི་སྔ་ཐུ straps for binding things to a saddle; རྗེ་ཤ the straps which go round the hind part, and called ཤ་བརྒྱགས་སྒའི་ སྔ་ཤ་ལ་བསྟོད་སྒྲུབ་པར (*Lhamo bstod-pa*).

སྔ་ཤས *sṅa-ças* very early.

སྔ་ཤུགས་འདྲེན་པ *sṅa-çugs ḥdren-pa* the accenting of the first syllable.

སྔ་སོར *sṅa-sor* पूर्वं 1. before; in the first place; first of all; at first. 2. anciently; in olden times.

Syn. སྔར *sṅar*; སྔོན་དུ *sṅon-du*; སྔ་མ *sṅa-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔ་ཧར *sṅa-har* a kind of tea.

སྔག་པ *sṅag-pa*, also སྔགས་པ, pf. བསྔགས, fut. བསྔག, imp. སྔོག *sṅog*, to praise, commend, extol; to recommend: འགྲོ་བར་སྔགས it is recommended to go; བསྟོད་བསྔགས་པ praising; singing praise; བསྔགས་པ་པོ a praiser, commender (*Cs.*); བསྔགས་པར་འོས་པ worthy of praise; བསྔགས་ལྡན praised; also n. of Buddha's horse; བསྔགས་བརྗོད thanksgiving.

སྔགས *sṅags* 1. praise; encomium (*Cs.*). 2. मन्त्र magical formula consisting mostly of strings of Sanskrt syllables in the recital of which perfect accuracy is required. These are used in invoking and coercing deities and demons, and are the equivalents of the famous mantras and dhārani of Sanskrt Buddhism; སྔགས་སྒྲུབ་པ *sṅags-sgrub-pa*, སྔགས་སྤེལ་བ *sṅags-spel-wa*, to recite mantras; to pronounce charms or incantations; སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ मन्त्रयान the mystical or *Tantrik* doctrine of the Buddhists, v. ཐེག་པ *theg-pa*; སྔགས་ཀྱི་དཀར་རྫས हवि: clarified butter (used in the sacrificial fire); སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ *sṅags-kyi spyod-pa* मन्त्रचर्या mysticism; the practice of the mystic cult.

སྔགས་འཆང་ *sṅags-ḥchaṅ* मन्त्रधर one who ministers charms, a professor of mysticism; སྔགས་འཆང་བ or སྔགས་འཛིན་པ to carry dhārani charms about one's self.

སྔགས་བཏུ་བ *sṅags-btu-wa* मन्त्रोद्धार extracts of *mantra* or charms.

སྔགས་སྡེ་གསུམ *sṅags-sde-gsum* acc. to the Buddhist as well as the Bon-po = ཕྱི་རིག་སྔགས the external or ritualistic science. 1. the external spells by which a god or goddess is propitiated or brought under one's power so as to obey the wishes; ནང་གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱ-ལས the secret charms by the efficacy of which a *Tantrik Bodhisattva* either in his wrathful manifestation or in his milder form is propitiated. By dint of charms, he mysteriously unites with a female who having acquired similar perfections and merits like himself, is thus prepared spiritually for such a union. Both having attained to the same degree of spiritual culture and sitting in each others embrace vanish, it is believed, into the state of *Nirvāṇa*. This practice is called སྔགས་རྫ

mkhaḥ-ḥgyog 2. གསང་སྔགས་ secret written charms; གཟུངས་སྔགས་ धारणीमन्त्र charms which contain efficacious significations and are capable of over-powering or coercing spirits. These charms are generally inscribed on cloth, paper, or wooden boards. 3. རིག་སྔགས, v. རིག spells.

སྔགས་པ *sṅags-pa* मन्त्रिन् one versed in the *Tantra* cult of the Buddhists; one who practises mysticism.

Syn. ནུས་པ་ཅན *nus-pa-can*; གཟུ་བོ་ཆེ *gzhu-bo-che*; སྔགས་འཆང *sṅags-ḥchaṅ*; བསྒྲུབ་འཁོར་པ *bsgrub-ḥkhor-pa*; བསྟན་བདག *bstan-bdag*; འཇོམས་བྱེད *ḥjoms-byed*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན *rdo-rje-ḥdsin*; སྔགས་ཆེན *sṅags-chen* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔགས་བོན *sṅags-bon* for སྔགས་པ and བོན་པ *Bon-po*.

སྔགས་བཙུན་མར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པ་ཅན *sṅags-btsun mar-gyi rgyal-pa-can* n. of an ointment for wounds and sores (*Sman. 350.*).

སྔགས་རིགས *sṅags-rigs* ब्राह्मण Brâhman.

སྔངས *sṅaṅs*=དངངས, v. དངང་བ.

སྔངས་སྐྲག *sṅaṅs-skrag*=དངངས་སྐྲག panic; sudden fear.

སྔངས་བྱེད *sṅaṅs-byed* भीषण very fearful, terrific; panic stricken.

སྔན *sṅan* for སྔ or སྔོན *sṅon*, སྔ་ནས formerly; before; previously, opp. to now: འཆར་ཀ་སྔགས་བཏང Charka was sent previously or at first.

སྔན་བུ *sṅan-bu* a medicinal herb.

སྔར *sṅar* पुरस्तात्, पूर्वे adv. of time, used for སྔ་རུ *sṅa-ru*, before; beforehand; previously; formerly; at first; སྔར་ནས from before; སྔར་མེད་པ what has not existed before; an innovation; སྔར་མ་བྱས་པ what was not done before; སྔར་ལངས to get up first; one who has risen first or early; སྔར་གྱི་ཐིག་བཀོད to have or avail of a former arrangement or system; སྔར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་རྙིང་པ་རྣམས old or early records; the writings of antiquity; སྔར་བ the former; first mentioned; སྔར་བྱུང་ལས=སྔར་ལས་ལྷག or སྔར་ལས་སྔར་ than, before: རྒྱལ་བུ་སྔར་བྱུང་ལས་ལྷག་སྔར་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་འཕགས་པ་འགྱུར་བ་ཡིན་པ་ནས། "the prince was superior even to those who preceded him, *i.e.*, even he excelled his predecessors." Although སྔར occurs almost exclusively as a temporal adv., it is used in the sense of a local postp. in the honorific expression སྤྱན་སྔར, before his eyes, in his presence.

སྔར་སྐྱེས *sṅar-skyes*=ཕ་བོ; अग्रज an elder brother.

སྔར་ཁྱུན་ལྟར *sṅar-khyun ltar* or སྔར་སྲོལ་ལྟར as usual; in the ordinary course; as formerly.

སྔར་ཁྲིམས *sṅar-khrims* (*ṅar-thim*) early laws; previous punishment or conviction.

སྔར་འཁྱུར *sṅar-ḥkhyur*=སྔ་མའི་སྲོལ former custom or usage.

སྔར་རྒྱས *sṅar-rgyas* early diffusion or earlier propagation.

སྔར་བཞག *sṅar-bjags* given as before; as before.

སྔར་རྗེས་ཅན *sṅar-rjes-can* one who follows or acts according to precedents; སྔ་མའི་ལམ་ལུགས་སྲོལ *sṅa-maḥi lam-lugs-srol* the old or former customs.

སྔར་རྟོགས *sṅar-rtogs*=སྔ་མ་ནས་རྟོགས *sṅa-ma-nas rtogs* premeditated; thought of before; anything done after much consideration.

སྔར་ལྟར *sṅar-ltar* as before.

སྔར་འཐུང་ *sṅar-ḥthuṅ* anything that is to be drunk first; an early drink.

སྔར་དྲངས *sṅar-draṅs* (སྔོན་འདྲེན་པ *sṅon-ḥdren-pa*) पूर्वोक्त formerly invited.

སྔར་གནོད *sṅar-gnod* aggression, doing mischief without provocation.

སྔར་མ *sṅar-ma* sharp, intelligent, quick of apprehension.

སྔར་མེད་རྙེད་ *sñar-med-rñed* लेाभ gaining or acquiring what one was without before; སྔར་མེད་ལག་ལེན་ innovation; new introduction; སྔར་མེད་ལགས་བྱུང་ what did not exist before (in the usage, custom or institutions), but has been introduced.

སྔར་ཚིམ *sñar-tshim* पूर्वे पुर early satisfaction; previous contentment.

སྔར་བཞིན *sñar-bshin* as before, as usual.

སྔས *sñas* resp. དབུ་སྔས *dbu-sñas* pillow; cushion; bolster: ལོ་ཐུང་སྔས་སུ་བརྟེན་པ using their things as a pillow; སྔས་ཁྲི or སྔས་བཀོལ pillow; རྒྱབ་སྔས a cushion for the back; སྔས་ཁས a couch of pillows.

སྔས་པ *sñas-pa*, v. སྔོ་བ.

སྔུན *sñun*, adv. of time; in colloq. signifying previously; first; ago.

སྔུར་བ *sñur-wa* to snore (cf. ཧུར་བ also སྔུར་བ་འཐེན).

སྔེའུ *sñeḫu* the kind of pulse or peas growing in the Sub-Himalayan regions called སེན་སྲན་, v. སྲེའུ *greḫu*.

སྔོ I: *sño* or སྔོ་དབགས *'sño-dbags* (མན་སྲི་མ *sanstes*).

སྔོ II: a root signifying green; as sbst. plant, herb, green vegetable; སྔོ་སྐྱེན *sño-skyen* early growth; when it is verdant.

སྔོ་སྐྱ *sño-skya* pale-green.

སྔོ་ཁྲ *sño-khra* painting on a blue body in variegated colours.

སྔོ་སྒ *sño-sga* officinal herb; green ginger: སྔོ་སྒའི་ཚ་བས་མགྲིན་ཚད་མགོ་ནད་སེལ the pungency of green ginger removes headache and congested liver (*Sman.*).

སྔོ་ལྗང *sño-ljañ* bluish-green.

སྔོ་ཏོག *sño-tog* unripe fruits; green fruits.

སྔོ་དྲེགས *sño-dregs* mire or bluish-green mud.

སྔོ་ནག *sño-nag* blue-black; deep-blue.

སྔོ་སྣེ *sño-sne* ornaments made of coloured glass-beads.

སྔོ་སྤྲིན *sño-sprin*=ཕྱག་ཀྱང་ (mystic expression) (*Miñ.*).

སྔོ་བ I: *sño-wa Cs.* also སྔོད་པ *sñod-pa*, pf. བསྔོས *bsños*, fut. བསྔོ *bsño*, imp. སྔོས *sños* to become green; སྔོ་བོ *sño-ḫo* green; verdant.

སྔོ་བ II: དགེ་བ परिणाम, कल्पन 1. to bless; to pronounce benediction. 2. to design; to intend: ང་ལ་བསྔོས་པའི་གཡུ *ña-la bsños paḫi gyu* the turquoise intended for me.

སྔོ་སྨན *sño-sman* a medicinal herb.

སྔོ་རྩྭ *sño-rtsḫa* green grass, as distinguished from སྐྱ་རྩྭ, whitish-green shoots of grass.

སྔོ་ཚོད *sño-tshod* vegetables; herbs.

སྔོ་རྫབ *sño-rdsab* n. of a colour or paint.

སྔོ་ཡས *sño-yas* n. of a number.

སྔོ་ལོ *sño-lo* green leaf; the leaf of a plant (*Cs.*): སྔོ་ལོ་འཆར་བ *sño-lo ḫchar-wa* 1. to sprout. 2. "to become notorious."

སྔོ་བསངས *sño-bsañs* श्यामल pale or rather Greenish blue; སྔོ་བསངས་མ *sño bsañs-ma* श्यामा the goddess Paldan Lhamo; the sky.

སྔོ་བསངས་ལུས *sño-bsañs-lus* श्यामतनु pale-blue body.

སྔོག་པ *sñog-pa*, prob. pf. བསྔོགས *bsñogs*, fut. བསྔོག *bsñog*, imp. སྔོགས *sñogs*, to vex; to annoy; to cause petty irritation; to disturb from rest.

སྔོན *sñon* पुरा, पूर्व, प्राक् former; formerly; before; previously, སྔོན་སངས་རྒྱས *sñon-sañs-rgyas* आदिबुद्ध the earliest Buddha:

སྔོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་བ་བཞུགས་པ་ *sṅon-gyi rgyal-wa bzhugs-bzhugs-pa* पूर्वजिनावस्थित when the first Buddha was still living; སྔོན་གྱི་བཀའ་གཞི *sṅon-gyi-bkah-gzhi* former matter or subject; སྔོན་གྱི་ཆོ་ག *sṅon-gyi cho-ga* पूर्वकर्म the preliminary ceremonies or rites; སྔོན་གྱི་མཐའ *sṅon-gyi-mthah* पूर्वान्त, the end of a preceding one; སྔོན་གྱི་མུ *sṅon-gyi mu* पूर्वकोटि former boundary or limit; the starting point; སྔོན་གྱི་དུས་སམ་ཚེ *sṅon-gyi dus-sam-tshe* पूर्वकाल or पुरा former or olden times. This word has more commonly the temporal signification, whilst སྔོན refers most frequently to place and position.

སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes* प्राग्जात, पूर्वज, ब्राह्मण, the first-born; born before; the first-born of Brahmā; a Brāhmaṇ; an elder brother.

སྔོན་ཀྱི་རབས *sṅon-kyi rabs* 1. पुरावृत्त ancient history; legends. 2. former generation.

སྔོན་འགྲོ *sṅon-hgro* पुरःसर, अग्रेग one going before; precursor: སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ *sṅon-du hgro*, སྔོན་དུ་སྟོགས་པ *sṅon-du stsogs-pa* पूर्वयोग the preamble or the introduction of a work.

Syn. གནའ་བོ *gnah-bo* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔོན་ཆད *sṅon-chad* in former times; anciently: སྔོན་མེད་མ་ཡིན་སྔོན་ཆད་མ་གྲགས་པ *sṅon-med ma-yin sṅon-chad ma-grags-pa* not that it did not exist before, but it was not known formerly.

སྔོན་འཇུག *sṅon-hjug* anything fixed to the fore; a prefix; a prefixed letter.

སྔོན་དུ *sṅon-du* or སྔོན་ལ *sṅon-la*, adv. and postp. before; formerly; at the head; in advance; in front of. Of the various forms of cognate meaning, this is the most usual and regular; སྔོན་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *sṅon-du* to go before; precede; སྔོན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *sṅon-du hjug-pa* to put or place before; སྔོན་དུ་འདྲེན་པ *sṅon-du hdren-pa* पुरःसर: one drawing before, leading; a guide; སྔོན་དུ་གནས་པ *sṅon-du gnas-pa* placed or located in front; existing from before; སྔོན་དུ་བྱས *sṅon-du-byas* पुरस्कृत, सत्कारकृत promoted; remunerated; honoured; visited; སྔོན་དུ་བྱས་ནས *sṅon-du byas-nas* सत्कारं कृत्वा being respected; སྔོན་དུ་བཞག་པ *sṅon-du bzhag-pa*=མདུན་དུ་བཞག་པ placed before.

སྔོན་དུས *sṅon-dus* पुरा ancient time; olden times; of yore.

སྔོན་དྲན *sṅon-dran* recollecting the events of former times; རྗེས་ཡོང་སྔོན་དྲན་གྱི་གཏམ *rjes-yoṅ sṅon-dran-gyi gtam* stories of olden times (which have) come down.

སྔོན་ནས *sṅon-nas* from a former time.

སྔོན་པོ *sṅon-po* or སྔོན་མོ *sṅon-mo* 1. v. སྔོ *sṅo* नील blue. 2. stale; old.

སྔོན་པོ་བཞིན *sṅon-po bzhin*=ནམ་མཁའ the blue sky, the nature of which is blue as of old; སྔོན་པོར་འགྱུར *sṅon-por-hgyur* (མི་དུང་ མི་འགྱུར) to go out of use; become old and useless.

སྔོན་ཕྱུག *sṅon-phyug* rich from the beginning; rich at first; formerly rich.

སྔོན་ཕྱུག་པར་གྱུར *sṅon phyug-par gyur* was formerly rich.

སྔོན་བུ *Sṅon-bu* a vegetable; n. of a medicinal plant, *Delphinium Cashmirianum*: སྔོན་བུས་ཆུ་སེར་ནད་རྣམས་འཇམ་པོར་སྦྱོང *sṅon-bus chu-ser nad-rnams hjam-por sbyoṅ*.

སྔོན་བྱུང་ *sṅon-byuṅ* इतिहासकथा, पुरावृत्त, आख्यायिका history; ancient account: སྔོན་བྱུང་བ *sṅon-byuṅwa* भूतपूर्व anything happened before; early events; gone before.

སྔོན་བྱས *sṅon-byas* विधि, भाग्य destiny; fate.

སྔོན་འབུམ *Sṅon-hbum* n. of a botanical work; 'the hundred thousand vegetables' (*Cs.*).

སྔོན་སྦྱངས *sṅon-sbyaṅs* culture of a former birth; early development; སྔོན་སྦྱངས་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ

sṅon-sbyaṅs-kyi çugs by dint of culture in a previous existence (*Yig. 7*).

སྔོན་མ *sṅon-ma* 1. प्राचीन, the former (when two persons or things are spoken of); སྔོན་མ་རྣམས *sṅon-ma rnams* the former (persons or things). 2. beginning; ལྷ་ཁང་བཞེངས་པའི་སྔོན་ལ་ལྷ་ས་ལ་བཙུགས་སོ a beginning to build temples was made at Lhasa.

Syn. སྔ་མ *sṅa-ma*; ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; དང་པོ *daṅ-po*; འགོ་མ *ḥgo-ma*; གནའ་བ *gnaḥ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྔོ་མོ *sṅon-mo* शाक the first; a vegetable.

སྔོ་མོ་ཆབ་འདྲེན *sṅon-mo chab-ḥdran* (lit. the vegetable which draws out water). 1. n. of a medicinal plant which is largely used in dropsy. It grows on the plains as well as in the clefts of rocks in Tibet. 2. དར་ཡ་ཀན་རྒྱུག་པོ (སྔོ་སྨན), སོ་དཀར་རྒྱུག་པོ་ཞབ་ཞིག (*Mil. 4*).

སྔོན་དམར་ཅན *sṅon-dmar-can* नीललोहित 1. blue and red; purple. 2. an epithet of S'iva.

སྔོན་ཚེ *sṅon-tshe* olden times.

སྔོན་བཞིན *sṅon-bshin* as formerly.

སྔོན་ཡང་བསོད་ནམས་བྱས་པ पुण्यकृत पुण्यम् merits of former existence (*M.V.*).

སྔོན་རབས *sṅon-rabs* पुराण ancient history; former generation; སྔོན་རབས་ཀྱི་གཏམ *sṅon-rabs-kyi gtam* traditions of antiquity.

སྔོན་རོལ *sṅon-rol*=སྔ་རོལ *sṅa-rol* by-gone time or period.

སྔོན་ལ་བཤད *sṅon-la bçad* पुराकथा previously stated; explained before or said before.

སྔོན་ལས *sṅon-las* नियति, विधि, दैव, कर्म former actions; an accident; an event over which one has no control; from before.

སྔོན་བསགས་མཐུ *sṅon-bsags-mthu* power due to merits formerly acquired, v. མཐོ་རིས་གནས or དགེ་ལེགས. 1. virtue; piety. 2. paradise. (*Mṅon.*).

བརྔ་བ *brṅa-wa* to reap.

བརྔ་ཡས *brṅo-yas* n. of a number.

བརྔད *brṅad* 1.=རྔར· 2. ནས་བརྔོད་པ *nas bsṅod-pa* to crop barley. 3. འདྲིད་པ लोभयत् to tempt (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔད་པ *brṅad-pa* to seduce deceitfully (a woman or man) (*Sch.*); also to draw out; to distill; to extract the juices of.

བརྔད་བ *brṅad-wa*, v. རྔ་བ.

卐 བརྔན་པ *brṅan-pa*=མཆོད་པ *mchod-pa* पूजय to honour; to worship.

བརྔབ་པ *brṅab-pa* 1. acc. to *Sch.*=བརྔད་པ. (2) acc. to *Lex.* རྔབ་པ or རྔམས་པ.

བརྔམས *brṅams*=འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ passionate (*Situ. 99.*).

བརྔའ *brṅaḥ* crops; བརྔའ་བྱའི་སོ་སྨིན harvest fit for the sickle (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔས *brṅas* reaped; འཚོས་མ་བརྔས reaped the harvest (*Situ. 75*).

བརྔས་པ *brṅas-pa* ध्वस्त tempted, entrapped.

བརྔུབ *brṅub*, pres. དབུགས་བརྔུབ *dbugs-brṅub*, བརྔུབས *brṅubs*, past "དུ་བ་བརྔུབས *du-wa brṅubs* (*Situ. 75*); བརྔུབ་བྱའི་སྨན *brṅub-byaḥi sman* medicine to be inhaled.

བརྔུབས *brṅubs* पायित drawn in (breath or water); བཏུང་བ་ཚང་བ drunk.

བརྔུལ *brṅul* pf. of རྔུལ་བ *rṅul-wa*.

བརྔོག་པ *brṅog-pa* to point out anothers' fault; seek out faults; also to search out a lost article.

བརྔོད *brṅod* 1. pf. བརྔོད་བྱའི་ནས *brṅod-byaḥi nas* barley to be cropped (*Situ. 77*). 2. སླུ་བ to seduce, deceive. བུད་མེད་བརྔོད་པ *bud-med-brṅod-pa* to seduce a woman (*Situ. 75*).

བརྔོན *brṅon* प्रतिभेद dividing (discovery) pf. རི་དྭགས་བརྔོན་ཏོ *ri-dwags brṅon-to* hunted a wild animal (*Situ. 77*).

བརྔོན་པ *brṅon-pa*, vb. pf. and fut. བརྔོན *brṅon* 1. to pursue wild beasts; to hunt; to seduce བུད་མེད *bud-med*, esp. to sensual indulgence (*Jä.*): རྔོན་པས་རི་དྭགས་ལ་བརྔོན *rṅon-pa ri-dwags-la brṅon* a huntsman chases a wild animal. 2. sbst. व्याध, शबर, लुब्ध fowler; huntsman; मृगया, आखेट hunting; རྔོན་པ་མོ *rṅon-pa-mo* a hunting woman; a huntress (*Cs.*): རི་དྭགས་བརྔོན་ཏོ *ri-dwags brṅon-to* have been hunting game.

བསྔགས་ལྡན *bsṅags-ldan* कन्थक, कण्ठक n. of Gautama's horse on which he left his home.

བསྔགས་པ *bsṅags-pa* = བསྟོད་པ སྙན་པར་བརྗོད་པ 1. praise, eulogy; परिकीर्तित, प्रशस्त praised; བསྔགས་འོས *bsṅags-hos* प्रशस्य, श्लाघ्य praise-worthy. 2. description.

བསྔལ་བ *bsṅal-wa* to be faint or exhausted (*Cs.*), v. སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsṅal*.

བསྔས་པ *bsṅas-pa* to place the head or body upon a cushion; to recline.

བསྔོ་བ *bsṅo-wa* 1. परिणाम the end v. སྔོ་བ *sṅo-wa*. 2. a blessing, བདག་གཞན་གྱི་དོན་དུ *bdag-gshan gyi don-du* cf. སྔོ་བ *sṅo-wa*. 3. mouldy; rotten (*Cs.*).

བསྔོགས་པ *bsṅogs-pa* = མཚང་བྲུས་པ, pf. བསྔག *bsṅag*, imp. སྔོགས་ཤིག *sṅogs-çig* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྔོས་པ *bsṅos-pa* संकल्प resolution: བསྔོས་པས་བསྒྱུར་བ *bsṅos-pas bsgyur-wa* परिणामना 1. to make a firm resolve to go the way of *Nirvāṇa* or to do any act of piety. 2. final consequences of Budhhistic enlightenment, viz., showering of blessings on the afflicted. Compare—

यत् किंचिद् जगतो दुःखं तत् सर्वं मयि पच्यताम्।
बोधिसत्त्वशुभैः सर्वैः जगत् सुखितम् अस्तु च॥ (*Bodhi*)

"Let whatever sufferings the world has, come to me! may the merits of the *Bodhisattvas* make the world happy!"

ཅ

ཅ *ca*, the fifth letter of the Tibetan alphabet, corresponding in pronunciation to the Sanskrit च or to English *ch* in the word "child." Acc. to Tibetan grammarians, the Sanskrit च is equivalent to ཙ, the seventeenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet. Thus Tibetans write the Sanskrit word चन्द्र (moon) as ཙནྡྲ *tsan-dra* and not as ཅནྡྲ *can-dra*.

ཅ 1. as num. fig. 5. 2. ཅ *ca*=ལྕ *lca* excrement; alvine discharges: ཅ་འདོར་བ to discharge excrements (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅིར *ca-cir* bark (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅུས *ca-cus* warped; distorted; awry (*Sch.*).

ཅ་ཅོ *ca-co* 1.=ཀི་ལི་ཀི་ལ कोलाहल, कलकलध्वनि clamour, noise, cry; the noise produced by many people talking with one another. 2.=བཤད་སྐད; ཀྱིང་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཅ་ཅོ exclamation of joy: ད་ཅ་ཅོ་མ་ཟེར now do not make such a noise! (*Mil.*) *Ki-li ki-la*, noise of laughter. 3. किल-कूजन chirping, twitter (of birds).

ཅ་ཅོ་སྒྲོགས *ca-co-sgrogs* कलघोष, कामध्वनि 1. expression of love in birds; a low or pleasing tone. 2.=ཕུག་རོན कपोत pigeon.

ཅ་ཅོ་ཅན *ca-co-can* shouting, bawling; talkative, loquacious (*Jä.*).

ཅ་ཅོ་ཆེ *ca-co-che* ཀྲག་ཅོར་ཆེ a babel; confused noise (as in a market) (*Ñag.*).

ཅ་ཅོ་མེད་པ *ca-co med-pa* गाविरविरतम् free from noise or chatter; without fuss; an attribute of Buddha (*M. V.*); one of the eighteen independent conditions of Buddhahood (*Dh.* sect. LXXIX).

ཅ་ཕྱི *ca-phyi*=མི་མཐུན་པ disagreement; not in accordance with.

ཅ་ར་མ་ར *ca-ra ma-ra* raving; adj. irrelevant: སྐད་ཆ་ཅ་ར་མ་ར་ཤག་གི་འདུག། he is speaking irrelevant things, talking unconnectedly.

ཅ་ར་ར *ca-ra-ra* the noise produced by the falling of rain in high wind.

ཅ་རི *ca-ri* in *W.* a bug (*Jä.*).

ཅ་རེ *ca-re*=ཅར *car* continually; always (*Jä.*).

ཅ་རེ་ཉ་རེ *ca-re ña-re* drippingly; little and little (*A. 52.*).

ཅ་ལེ་ཅོ་ལེ *ca-le co-le*=ཆ་ལེ་ཅོ་ལེ irregular: ཁྱོད་རང་ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཅ་ལེ་ཅོ་ལེར་སོང་བ་མིན་ནམ (*A. 107*) has not your conduct become irregular and slack?

ཅག *cag* termination of plur. of pers. pron. as in ང་ཅག we, ཁྱོད་ཅག you, ཁོ་ཅག they.

ཅག་ཀྲུམ *cag-krum*=ཆག་ཀྲུམ *chag-krum* 1. sbst. broken pieces (of glass or any brittle thing). 2. cartilage; gristle; སྣའི་ཅག་ཀྲུམ *snaḥi cag-krum* bridge of the nose (*Jä.*).

ཅག་དཀར *cag-dkar*=ཅག་རྡོ in *W.* quartz (*Jä.*).

ཅག་ག *cag-ga* care; vb. ཅག་ག་བྱེད་པ to take care of; ཅག་ག་དག་པོ acc. to *Jä.* in colloq. careful, orderly, regular, tidy.

ཅག་ཅག *cag-cag* crunching sound in eating: ཅག་ཅག་མ་བྱེད do not crunch so!

ཅག་ཅེར་རེ *cag-cer-re* closely pressed or crowded in standing or sitting (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཅག་ཅོབ *cag-cob*=ཙག་ཙག (*Ñag.*).

ཅག་རྡོ *cag-rdo*, v. ཅག་དཀར in *W*

ཅང་ *cañ* contraction of ཅི་ཡང་ anything, whatever, everything: ཅང་མི་སྨྲ་ངག་ཡང་སྨྲ he did not say anything whatever; ཅང་མི་སྨྲ to say nothing.

ཅང་ཏེའུ *cañ-teḥu* also ཅང་ཅང་ཏེའུ ཟགས a kind of small drum; a hand drum. Those used by the *Tantriks* are made of a human skull; ཅང་ཏེའུ་བརྡུང་བ་ beating a hand-drum (*A. 32*).

ཅང་རིག *cañ-rig*=ཤེས་པ wise, prudent; knowing everything.

ཅང་ཤེས *cañ-çes* ཀཱ་ཀཱ one who knows all about (a subject); ཅང་ཤེས་པ wise, well-informed, good; ཅང་མི་ཤེས་པ་=ཅི་ཡང་མི་ཤེས་པ one not knowing anything; blockhead, simpleton [ཀཱ not well informed]*S.*; ཅང་མ་མཐོང་ did not see anything: ཁྱོད་ལ་བཅར་བའི་མཛའ་བཤེས་ཅང་མ་མཐོང་། I have never seen a friend who was intimate with you (*Rdsa. 15*).

ཅང་སྲིད *cañ-srid* what; what is it?

ཅངས་པོ *cañs-po* clever, skilful.

ཅན *can* an affix signifying having, possessing, being provided with, corresponding to the English adj. terminations—ous,—y,—ly,—ful: ཚེར་མ་ཅན thorny. Sometimes also=like, or ish: བོན་ཅན Bon-like; ཁྱོད་ཅན you or one like you; ཧིན་དུ་ཅན a Hindu, Hinduish. ཡོན་ཏན་ཅན=ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ལྡན་པ having or being possessed of merit, qualifications; སྐྱོན་ཅན=སྐྱོན་ཡོད་པ faulty, with faults; ཚེར་མ་རྣོན་པོ་ཅན having sharp thorns; སེང་གེའི་མགོ་ཅན having a lion's head. It is sometimes affixed to verbs: བྱེད་པ་ཅན doer; ལས་ཀ་ཅན worker; sometimes signifies belonging to: བོད་ཅན Tibetan, ཕྱི་གླིང་ཅན European. In *C.* is also used for the possessive pron. ང་ཅན, ཁོ་ཅན my, his or her.

ཅན་ཅིལ *can-cil W.* the green shell of a walnut (*Jä.*).

ཅན་ཅེ *can-ce*, ཅན་ཅེར, ཅན་ཅེ in colloq. ཇ་ཕོར 1. tea-cup (made either of wood or of china (*Ñag.*). 2. a small bowl or dish (*Sch.*). 3. continually (*Cs.*).

\+ ཅན་དུ *can-du* postp. c. accus. to; with: ཁོ་ཅན་དུ་མི་འགྲོ། I do not go to him; ང་ཅན་དུ *ña-can du* with me, in my possession.

ཅན་བཞི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Can-bshi rgyal-po* believed to be an incarnation of Padma Sambhava or *Guru rin-po-che*. ཅན་བཞི་རྒྱལ་པོས་དགྲ་དང་བགེགས་དང་རུ་དྲ་སྐྱོབ། saves one from enemies, evil spirits and *Rudra* (*Lh. kar. 35*).

✠ **ཅབ་ཅབ** *cab-cab* patting or clapping with the hands to express approbation. འགྲོ་བ་ཡང་ཐོག་མ་ཕྱག་ཅབ་ཅབ་མཛད་དོ། also bowing to and patting *Rñog* (*Ḥbrom. 116*).

ཅབ་ཅོབ *cab-cob* (ཁ་ཅག་ཅག་བྱེད) 1. the sound of tasting. 2. nonsense: ཅབ་ཅོབ་སྨྲ་བ། to talk nonsense.

ཅམ *cam* 1. slow (*Cs.*). 2. quietly, without any noise or fuss; ཅམ་མེ་འཇོག་པ or ཅམ་སྒྲིམ་འཇོག་པ to place quietly; in *Sikk.* ཅམ་སྡོད keep silent or sit still. 3. in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* whole, unimpaired: ས(རྩྭ)ཅམ་མེ་ལུས the whole store of hay is still left. 4. glistening, glittering cf. འཚེར་མེ (*Jä.*).

ཅམ་པ་ཏ་ལོ *cam-pa ta-lo* in Tsang, the mallow (*Jä.*).

ཅམ་པོད *cam-pod* in *Ld.* a bunch of flowers, sprigs, etc., a handful of ears of corn (*Jä.*).

ཅར *car* 1. (*Lex.*) ཅར་རེ; acc. to *Cs.* ཅ་རེ continually, always; with numerals; གཅིག་ཅར at the same time, opp. to one after the other, successively (viz., doing or suffering a thing, sleeping, dying, etc.). 2. at once, on a sudden, opp. to gradually; ལྔ་ཅར all the five together.

ཅར་མར *car-mar* always, continually (*Sch.*).

ཅར་རས *car-ras* = འདོམ་རས a small apron to cover the privy parts.

ཅར་རེ *car-re*, v. ཅར *car*.

ཅལ *cal* or ཅལ་ཅོལ noise (*Cs.*); ཅལ་གྲགས rumour, (false) report. ཅལ་ཅོལ or ཅལ་ཅོལ་གཏམ idle talk, nonsense (*Jä.*).

ཅས་ཅུས *cas-cus* 1. ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ distorted; to be obstinately perverse; twisted; awry. 2. acc. to *Sch.* = ཅ་ཅུས.

ཅི I: num. fig. 35.

ཅི II: ཅིག, ཅང 1. gen. used in books though not commonly in colloq.: what? ཅིའི of what? ཅིའི་ཕྱིར or ཅི་ཕྱིར why, for what, for what object? ཅིའི་དོན་དུ in whose interest, for what purpose? ཅིའི་ཆེད་དུ or ཅིའི་སླད་དུ why? དེ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེ་ན this wherefore? why this? "if so it is asked." ཅིའི་འབྲས་བུ what sort of fruit; the fruit of what? ཅིའི་རི what kind of mountain, hill; ཅི also like an adj., is placed after the word to which it belongs: རྒྱུ་ཅི་ལས for what reason; on what account? 2. why? wherefore? འདུག་པ་དེས་ཅི་མི་ཚོག "why should not that suffice me"? ཅི་མི་རྙེད why do you not procure; བསམས་ན་ཅི་མ་ལེགས། I (you) considered, why would not that be a good thing? དེ་འབྱུང་ན་ཅི་མ་རུང་། if that happened, why should it not be desirable? 3. in conjunction with other words ཅི signifies how? 4. inst. of a note of interogation, *e.g.*, in: ཅི་གནང་ for གནང་ངམ, འཇིག་པ་ལ་ཅི་གནང་། "do you allow (me) to come"? (*Jä.*) In the colloq. of *C.* ཅི *ci* is almost invariably re-placed by གང་ *gan* both in the sense of "what" and "which"; whereas, properly གང་ means "which" only, and ཅི means "what."

ཅི III: correlatively which, what; whatsoever; everything. ཅི as a correlative ought properly always to be written ཇི; yet not even in decidedly correlative sentences is this strictly observed: ཅི་བྱེད་ན་ཡང་། whatever I may do; ཅི་བསྒོ་བ་དག་ཀྱང་དེ་བཞིན་བསྒྲུབ། whatever we may be bidden to do, we shall obediently perform. ཅི་མྱུར also ཅི་མྱུར་ཞིག་ཏུ as quickly as possible; also ཅི may = at any rate: སྤྱན་ཅི་དྲངས he must be invited here at all events (*Jä.*).

ཅི་ག *ci-ga* what? colloq. ཅི་དགར, ཅི་དགའ་བར whatever one may wish; at pleasure; *ad libitum*. ཅི་ག་ཅི་ཞིག་ཡིན what is it? ཅི་ལྟར = ཅི་ལྟར in what manner, how?

ཅི་བགྱི *ci-bgyi* ཕྱག་ཕྱིར a servant, valet; one who does what he is ordered to do.

ཅི་འགྲོ *ci-bgro* = གང་དྲག whatever is good: ཕྱོགས་ཐམས་ཅད་ནས་ཀྱི་ཅི་ལེགས་ཅི་འགྲོ་ཁྱོད། from all sides, whatever is good is accredited (accounted) to you (*A 133*).

ཅི་ཅོག *ci-cog* = ཅི་ཡོད what or whatever is.

ཅི་བརྗོད *ci-brjod* ཅི་བཤད་པ what has been stated or told.

ཅི་ཞིག *ci-shig* whatever; something; anything: ཅི་ཞིག་ཏུ་དགོས་པ for what purpose it is wanted.

ཅི་སྙེད *ci-sñed*, v. སྙེད *sñed*.

ཅི་ལྟར *ci-ltar* कीदृश like what? ཅི་ལྟར་བྱུང་བའི་ལུགས་སྨྲས "he related how it happened."

ཅི་སྟེ *ci-ste* but if; if however.

ཅི་སྟོ *ci-sto* what does it matter?

ཅི་དྲག *ci-drag* what to do; what is to be done; what is the matter?

ཅི་བདེ་བ *ci-bde ba* किं आनन्दयति 1. what is well, good; what pleases; as it pleases them; as they like. 2. name of a section of *Tantrik* Buddhists in the monastery of Vikramasúla during Atis'a's time.

ཅི་འདོད་པ *ci-hdod-pa* यथेष्ट whatever one wishes; as much as desired; whatever (they) wish; ཅི་འདོད་པ་བཞིན་ཐོབ་པ to get according to what one wishes [an attribute of a *Bodhisattva* (*M. V.*)].

ཅི་འདྲ་བ *ci-hdra-wa* कीदृश like what? similar to what? ཅི་འདྲ་མཐོང་ what have you seen?

ཅི་སྨྲ་བར་བྱེད *ci-smra har-byed* किं वक्तव्यम् किमुच्यते what is there to say?

ཅི་ཙམ *ci-tsam* how much.

ཅི་ཚུག *ci-tsug* how? in what manner?

ཅི་མཚན *ci-mtshan* किंलिङ्ग of what sex?

ཅི་ཤེས་བསྟན་པ *ci-shes bstan-pa* whatever has been demonstrated.

ཅི་ཟེར *ci-zer* what does he say?

ཅི་ཟེར་བརྟག་པའི་ཚིག *ci-zar brtag-pahi tshig* the interrogative expression *ci-zar* (किं वचन) is used to signify:—ཅོ་འདྲི *co-hdri*; འགོག་ཚིག *hgog-tshig*; འགལ་བ་བརྗོད *hgal-wa-brjod*; ལོག་ལེན་པ *log-len-pa*; སད་མདའ *sad-mdah* (*Mñon.*).

ཅིའང *cihañ*=ཅི་ཡང (*Situ. 125*).

ཅི་ཡང་ *ci-yañ*=ཡང་ किंचन whatever; anything; ཅི་ཡང་མི་ནུས not able to do anything.

ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པ *ci-yañ med-pa* आकिंचन nothing whatever; not any; one who has got nothing.

ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *ci-yañ med-pahi skye-mched* आकिंचन्यायतन [lit. realm of nothingness; one of the eight kinds of *Vimokṣa*—salvation. The sixth stage in which one perceives nothing. Comp. Mahā-p. 30]*S.*

ཅི་ཡང་རུང་བ *ci-yañ ruñ-wa* whatever is permissible, suitable.

ཅི་ཡིན *bi-yin*=ཅི་ག *ci-ga* what?

ཅི་ཡོད *ci yod* किमस्ति what has happened?

ཅི་རིགས་པ *ci-rigs-pa*, adj. यथायोग्य, adv. ཅི་རིགས་པར 1. in some measure; to a certain degree; in part; partly. 2. of every sort.

ཅི་རུ *ci-ru* whither: ཅི་རུ་འགྲོ, ལྟ་བ་ཡང་མ་ལྟ་བར་འགྲོ་བ། to go without looking at anything.

ཅི་ལ *ci-la* कुत्र why? wherefore? ཅི་ལ་ཅི་ལ why? for what? ཅི་ལ་མ་ཐོགས་པར་སོང་བ། gone without being obstructed; ཅི་ལ་ཡང་ येनकेन for whatever; ཅི་ལ་འདི་ལྟར why is this? whence? ཅི་ལས कस्मात् from what?

ཅི་བྱས *ci-ças* कृत्वा ཅི་བྱས་པའི་རྗེས། after whatever has been done.

ཅིར *cir*, ཅི་རུ *ci-ru*, termin. of ཅི 1. whereto, etc. 2. with ཡང་; everywhere; in every direction; for any purpose; by all means; with a negative=nowhere.

ཅིར་མི་རྟོག *cir-mi-rtog*=ཅི་ལ་མི་རྟོག་པ why not consider the matter or subject.

ཅིས *cis* instr. of ཅི by what? whereby; ཅིས་ཡིད་ཆེས་པར་འགྱུར by what am I to believe it? what shall make me believe it? whereby can I know it to be true? ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་འཇིགས་པ he is not to be frightened by anything. ཅིས་ཀྱང་ and ཅི་ནས་ཀྱང་ used as adv.: by all means, at any rate: ཅིས་ཀྱང་འགྲོ་ན if you wish to go by all means, at all hazards; ད་ཅིས་ཀྱང་མི་ཕན now nothing will help or be of any use; ཅིས་ཀྱང་བཞེས་པར་ཞུ I beg of you at least to accept it; ཅིས་ཀྱང་སློབས teach it to me at any rate! (*Jā.*).

ཅི་རྒོད *ci-rgod* wild millet.

‡ ཅི་ཅེར *ci-cer* = མགོ་ལ་སྐྲ་མེད་པ without hair on the head; bald head.

‡ ཅི་ཆིབ *ci-chib* = མཐར་ཕྱིན exhaustive; brought to perfection; to the farthest limit.

ཅི་རྩེ *ci-rtse* ཁྲེ་ཚལ a kind of millet; a species of grain eaten by the poor.

ཅི་ཚེ *ci-tshe* = ཅི་རྩེ *ci-tse*.

ཅིག *cig* modified form of གཅིག one, and changing to ཞིག after vowels or after ང, ན, མ, ར, or ལ. 1. a; a few; a little; some: ལུག་ཅིག་ཉོས་ནས་ནང་དུ་ཁྲིད་སོང་ having bought a sheep, they led it inside; མི་ལྔ་ཙམ་ཞིག some five people. 2. when affixed to verbs it is a sign of the imperative mood. ཐང་ཆུང་ཅིག་སྡོད་ཅིག wait a little while! ལམ་སྟོན་ཅིག show the path!

ཅིག་ཅར *cig-car* or གཅིག་ཆར 1. together; with one accord: ཅོད་པན་དང་ཐོར་ཅིག་ཅར་བཞག་། he left off his crown and sceptre together (*Zam.*). 2. མྱུར quickly.

ཅིག་ཅར་ཤེས *cig-car shes* = ལན་གཅིག་ཤེས once; equally; ཅིག་ཆར = ལན་གཅིག ཐམས་ཅད once; all at once.

ཅིག་ཤོས *cig-śos* or གཅིག་ཤོས གཞན the other; the latter; some other.

ཅིང་ I: *ciṅ* = ཞིང, or ཤིང, a gerundial particle, the initial letter of which is changed acc. to the rules obtaining for ཅིག; corresponds to the English participle '*ing*' and is used in sentences beginning with "when," "after," "as," and is affixed to verbal roots and adjectives; in the latter case including the auxilliary verb to be: mostly concludes minor clauses and in erposed participial sentences, never ending main clauses: བུ་མོ་གཅིག་ནི་ཤིང་ལ་འཛེགས་ཤིང་མེ་ཏོག་བཏོགས་སོ the other girl climbing up the tree picked the flower: བྲོས་ཤིང་སྦས་ཏེ having hid themselves after running away; frq. also when co-ordinate ideas are in English connected by 'and' or 'but': ཤ་ཟ་ཞིང་ཁྲག་འཐུང་བ། eating flesh and drinking blood; མི་རིང་ཞིང་ལེགས་པ། tall and well shaped; དྲོད་གནོད་ཅིང་གྲང་བ་ཕན། heat is hurtful. (but) cold is beneficial. It is also used like the ablative of the gerund in Latin: ཉ་བསད་ཅིང་འཚོ we live by fishing (*Jä.*).

ཅིན་ཅི་ལི *Cin-ci-li* a creeping plant (in Tsang).

ཅིབུ་རི *Cibu-ri* n. of a female demon (*Jä.*).

ཅུ *cu* 1. num. fig. 65. 2. inst. of བཅུ used in compound numerals for the tens, when the preceding numeral ends with a consonant: སུམ་ཅུ, དྲུག་ཅུ, བདུན་ཅུ, བརྒྱད་ཅུ.

ཅུ་གང་ *Cu-gaṅ* (སྐྲ) 1. वंशलोचना bamboo-manna; substance secreted in the joints of bamboos and used in medicine both in India and Tibet. 2. kind of lime used in medicine (*Cs.*): ཅུ་གང་རྨ་འབྱེད་གློ་ཚད་གསོ། *cu-gang* breaks sores and cures inflammation of the lungs.

ཅུ་ལི *cu-li*, ཅོ་ལི *co-li* 1. in *W.* a fresh apricot (*Jä.*). 2. dried apricots. 3. a sort of wild-growing vegetable in Sikk. In *W.* ཅུ་ལིའི་ཁུ་ཟེར the pulp of apricots boiled down to a conserve and formed into cakes (*Jä.*).

ཅུག་ཅུག *cug-cug*, v. ཙག་ཙག (*Sch.*).

ཅུང་ *Cuṅ* 1. in *C.* gourd; pumpkin. 2. n. of a place. 3. = ཅུང་ཞིག a little: ད་ཁྱོད་ཅུང་འགྱངས་པ་ཡིན you are a little too late now; ཅུང་ཡོ་བ a little slanting (*Jä.*).

ཅུང་ཞིག *cuṅ-shig*, v. ཅུང་ཟད *cuṅ-zad* a little.

ཅུང་ཤོག *cuṅ-shog* a little (piece), a trifle.

ཅུང་ཟད *cuṅ-zad* a little; slight, trifling; a little while: ཅུང་ཟད་ཀྱང་མི་ནུས=ཅི་ཡང་མི་ནུས not at all able; ཅུང་ཟད་ཁྲོ་བ a little angry: ཅུང་ཟད་འཛུམ a little smiling; ཅུང་ཟད་ཀྱི་ཕྱིར even for the sake of a trifle: ཅུང་ཟད་ཕན་ཐོགས I shall see whether it will help a little; ཅུང་ཟད་སྡོད wait a little, a while; ཅུང་ཟད་མི་བདེ་བ a little unwell; ཅུང་ཟད་ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ང་རྒྱལ my self-respect is (made) small.

ཅུང་ཟད་པ an epithet of a Nāgarāja (*M.V.*)

ཅུང་ཟད་ཙམ *cuṅ-zad-tsam* some little.

ཅུང་འགག *cuṅ-hgag* a brass plate or dish (*Btsii.*).

ཅུང་ཞོ *cuṅ-sho* or ཅུག་མ་གཞོང་ཞི a medicinal white stone alleged to cure diarrhœa (*Jä.*).

ཅུར *cur* colloq. without leaving any remnant; ཅུར་མིད་པ to devour it all up.

‡ ཅུར་ཎི *cur-ṇi* (ཕྱེ་མ or རྡུལ་ཕྲ or ཕྱེ) 1. powder; in the work called *Li-gur* it is stated to have been derived from the dialect of *Shaṅ-shuṅ*, but it is evidently Sanskṛt. 2. meal, flour (occurring only in medical writings) (*Jä.*).

ཅེ *ce*. num. fig. 95.

ཅེ་ཅང *ce-caṅ*, v. ཅེ་སྤྱང.

ཅེ་ན *ce-na* its other grammatical forms: ཞེ་ན, ཤེ་ན inst. of ཅེས་སྨྲ་ན 'if one says so, asks, so,' etc.

ཅེ་སྤྱང *ce-spyaṅ* =ཅེ་ཁང used for ཅེ་སྤྱང སྲིགཱལ, ཥགཱལ jackal; fox.

ཅེ་སྤྱང་རྭ *ce-spyaṅ ra*, ཅེ་སྤྱང་ར་ཞེས་གོང་བུ་ནང་བྱུང་། the horn of the (fabulous) jackal; is a protection against cattle disease; n. of a precious stone.

ཅེ་ཙེ *ce-tse* (कङ्गुक, also कङ्गु *M. V.*) प्रियङ्गु a kind of millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

ཅེ་ཙེ་རྒོད *ce-tse-rgod*=ཁྲེ་རྒོད wild millet (*M. V.*).

ཅེ་ཕུ *cephu* a reed for sucking up beer. It is called ཙུག་ཤི *tsug-śi* in Sikk.

ཅེ་ཕོ *cepho*, निश्च certain.

ཅེ་རེ *ce-re* or ཅེར་རེ staring (fixed-eyes): མིག་ཅེ་རེ་བྱེད་ཀྱིན་བལྟས (he was) looking at it with fixed eyes (*Ñag.*); ཅེ་རེ་ལྟ་བ *ce-re-la lta-wa* looking with fixed stare: གཡོག་མ་ཞེང་བྱེད མིག་ཅེ་རེ་ལ་མ་མཐོང་བར he paced forward with his eyes staring and open without seeing (it) (*A. 73*).

ཅེང་ཀེ *ceṅ-ke* (གྲི་དཔལ་སྐྱེས) a kind of long knife with thin but broad blade: གྲུ་མ་ཚད་ཙམ་པའི་ཅེང་ཀེ་རིན་ལ་འབྲུ་ཁལ for a *Ceṅ-ke* about a little less than an arm's length the price is one khal of grain (*Rtsii.*).

ཅེམ་ཙེ *cem-tse* scissors (*Jä.*).

ཅེར་བུ *Cer-bu* n. of a place in Tibet (*B. ch. 4*).

ཅེར་རེ *cer-re* =ཅེ་རེ *ce-re*.

ཅེས *ces* (its other grammatical forms: ཞེས, ཤེས) इति so, thus; *ces* is generally used after ག, ད, བ, as in བདག་ཅེས་བྱ་བ I, the so-named; ཡོད་ཅེས་པ thus existing; ཐོབ་ཅེས so gaining; in ancient literature ཅེས is regularly placed after words or thoughts that are literally quoted, and so continuing the sentence; the quotation itself is generally preceded by འདི་སྐད་དུ or འདི་སྐད་དུ. In later literature ཅེས and the introductory words are often omitted; in colloq. language always. Inst. of ཅེས་སྨྲས་སོ or ཅེས་བསྒྲགས་སོ so he said, thus he spoke, so has been said or spoken,

so it is said; often only ཅེས་མ is used and in like manner ཅེས་པ for ཅེས་བྱ་བ this word, this speech: ཅེས་པ་ལ་སོགས་པ "these and similar words."

ཅེས་བྱ་བ *ces-bya-wa* or ཅེས་པ the so-called, frq. after names; ཅེས་བྱ rarely for ཅེས.

ཅོ *co* num. fig. 125.

ཅོ་ག *Co-ga* also written ཅོ་ག=ཅག་ག in colloq. བྱིའུ་ཅོག་མོ a small singing bird; the lark: ཅོ་གའི་གྲེ་ལས་སྐད་འཚགས་སེལ the larynx of *Co-ga* removes hoarse voice.

ཅོ་ག་རྐང་སྨན *co-ga, klad-sman*=འབྲུ་སྦྱར་ (mystic expression) (*Mil. 4*).

ཅོ་གྲས *co-gras* (*co-tseb*) a colt one year old, when Tibetans clip its mane and tail for the first time.

ཅོ་ཏོ *co-to* a tuft of hair on the head; ཅོ་ཏོ་སྐྲ་ཕུད་ཀ hair plaited and dressed on the crown of the head: སྔགས་པའི་མགོའི་སྐྲ་ཅོག་ཅོག་བསྡམས་ནས་ཅོང་ཅོག་བྱེད་པ to make the hair of a sorcerer's head into ཅོང་ཅོག it (the hair) is gathered into a tuft.

ཅོ་དིར *co-dir*=ཅུར་དིར.

ཕ. ཅོ་འདྲི་བ *co-hdri-wa*, निंदन, निन्दनता 1. to blame, reproach, scoff at; to vie with. In *K. du.* this term is described as signifying to be jealous of, and as equivalent of ཕྲག་དོག་བྱེད་པ, acc. to *Nag.* ཅོ་འདྲི v. ཅི་ཟེར་བ what does he say. 2. མགོ་བསྐོར་བ to deceive, to cheat (*Nag.*).

ཅོ་ནི *Co-ni* n. of a district in Amdo.

ཅོ་རེ *co-re* same as ཅོ་ར་ར, the *cor-cor* sound produced by straining fermented beer (*Nag.*).

ཅོ་ལོ་བ *co-lo-wa*=ཅོར་རེ་བ or ཅུང་ཟད་ a little; ཅོ་ལེ་ཙམ=ཅོར་རེ་ཙམ somewhat; rather: བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་བསླབ་པ་ལ་ཉེས་པ་ཅོ་ལེ་ཙམ་བྱུང་ངོ་། in his instruction of the *Bodhisattva* he was somewhat culpable (*A. 52*).

ཕ. ཅོག *cog* 1. all; also a plural sign; acc. to *Schr.* all (people): ཡོད་དོ་ཅོག all that exists: ཐོས་པ་ཅོག all that has been heard; མཐོང་ངོ་ཅོག all that has been seen; ཡིན་ནོ་ཅོག those that exist; གཅེས་པ་ཅོག those that are valuable. 2. ཉེར་ལེན.

ཅོག་ཅིག་ཅར *cog-cig car*=ཐམས་ཅད་མཉམ་དུ altogether: དུས་གསུམ་སངས་རྒྱས་ཡིན་ནོ་ཅོག་ཅིག་ཅར་འདུས the Buddhas of the three ages all assembled together (*Ya-sel. 28*).

ཅོག་ཅོག་པ *cog-cog-pa* in *W.* grasshopper; cricket (*Jä.*).

ཅོག་པ *cog-pa* to have leisure: ཅོག་ན་ཤོག་ཤོག if you have leisure you should come; དེ་རིང་ཅོག་མ་མཆིས to-day I have no leisure.

ཅོག་བུ *Cog-bu* a small square tent to accommodate only one person used by anchorites of Tibet when they retire to solitary places for practising religious austerities.

ཅོག་བུ་པ *cog-bu-pa* 1. one who lives in a lonely mountain cavern or in a small tent that accommodates but one man. 2. [नैषद्यिक sitting and not lying down; one of the twelve ascetic practices]*S.*

ཅོག་བུར adv. *cog-bur* the manner of sitting up at night awake (*Nag.*).

ཅོག་ཙེ *cog-tse* is a corruption of the Chinese word ཅོ་པ་ཙེ meaning a small dining table. It has been Tibetanised in ཅོག་འཛིན་པ or ཅོག་ཙེ, ཅོག་ཙེ་ལ་སོགས་པ་གདན་འདིང་ཆས་སོ།

(*Fig.*) (a small) table the legs of which resemble those of a pig is here indicated; ཅོག་ཙེ་ཕག་མི་གང་བ a table just suitable for one man to sit at.

ཅོག་རོ *Cog-ro* n. of a place in the district of *Tsan-dkar* in E. Tibet.

ཅོག་ལ་མ *cog-la-ma* a mineral substance used for medicinal purposes.

ཅོང་ *coṅ*, in colloq. ཅང་ 1. a musical instrument (*Lex.*); a bell (*Schtr*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* a precipice: ཅོང་ལ་སྐྱུར་བ to push down a precipice in order to kill (a man). 3. v. གཅོང་ *gcoṅ*.

ཅོང་ཅེ *coṅ-ce* small bowl or dish (*Sch.*); v. ཅག་ཅེ.

ཅོང་ཅོང་ *coṅ-coṅ* jagged, indented, serrated (*Jä.*).

ཅོང་བ *coṅ-wa* (ངུ་འབོད་ཅོང་བ *ṅu-ḥbod coṅ-wa*) to raise wailings, loud lamentations (at funerals); cf. གཅོང་སྐད *gcoṅ-skad*.

ཅོང་མོ *coṅ-mo* in colloq. for ལྕང་མ.

ཅོང་ཞི *coṅ-shi*=ཅུང་ཞོ *cuṅ-sho* सोम the *Soma* plant said to be useful in diarrhoea, in phlegm and fever; ཅོང་ཞིའི་ཆུ juice or water of the *soma* plant.

ཅོང་རོང་ *coṅ-roṅ*, perh.=ཅོང་ཅོང་, ཅོང་ཅོང་ཅོང་མ a kind of thistle.

ཅོར་ཅོར *cor-cor* an onomatopoetic word expressive of effervescing; beer is described in fermenting as making the sound '*cor-cor*': ཆང་ལྦུ་ཅོར་ཅོར་ཆེར་སྣག་བཙགས་པ། (*Ṅag.*) after the sound ཅོར་ཅོར of fermenting beer has ceased, it must be strained.

ཅོལ་ལེ *col-le*=ཅེང་ཇེ or ཅེར་ཇེ adj. hanging or dangling: ཡུལ་དེ་ན་རི་བྲག་ནག་པོ་མང་པོ་ཅོལ་ལེ་ ཡོད་པ། in that country many black rocky hills overhang (*Hbrom. 117*).

ཅོལ་ལེ་བ *col-le-wa*, v. ཅེར་ཇེ་བ or ཅེ་རེ་ཇོ་རེ adj. lying irregularly or promiscuously (*Mṅon.*).

ཅོད་པན *cod-pan*, मुकुट, किरीट, मौलि 1. tiara, diadem, crown worn by kings. 2. the crest of gallinaceous birds.

Syn. དབུ་རྒྱན *dbu-rgyan*, དཔུང་རྒྱན *dpuṅ-rgyan*; ཟླ་བ་ཅན *zla-wa-can*; རྩེ་གསུམ་བགོ་རྒྱན *rtse-gsum bgo-rgyan*; རྩེ་བྲན *rtse-bran* (*Mṅon.*).

ཅོད་པན་ལྟར་མཛེས་པའི་བྱ་བཟང་ शिखिप-मौलि मौलिखग, literally, handsomely-crested bird; n. of a king of birds (ནམ་མཁའ་ལྡིང་ *nam-mkhaḥ-ldiṅ*) (*M. V.*).

ཅོར་གང་ *cor-gaṅ* or ཅོར་ཅིག a mouthful; a gulp.

ཅོལ་ཆུང་ *col-chuṅ* childish prattle or babbling.

གཅགས་པ *gcags-pa* (*A.K. 1, 24*) 1. to apprehend; to grasp (with the understanding); to impress, gen. with ཡིད་ལ on the mind; ཤིན་གཅགས་པ well-impressed; impressive; བཀའ་ཤིན་གཅགས་ཆེན་པོ་གནང་བ། to give a very thorough instruction; གཅགས་པ་བྱེད་པ། to lay emphasis on. 2. relative to persons it may be synon. with ཆགས་པ, to love.

གཅང་པོ *gcaṅ-po* clever; lively, sprightly; in *W.* also attentive to; regardful of; གཅང་ཆ་རྒྱུང་བ=གཅང་རྒྱང་སྤྲེལ་བ clever and sagacious; གཅང་ sbst. sagacity, cleverness; ཁ་གཅང clever words; clever speech (*Cs.*).

གཅད་པ *gcad-pa*, v. གཅོད་པ *gcod-po*=གཏུབ་པ cut into pieces (*Mṅon.*).

གཅན་གཟན *gcan-gzan* श्वापद carnivorous animal; beast of prey; the cat and the

dog not being included in the term; གཅན་གཟན་ཐ་མ the lowest of the beasts of prey; གཅན་གཟན་གདུག་པ་ དཔའ་ཕྱུགས ferocious, wild animals (Mṅon.); དཔའ་ཕྱུགས literally signifies a warrior-beast.

གཅམ་པ I: *gcam-pa* = བྱས་པ made: གྲོས་གཅམ = གྲོས་བྱས་པ made a conference; talked over (*Ñag.*).

གཅམ་པ II: = བྱམས་པ *byams-pa* loyal and loving: ཀོང་ཙེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་གཅམ་པའི་ཚིག་བརྗོད་པའི་མདོ། the *Sūtra* for expressing loving words to the miraculous king Kong-tse (*D. R.*).

+ གཅམ་བུ *gcam-bu* adj. artificial, not natural; artificial expression of feeling; insincere demonstration: གཅམ་བུའི་ཚིག་སྨྲ་བ, speaking words of outward regard. Also humbleness, servility, flattery: གཅམ་བུའི་ཚིག, a servile speech (*Sch.*).

གཅམ་བུ་པ *gcam-bu-pa* = དྲང་པོ་མི་བྱེད་མཁན། an obsequious, insincere person.

གཅམ་ཡས *gcam-yas* n. of a number.

གཅར་བ *gcar-wa* acc. to *Sch.* cut out; put out; knocked out; cf. བཅར་བ (*Jä.*).

གཅལ་བ *gcal-wa* to spread, display; lay out, *e.g.*, precious stones, jewels, on a table, on the ground (*Jä.*); གཅལ་དུ་བཀྲམ་པ *gcaldu bkram-pa* having laid out.

གཅི་བ *gci-wa* मूत्रण 1. vb. v. གཅིད་པ to discharge urine; to make water. 2. གཅིན་གཅི་བ་པོ one who is making water. 3. གཅི་བྱའི་ཆུ urine to be discharged.

གཅིག *gcig* एक 1. the number one; གཅིག་པུར་ one only; one and the same; དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ at the same time; at one time; དུས་ཅིག་ན་ or དུས་གཅིག་ན once; one day. 2. one only: ཡབ་གཅིག my only father or མ་གཅིག, the only mother, the mother of several brothers or sisters but idiomatically the common wife of several brothers; སྙིང་དུ་སྡུག་པའི་མ་གཅིག my only beloved mother: མ་གཅིག་ལབ་ཀྱི་སྒྲོན་མ the venerable mother *Lab-dron*; གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག or གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག, etc., one another, each other; མི་གཅིག་པ different (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་ཀ *gcig-ka* single, only, opp. to several.

གཅིག་ཅར *gcig-car* or གཅིག་ཆར alone, v. ཅར.

གཅིག་ཅིག *gcig-cig* certain; some one (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་གཅིག *gcig-gcig* 1. one at a time; separately; alone. 2. of the same kind; not different. 3. adv. by one's self; only; solely.

གཅིག་ཙོག *gcig-gcog* एकमुख्य, मुख्यारम्भ one principal; the leader; ring-leader.

གཅིག་ཆོག *gcig-chog* all-sufficient (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་རྗེས *gcig-rjes* (ཀམ) एकपदी a passage (for one man to pass); lit. fit for one foot only.

གཅིག་ཉིད *gcig-ñid* सख्य, एकत्व friendship; state of unity; the state of being one; oneness; unity.

གཅིག་ཏུ *gcig-tu* एकत्र 1. together with; into one; into one body; གཅིག་ཏུ་སྡུད་པ to unite; to collect into one. 2. at once; wholly; altogether. 3. only, solely; གཅིག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ एकीभाव be turned into one uniform state; གཅིག་ཏུ་ངེས་པ ऐकान्तिक to be intent on one object; one object for certain; གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུས་ནས एकत्र पिण्डीकृत्य, संक्षिप्य having agglomerated, abbreviated གཅིག་ཏུ་འདུས་ནས एकीभूय having come together; being united; གཅིག་ཏུ་འདུས་ཤིང་སྦྱར་ནས संभूय having joined or being united together; གཅིག་ཏུ་འཛིན་པ the holding together or to hold together; ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ in one direction; in a

certain direction; ཡུལ་གཅིག་ཏུ in a certain place; སྣོད་གཅིག་ཏུ in one vessel; ནང་གཅིག་ཏུ in, one house.

གཅིག་ཏུ་མཉེས་པ *gćig-tu mñes-pa* एकान्त रञ्जक 1. lit. one who can perfectly please. 2. n. of a *Bodhisattva* (*M. V.*).

གཅིག་ཏུ་ཡོད *gćig-tu-yod* सन्निहित all existing together; in one place.

གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས་པ *gćig-tu sems-pa* 1. to be all attention (to any subject or person); to pay homage; to be respectful. 2. དད་གུས་དང་ལྡན་པ། or གུས་ཞེན་པ, གུས་པ to be possessed of faith and respect (*Mṅon.*).

གཅིག་ལྟོབ *gćig-bthob* 1. expectant (that he will get something). 2. कुशीलव an actor; a bard.

གཅིག་དུ *gćig-du*, acc. to *Jä.* unity and plurality; གཅིག་དུ་བྲལ not having these qualities (*Was.*).

གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ *gćig-nas gćig-tu* परम्परा पर-म्परया from one to another; in succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད་པ वंशाग lineal descent or lineal descendant; one unbroken line of succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བརྒྱུད་ནས परम्परता, एकी-भूता become one or united by succession; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུ་བ *gćig-nas gćig-tu bsdu-wa* to accumulate for each other; གཅིག་ནས་རྟོགས་པ *gćig-nas rtogs-pa* एकविचारक one who deliberates with undivided attention; གཅིག་ནས་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཞེན་པ *gćig-nas gćig-tu shen-pa* successive thoughts combining together.

གཅིག་པ *gćig-pa* 1. the first. 2. of one kind, not different or manifold; མི་གཅིག་པ different.

གཅིག་པུ *gćig-pu* 1. एकक alone, single, only; གཅིག་པུས་མི་སྟོང་ཐུབ་པ། to be able to cope alone with a thousand men; གཅིག་པུར་ལུས་པ forsaken, abandoned; to be left alone; བུ་གཅིག་པུ the only son. 2. གཅེར་བུ, རྐྱང་པ bare, naked, single; in vulg. ཧྲེང་མ, ཧྲེ་རྐྱང་.

Syn. རེ་རེ *re-re*; རྐྱང་རྐྱང་ *rkyaṅ-rkyaṅ*, ཟླ་མེད *zla-med*; ཡ་རྒྱལ *ya-gyal* (*Mṅon*).

གཅིག་པུར་དབེན་པ *gćig-pu dben-pa* = ཁོ་ན་ཏུ་སྡོད་པ། एकाकिनीस्थिताभासा residing alone in retirement; one of the conditions of *yoga* (*M. V.*).

གཅིག་པུ་མ *gćig-pu ma* एका a woman without any husband, or living alone.

གཅིག་པོ *ćig-po* 1. alone: རྒྱལ་པོ་གཅིག་པོ་སྐྱེས་པ་ཡིན། "the king alone is a man (one possessed of manliness)." 2. being one, or the one: མ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་བུ་གཅིག་པོ། one son of two mothers, viz., claimed by two. 3. the one (*Jä.*).

གཅིག་པོ་པ *Gćig-po-pa* n. of a solitary mountain said to be one hundred *yojana* long and 500 *yojana* high; from which a great river (the Tsang-po) issuing flows eastward towards the ocean (*K. d.* ར 368).

གཅིག་བྱས *gćig-byas* केवल only.

གཅིག་མིན *gćig-min* वर्जित except one.

གཅིག་ཚིག *gćig-tshig* the singular number (*Situ. 119*).

གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་མེད་པ *gćig-la gćig med-pa* इतरेतराभाव mutual non-existence; absence of one thing in relation to another thing—a technical term of the *Nyāya* philosophy.

གཅིག་ལས་འཕྲོས་པའི་ལུང་ *gćig-las ḥphros-paḥi-luṅ* एकोत्तरिकागम n. of a religious work.

གཅིག་པོས *gćig-pos* the only one; the other, when speaking of two.

གཅིད་པ *gćid-pa*, also གཅི་བ pf. གཅིས, fut. གཅི, imp. གཅིས, to make water; to piss.

གཅིན་ནད *gćin-nad* प्रमेह disease of the urine, prob. spermatorrhœa.

གཅིན་པ *gćin-wa* मूत्र, प्रस्राव 1. urine; གཅིན་གཅིད་པ or གཅིན་གཅི་བ to make water. 2. tight, firm, unshaken.

Syn. དྲི་ཆུ *dri-chu*; རྒྱུན་འབབ *rgyun-hbab*; རབ་འཛག *rab-hdzag* (*Mṅon.*).

གཅིན་ཟོར *gcin-zor* involuntary discharge of urine.

གཅིན་འགག *gcin-hgag* retention of urine (*Med.*).

གཅིན་སྙི *gcin-sñi* [illegible] prob. gonorrhoea; also a disease of the kidneys in which urine is frequently and involuntarily discharged.

གཅིན་མང་ *gcin-maṅ* [illegible] diabetes.

གཅིན་ཡང་ *gcin-yaṅ* = གཅིན་མང་ *gcin-maṅ*, making water again and again.

གཅིན་སྲི་བ *gcin sri-ba* [illegible] pain or smarting in discharging urine.

གཅིབུ *gcibu* 1. = ཅེ་བུ clyster-pipe; གཅི་བུའི་སྨན clyster (*Ṅag.*).

གཅིལ་བ *gcil-ba* to spoil; to destroy (*Sch.*).

གཅུ་གལ *gcu-gal* = དོ་ཁག་ཆེ་བ (adj. and sbst.) importance; important.

གཅུ་ཏི *gcu-ti* = ཅུ་ཏི *cu-ti*.

གཅུ་དོང་ *gcu-doṅ* screw-box.

གཅུ་བ *gcu-ba* = འཁྱིལ་བ 1. to squeeze; to strain; to whirl; turn round like the twisting of a screw: སྤྱི་མིག་གཅུ་བ་ཞིག་བྱས། (*A. 131*). he made a twist with his eyes. 2. to punish by striking; to correct. 3. = བཅུས, v. གཅུད་པ; གཅུ་ཟོར in *W.* གཅུས་བུ screw. གཅུ or སྐྱ་ཟོར (*Cs.*).

གཅུག *gcug* difference, discord.

གཅུག་མེད *gcug-med* = མཐུན་པ without difference; harmony (*Ṅag.*).

གཅུགས་པ *gcugs-pa* [illegible] planted, cultivated, acquired or gained; མཛའ་གཅུགས་པ cultivated friendship; འཁོན་གཅུགས་པ to sow or create discord, dissension: ཁོན་པ་ལས་ཁོན་པར་གྱུར་པ། "from hatred to hatred, or hatred increased more and more"; མཛའ་བ་ལས་མཛའ་བོར་གྱུར་པ། to improve friendship; to become more and more friendly; to increase intimacy: མི་མཐུན་པ་ལས་མི་མཐུན་པར་གྱུར་པ། "from disagreement to disagreement, or the misunderstanding became more and more intense still." 5. = བརྟན་པ firm: ཡིད་ལ་གཅུགས་པ། to be firm in the mind, *i.e.*, ཡིད་བརྟུགས་པ.

卐 གཅུང་པོ *gcuṅ-po* = སྤུན་ཆུང་བ a younger brother (*Ṅag.*).

གཅུད་པ *gcud-pa*, pf. བཅུས, [illegible] fut. བཅུ or [illegible], to turn; to turn round; to twist; to twine; to plait; to braid.

གཅུད་བོར *gcud-bor* 1. adj. is explained in (*Ṅag.*) [illegible] "doing work with zeal and earnestness and also obediently." 2. གཅུད་ལ་འཕེན་པ acc. to *Sch.* to forsake; to cast out; to reject.

གཅུན་པ *gcun-pa* = འདུལ་བ to reprove (one's servants, &c.); to subdue, tame (an animal) (*Ṅag.*); [illegible] to beat or press a thing until it is soft.

གཅུར་པ *gcur-pa* 1. pf. of འཁྱུར་བ *hkhyur-ba* (*Ṅag.*) [illegible] shuns the long narrow passage in the confines of the *Bar-do.* 2. a coarse sort of vermicelli.

གཅུས་པ *gcus-pa* to interfere; to meddle with (*Ṅag.*): ལག་པ་གཅུས་པ id.

གཅུས་བུ *gcus-bu* anything that is screwed in; what has got jammed in.

གཅེ་བ *gce-ba*, to esteem; to hold dear; to love (*Sch.*).

卐 གཅེན *gcen* or [illegible] or སྔོན་སྐྱེས་པ *sṅon-skyes-pa* [illegible], resp. for སྤུན་ཆེ་བ *spun-che-ba*, 1. an elder brother (*Ṅag.*): [illegible]

སྤུན་འདྲེན་པ་བྱོན་པས། then he came to invite the three elder brothers. 2. acc. to *Zam.* first-born.

གཅེའུ *gcehu*, acc. to *Jä.* 1. clyster-pipe = ཅེའུ, གཅེའུ་ཁ་ཆང་ a flageolet; a kind of musical pipe with many holes in it.

གཅེར *gcer* anything naked, *i.e.*, bare and uncovered; གཅེར་སྐྱོབ a covering for the body; raiment.

གཅེར་སྒྲིབ *gcer-sgrib* lit. that which covers the nakedness of the body; met. clothes or dress.

གཅེར་བ *gcer-wa*, v. བཅེར.

གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu* नग्न, अचेल, अवसन 1. naked; གཅེར་བུར་འབྱིན་པ to make naked; to strip off. 2. = རྐྱང་པ or གཅིག་པུ alone, solitary, without a companion, single.

གཅེར་བུ་པ *gcer-bu-pa* निर्ग्रन्थ a naked person; n. of a sect of homeless mendicants; གཅེར་ཉམས་པ of the *Jaina* sect of India; also a Hindu *sanyási*.

གཅེར་བུ་གཉེན་གྱི་བུ *gcer-bu gñen-gyi bu* निर्ग्रन्थ-ज्ञातिपुत्र n. of the founder of the *Jaina* heretical school, one of the six *Tirthika* teachers of Buddha's time (*M. V.*).

གཅེར་བུ་མ *gcer-bu-ma* a naked woman; the Goddess Kâli.

གཅེར་བུ་ལག་རྡུམ *Gcer-bu lag-rdum* (ས་བདག) n. of a mischievous armless demi-god.

གཅེར་མོ *gcer-mo* or གཅེར་བུ་མ नग्ना a woman who walks naked.

གཅེས་གཅེས་པ *gces-gces-pa* = ཆེས་ཆེ་ཆེས་ཆེ་བྱེད་པ། to show more and more affection for one; to love very much.

གཅེས་བཏུས *gces-btus* choice extracts, &c. (*Ch.*).

གཅེས་པ I: *gces-pa* 1. ཕངས་པ dear; beloved: ངེད་ཀྱི་མི་གཅེས་པ a man dear to us; our beloved; གཅེས་ཕྲུག our darling child: འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་གཅེས་པ་རང་སྲོག་ཡིན། the dearest thing in this world is one's own life. 2. Also precious; very important; useful: ཤིན་ཏུ་གཅེས་པའི་ཡི་གེ་ལྔ the five very important letters; སྲོག་ལས་གཅེས་པ་རང་སྲོག one's life is most precious in this world; ཤེས་པ་གཅེས it is of importance to know.

གཅེས་པ II: (བརྩོན་པ) eager; diligent.

གཅེས་པར་བྱ་བ *gces-par bya-wa* to esteem; to regard with affection.

གཅེས་སྤྲོས *gces-spros* (*co-ṭeb*) esteem; གཅེས་སྤྲས་བྱེད་པ to hold dear; to love; to esteem; also to exert one's self; གཅེས་སྤྲས་སུ་བྱས་པ exerted one's self; made exertion: སྔོན་བར་ཤེས་མེད་པས་ཚོན་ཆུབ་པ་ལ་ནང་དུ་གཅེས་སྤྲོས་སུ་བྱས་པར་དཀའ། (*Hbrom.* ཁ 2) without fore-knowledge it is difficult for one to exert himself with assiduity to counteract a former life.

གཅོག་པ *gcog-pa*, pf. བཅག *bcag*, imp. ཆོག or ཆོགས, to break; དུམ་བུར་གཅོག་པ to break into pieces; to burst asunder; to cleave; to split, blast; to violate (a promise, a vow, a law, etc.); to break out from: ཐག་པ་བཅག་པ་ཡིན་ཏེ the rope having been broken.

གཅོག་རྩིས *gcog-rtsis* reduced account; reduction, discount.

གཅོང *gcoṅ* 1. a chronic disease; གློ་གཅོང chronic bronchitis; ཁོག་གཅོང chronic cough. 2. a defile; བྲག་གཅོང a rocky defile.

གཅོང་སྐད *gcoṅ-skad* 1. a low fine musical note or voice. 2. cry of sorrow, lamentations, wailing (*Ṅag.*).

Syn. ཚོ་ངེ *cho-ṅe*; ཡེ་གེ་བྲལ *ye-ge bral*; མ་ལ *ma-la*; ཉེར་སྐད *ñer-skad*; ཟེར་ཟེར་སྐད *zer-zer skad*; ངུད་མོ *ṅud-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

གཅོང་ཆེན་ནད་དྲུག *gcoṅ-chen nad-drug* the six chief chronic diseases: (1) མ་ཞུ་བའི་ནད dyspepsia; (2) སྐྲན; (3) སྐྱ་རབས; (4) འོར་ནད; (5) དམུ་ཆུ dropsy in the chest or in the pericardium; (6) གཅོང་ཆེན་ཚད་བྱེད phthisis (*M. gu.*).

གཅོང་བ *gcoṅ-wa* 1. pf. བཅོངས to excavate, wash out, undermine through the action of water: གཞར་དུ་གཅོང་བར་མ་གྱུར་ཏོ། have not been undermined (by water). 2. to get faint, languid, wearied in mind (*Jä.*).

གཅོང་མེད *gcoṅ-med* without illness.

གཅོང་ཞི *gcoṅ-shi*, v. ཅོང་ཞི.

གཅོང་རོང་ *gcoṅ-roṅ* is described in (*Ṅag.*): རོང་དམའ་བ་འགྲོད་མི་ནུས་པ། an impassable narrow defile.

གཅོད་རྟོགས *gcod-rtogs* (སྒྲངས) कुट्टिका n. of a number; one versed in that chapter of arithmetic which treats of dividend.

གཅོད་པ *gcod-pa*, pf. བཅད *bcad*, fut. གཅད *gcad*, imp. གཅོད or ཆོད *chod* छेदन, कृत (*Mṅon.*) to cut, to cut asunder (ཕྲན་ཚེར་དུ into small bits); to cut off, chop off (the hands); to cut down, to fell (trees); to cut out (the tongue); to rend asunder; to break (a thread, a rope, chain, fetter). This verb has a very varied metaphorical use, and is especially employed to denote that the course of anything has been stopped or "cut off." Thus it can signify to cure (a disease); to suppress (a passion); to stop a road; to wake up from sleep; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ to kill, to murder, to stop life, to obviate, prevent, avert; to avoid; to lock (the door); བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ to throw obstacles in a person's way; to hinder, impede; frq. སྲོག་ལ་བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ་དེ་དག these life-endangering beings; to stop, to make a pause (in reading); to judge, condemn. Again we have རྗེས་གཅོད་པ to follow after; ཚར་གཅོད་པ to search into; to investigate.

གཅོད་བྱེད *gcod-byed* दशन teeth; कृपाण knife; hand; the king; executioner.

Syn. མཆེ་བ *mche-wa*; གྲི *gri*; ལག་པ *lag-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཅོད་འབྲེག་པ *gcod-hbreg-pa* to make a brief abstract of the grounds of any complaint or application made to a court of justice: མ་ཐོན་པ་ལ་ཡང་གཅོད་འབྲེག་གི་རིགས་རྩོད་དུ་བྱེད་པ་གལ་ཆེ། (*D. çel 7*) it is of much importance previously to make some sort of abridgment; གཅོད་འབྲེག་གི་ཁྲིམས capital punishment in which the culprit is either maimed by cutting off his limbs or is beheaded.

གཅོད་མཚམས *gcod-mtshams* the limit or point to be cut for a defined boundary of disputed land; an agreement or definite treaty.

གཅོད་ལུགས *gcod-lugs* Tantrik or mystical system of Buddhism.

གཅོད་ལུགས་བདུད་བཞི *gcod-lugs bdud-bshi* the four chief evil spirits according to the *Tantras* are:—(1) ཐོགས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil that can be stopped or averted; (2) ཐོགས་མེད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil that comes unhindered or cannot be stopped; (3) དགའ་བྲོད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil of enjoyment and mirth; (4) སྙེམས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བདུད། devil of arrogance and pride.

གཅོམ *gcom* for བཅོམ *bcom* that which is over-powering; haughtiness, arrogance.

+ གཅོམ་སྐྱུངས *gcom-skyuṅs* terror-stricken.

གཅོར་བ *gcor-wa* to spread, scatter, disperse (*Cs.*).

གཅོར་སླ *gcor-sla*, སླ་བའི་སྐོར་འགོ་འཛིན་ལུགས, གཅོར་འགོ་འཛིན་ལུགས་པ་རང་ལུགས (*Ya-sel.*).

བཅག *bcag* or བཅག་པ, v. གཅོག་པ and འཆག་པ 1. आकोटन cut, ground or divided; ཤིང་བཅག;

རྡོ་བཅག to split wood; to break stone. 2. ས་བཅག་པ to cultivate; till ground (*Situ. 77*).

བཅག་ཐག *bcag-thag* taking care of (one's body, property, chattels, &c.): ངག་གཏོད་ལྟར་ཀྱི་བཅག་ཐག་ནོར་འཁྲུལ་མེད་པ་གྱིས། according to (my) verbal direction take care (of the articles, &c.) without mistake.

བཅགས *bcags*, pf. of འཆག་པ, subdued, disciplined, down-trodden: ཞབས་ཀྱི་བཅགས trodden on by his feet, *i.e.*, brought under discipline (*Situ. 75*).

བཅང་བ *bcaṅ-pa*, pf. བཅངས *bcaṅs*, fut. of འཆང་བ *bchaṅ* 1. to hold: ལག་ཏུ་བཅངས held or arried in the hand (*Situ. 77*). 2. acc. to *Sch.* adj. comprising, comprehensive extensive; བཅང་རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ comprising much; བཅང་རྒྱ་མཛད་པ resp. to apply one's self; to bestow pains upon.

བཅད *bcad* in ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་པ cut or put to metre; poetry. བཅད་ཀ in *W.* a whole that has been cut into, or a piece cut off (*Jä.*).

བཅད་བརྡར *bcad-bgrdar* critical examination; cutting and rubbing (a thing) for testing.

བཅད་ལྡན *bcad-ldan* a kind of Chinese satin.

བཅད་པ *bcad-pa*, pf. of གཅོད་པ *gcod-pa*, to cut; to separate; to decide; to distinguish, discriminate; to close (a road): ཕུག་བཅད་བཅད (*A. K. 1-48*) having rent or pierced, cut, separated, decided, distinguished, etc. ཞིབ་བཅད investigate. བཅད་ནས having cut. བཅད་འདོར་དང་སྤོང་བ་སྤང་བ་ प्रतिदेशनीय one of the disciplinary duties of a Buddhist monk; lit. rejecting or getting rid of what is blamable.

བཅད་པོ *bcad-po* in *W.* something old, torn, worn out (*Jä.*).

བཅད་འཕྲོ *bcad-hphro* = བཅད་ལྷག too few or too many (བཅད and ལྷག) faults in writing or printing.

བཅད་བྱ *bcad-bya* what is to be cut (off); anything to be killed or slain.

བཅད་མཚམས *bcad-mtshams* = གཅོད་མཚམས also འདུལ་མཚམས rules or laws, especially for monks in monasteries; decision, settlement, agreement.

བཅད་ལྷུག *bcad-lhug*, abbr. of ཚིགས་བཅད་དང་ལྷུག་པ, poetry and prose.

བཅབས *bcabs* སྦས་པ made secret, concealed; ཕྱག་བཅབས salutation in secret; ཉེས་པ་བཅབས concealed or hidden fault (*Situ. 75*); རང་བཅབས = རང་ཉིད་སྦས་པ or གསང་བ་པ self concealed (*Ṅag.*).

Syn. གསང་བ *gsaṅ-wa*; སྦས་པ *sbas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཅམ་བཅོམ *bcam-bcom* trivial things; medley; hodge-podge (*Sch.*).

བཅལ་འགྲིག *bcal-hgrig* full equipment: བཅལ་འགྲིག་རྟ་སྒ་འཁོར་བཅས་འགྲིག full equipment of horse, saddle, and retinue in full array.

བཅལ་སྒ *bcal-sga* शुण्ठि dried ginger.

བཅལ་འཕྲང *bcal-hphraṅ* declivity; precipice (*Sch.*).

བཅལ་བ *bcal-wa*, v. ཆ་བ, abst. a drinking or drink.

བཅལ་བ་བྱེད་པ *bcal-wa byed-pa* to give notice: བཅལ་བ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆེད་དུ་ཕྱིན་བྱུང་ངོ་། he arrived for the purpose of giving notice or information (*Yig. 23*).

བཅལ་ཡིག *bcal-yig* letter of notice, official notice; regulation for public guidance.

བཙར་བ I: *ḅcar-wa* 1. sbst.=ཉེ་བ near; adj. intimate: ཁྱོད་ལས་བཙར་བའི་མཛའ་བཤེས་ཙང་མ་མཐོང་། (*Ḅdsa. 13*) I have not seen a more intimate friend than you. 2. vb. to interview; ཞུ་བཙར་ཐོབ་པ to be permitted to interview (a great man).

བཙར་བ II: 1. acc. to *Jä.* བཙར་བ=བཙིར་བ, to squeeze, to press (in a press); to crowd, to throng. 2. to pull or force from; to wrest (*Cs.*). 3. acc. to *Sch.* ཟོགས་སུ་བཙར་བ, to prop sideways.

བཙར་བཞུགས་པ *ḅcar ḅshugs-pa* to have a permanent residence.

བཙལ་བ *ḅcal-wa*, pres. pf. of འཇལ་བ to weigh; to pay; pay back; ནོར་བཙལ estimated wealth; བྲེ་ལ་བཙལ measured in a *bré* (*Situ 75*).

བཙལ་ལུང་ *ḅcal-luṅ*=གཡོག་པོ *gyog-po* a waiter for orders; a servant (*Mṅon.*).

བཙས *ḅcas* and བཙས་པ also བཙས་ཏེ *ḅcas-te* सह, सहित, सार्धं a word used as a conjunction and as adj. It is annexed to nouns by means of the conjunction དང་ signifying together with, connected with, having, possessing, containing a thing: འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པ together with the attendants, with retinue or suite; frq. བུ་མོ་བོད་བློན་དང་བཅས་པས་བསྐོར་ཏེ། surrounded by (ten) virgins together with the Tibetan ambassadors: བཙུན་མོ་དང་སྲས་སུ་བཅས་ཏེ། with his wife and son; གོས་དང་བཅས་སུ with; having his clothes on; ཞལ་འཛུམ་པ་དང་བཅས་ཏེ། with a smiling face; སེར་སྣ་དང་བཅས་པ། subject to avarice; འདུལ་བཅས infatuated, fascinated. When the form is བཅས་སུ *ḅcas-su*, the construction is adverbial, and the words introduced with it are to be taken adverbially as qualifying the proximate verb., *e.g.*, བུ་མོས་ཐུར་མ་དང་བཅས་སུ་མེ་ལ་མར་བླུགས་སོ, the girl poured butter on the fire with her spoon. It is also used as a kind of plural; also like ལ་སོགས་པ, meaning "etc.," or "and such like." So, too, we read འཚོ་བྱད་དང་བཅས་བསྐུར་སོ། provisions and other necessaries are sent.

བཅས་པའི་ཁྲིམས *ḅcas-paḅi khrims* Buddhist canon; religious regulations.

བཅས་རང་ *ḅcas-raṅ* प्रज्ञप्ति 1. notification, information. 2. transgression: བཅས་ནི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱིས་ཁྲིམས་སུ་བཅས་པ, རང་ནི་རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཉེས་པ། In *ḅcas-raṅ*, *ḅcas* is law or rule laid down by Buddha and *raṅ* is *raṅ-ḅsin-gyi ñes-pa*, *i.e.*, natural corruption, hence it signifies transgression caused by violating the law of Buddha.

བཅིང་བ 1. *ḅciṅ-wa* and བཅིངས་པ are parts of འཆིང་བ *ḅchiṅ-ḅa* बन्ध, to bind. 2. sbst. bond, fetters (whether of a material, moral, or magical nature); ཐག་པས་བཅིངས tied with rope (*Situ. 75*).

བཅིངས་ཐག *ḅciṅs-thag*=ཞགས་པ *shags-pa* पाश string or rope to bind with; fetter.

བཅིངས་པ་གྲོལ་བ *ḅciṅs-pa grol-ḅa* प्रातिमोक्ष lit. to untie what is bound; liberation; emancipation.

བཅིན *ḅcin*, v. ཆེན.

+ **བཅིབས** *ḅcibs*, pf. of འཆིབ་པ, signifying ཞོན་པ, to mount or ride on a horse; ཆིབས་ལ་བཅིབས rode on a horse (*Situ. 75*).

བཙིར་བ *ḅcir-wa*, v. འཚིར་བ.

+ **བཙིལ་བ** *ḅcil-ḅa*, pf. of འཚིལ་བ (*Ḅdo. 46*) to abandon, give up; to bring under subjection: དཔང་པོའི་སྒོ་ལྔའི་ཆགས་ཆང་གི་སྤྱོད་པ་ཟུང་སྟ་ཙམ་ཡང་སྤྱིར་བཙིལ་ཏེ་བརྟུལས་སོ (*Ḥbrom. ༼ 36*) he brought himself under control by abandoning, at least to a certain extent, the passions of the five senses.

བཅུ་ *bcu* or བཅུ་ཐམ་པ ten; བཅུ་ཕྲག a decade; བཅུ་པ the tenth; བཅུ་དང་པོ the first ten (of a series); བཅུ་པོ the tenth; བཅུ་ཁ tithe levied as duty, hence customs-duty; བཅུ་འགྱུར ten-fold; བཅུ་ཁག་འདེད་པ to tithe; to take a tenth.

Syn. སྟོབས *stobs*; སོར་མོ *sor-mo*; ཕྱོགས *phyogs*; འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*; ཁྲོ་བོ *khro-wo*; འབྱོར་པ *hbyor-pa* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་བརྒྱད་བཀར་ཁོངས *Bcu-brgyad bkar-khoṅs* n. of one of the state treasuries of Tibet.

བཅུ་གཅིག *bcu-gcig* एकादश eleven.

Met. Syn. བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed*; བདེ་འབྱུང *bde-hbyuṅ*; དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug*; དྲག *drag*; བྱེད་པ *byed-pa* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་གཅིག་ཞལ *Bcu-gcig-zhal* the eleven-faced deity—a name for the *Bodhisattva* Avalo-kites'vara.

བཅུ་གཉིས *bcu-gñis* द्वादश twelve.

Met. Syn. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma*; རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-hbrel*; ཁྱིམ *khyim* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་ཐེབས *bcu-thebs* tenfold; also a group or a batch of ten.

བཅུ་དྲུག *bcu-drug* sixteen.

Met. Syn. མི་བདག *mi-bdag*; རྒྱལ་པོ *rgyal-po* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་དྲུག་ཆ *bcu-drug-cha* 1. one sixteenth portion. 2.=कला the lunar crescent—each of which is one sixteenth of the full moon.

བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོ *bcu-drug bdag-po* 1. the full moon; བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར། the disk of the full moon: སྐུ་ལུས་བཅུ་དྲུག་བདག་པོའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ལྟར་མདངས་ལྡན། his healthy person shone like the spotless disk of the full moon (*Yig.*). 2. སྐྱུ་རུ་ར आमलकी, धात्री *Emblic myrobalan*.

Syn. སྒྲ་མཁན *sgra-mkhan*; སྒྲ་མཁས *sgra-mkhas*; མེ་བཞི་སྐྱེས *me-bzhi-skyes*; འབར་བ་ལྡན *hbar-wa-ldan*; སྣ་ཚོགས་གཙུག་ཅན *sna-tshogs gtsug-can*; ཉི་མའི་རིགས་སྐྱེས *ñi-mahi-rigs skyes*; མཐོ་རིས་ཐོབ *mtho-ris-thob*; རིག་བྱེད་བདག *rig-byed-bdag*, also ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *lha-yi bla-ma*; ལྷ་ཡི་སློབ་དཔོན *lha-yi slob-dpon* (*Mñon.*).

བཅུ་གཉིས་མིག་ལྡན *bcu-gñis mig-ldan* an epithet of Kumâra or Sadânana, the youngest son of Mahâdeva.

བཅུ་དྲུག་ལོན་པའི་མ་མོ maiden of sixteen.

བཅུ་དྲུག་འོད་ལྡན *bcu-drug hod-ldan* शुक्र a name of the planet Venus.

བཅུ་དཔོན *bcu-dpon* a corporal over ten soldiers.

བཅུ་ཕོག *bcu-phog* an allowance every ten days (given to every monk) in the state monasteries of Tibet.

བཅུ་བ *bcu-wa*=འཆུ་བ.

བཅུ་བན *bcu-ban* a mug for keeping wine or beer enough for ten persons.

བཅུ་བཞི *bcu-bzhi* fourteen.

Met. Syn. སྲིད *srid*; ཡིད *yid*; མ་ནུ *ma-nu*; བེད་བུ *bed-bu* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུ་བཞི་སྟོན *bcu-bzhi ston* चतुर्दशी a festival kept on the 14th day, *i.e.*, before the full or new moon.

བཅུ་གལ *bcu-gal*=དོ་གལ་ཆེ་བ important; རྒྱང་གསལ་བ་ཡི་ལས་བཅུ་གལ་ཆེ། (*Bdsa. 21*).

བཅུ་གསུམ *bcu-gsum* thirteen.

Met. Syn. འདོད་པ *hdod-pa*; ལུས་མེད *lus-med*; སྨྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*; གདུགས *gdugs*; རིམ *rim*; སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshogs* (*Rtsi.*).

བཅུག་ནས *bcug-nas*=བླུགས་ནས क्षिप्त thrown or having poured into.

བཅུག་པ *bcug-pa*, pf. of འཇུག་པ with, also, the special meanings of; to meddle; to interfere: ངེད་ཀྱི་དོན་ལ་ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ལག་བཅུག་དོན་མེད། you have no business to interfere in my affairs (*Bdsa.*).

བཅུད་ *ḅcud* रस, सार 1. sap, juice, moisture. 2.=སྙིང་པོ or essence: ས་ཡི་བཅུད་ the essence of the earth or soil, by which the produce of the field, medicinal plants and precious metals and stones, &c., are said by Tibetans to be produced; therefore this essence is the natural fecundity of the soil and is not the same as moisture or manure; ཟས་ཀྱི་བཅུད་ the food nutriment which sustains life and also by which living beings thrive and grow; ཟླ་བའི་བཅུད་ the fructifying effect of the moon on the vegetable world which is compared to the nectar of the gods. 3. invigorating cordial; quintessence.

བཅུད་ཀྱི་མ *ḅcud-kyi-ma*, v. ལྕེ रसना organ of taste; रसमातृका the tongue, lit. the mother of all taste.

བཅུད་སྐྱེས *ḅcud-skyes* रस agreeable taste.

བཅུད་ཁ་པ *ḅcud ḳha-pa*=སྐྱུ་རུ་ར धात्रकी *Emblic myrobalan.*

བཅུད་ཁ་ཁན་པ *ḅcud-ḳha ḳhan-pa*=སྦྲང་བ the bee; कृमिकार a kind of poisonous insects.

བཅུད་ཅན *ḅcud-can* nutritious; བཅུད་མེད་ not nutritious; also insipid.

བཅུད་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *ḅcud ḅrtul-shugs*=བཅུད་འཛིན that takes or holds the elixir or essence (*Mṅon.*).

བཅུད་ལྡན་ཆེ *ḅcud ḷdan-che* रसातल the nether world.

བཅུད་ཕྲ་མོ *ḅcud phra-mo* मधुर lit. of mild taste; sweet.

བཅུད་སྦྱིན *ḅcud-sbyin*=བཅུད་འཛིན.

བཅུད་མོ་ལྡན *ḅcud-mo-ḷdan* रसवत् possessed of the essence; sweet, juicy, succulent.

བཅུད་སྨིན་པ *ḅcud smin-pa* ripe; ripeness.

བཅུད་འཛིན་མ *ḅcud ḥdsin-ma*=འབབ་ཆུ a cataract; cascade (*Mṅon.*).

བཅུད་ལེན *ḅcud-len* or བཅུད་ཀྱི་ལེན་ रसायन the art of extracting essences for prolonging health and longevity, such essences as being of different kinds, viz.:—ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir of meditation; མེ་ཏོག་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir drawn from flowers, *i.e.*, honey; རྡོ་བཅུད་ལེན the elixir drawn from pebbles, &c. Animate beings are metaphorically called བཅུད་ and this world འཇིག་རྟེན is called བཅུད་ཀྱི་སྣོད the receptacle of life; animated nature.

བཅུད་ལེན་གྲུབ *ḅcud-len grub* मनवे [a class of demi-gods] *S.*

བཅུད་ལེན་གྲུབ་པའི་དངུལ་ཆུ पारारस, रसायन mercurial preparation for making an elixir of life.

བཅུམ་པ *ḅcum-pa*=འཁུམས་པ also བསྐུང་བ 1. to become contracted; contraction གྲུ་ཤིངས་ཀྱི་ཤར་ནུབ་གཉིས་ཀ་བཅུམ་སྟེ། the east and west (sides) of the ship having contracted (*A. 18*). 2. pf. tense of འཁུམ་པ. 3. acc. to *Sch.* to use artifices; to chicane.

བཅུར་བ *ḅcur-pa* 1. to be flattened down (*Sch.*). 2. colloq. to bar, obstruct block up by snow; obstructing a road; cf. འཆུར་བ (*Jä.*) སྒང་དུ་བཅུར་ཏེ (*Situ. 77*).

བཅུས་པ *ḅcus-pa*, pf. of འཆུ་བ (ཆུ་འཆུ) जलकृत 1. to draw out water; to irrigate. 2. to distil (*Situ. 75*).

བཙེར་བ *ḅcer-wa* 1. to heap or pile up; to collect in one place: སྔགས་འབུམ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ་མང་པོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་སྡེབས་བཙེར་ནས། (*A. 37*) many volumes of *Mantras* having been collected by many *Khado-ma*. 2. to glare at: བཙེར་ཏེ་གཟིགས་ནས་ཞལ་ནས་འདི་སྐད་གསུངས། having looked closely at them, he spake thus. 3. colloq.=འཚིར་བ to squeeze; to press.

བཅོ *ḃoo* for བཅུ in, བཅོ་ལྔ 15, and བཅོ་བརྒྱད 18.

བཅོ་བརྒྱད *ḃoo-ḃrgyad* eighteen.

Syn. ཉེས *ñes*; སྐྱོན *skyon*; ཁམས *khams* (*Ṛtsi.*).

བཅོ་ལྔ *ḃoo-lṅa* fifteen.

Met. Syn. ཚེས *tshes*; ཉིན *ñin*; ཞག *shag* (*Ṛtsi.*).

བཅོ་ལྔ་མཆོད་པ *Boo-lṅa mchod-pa* the religious service that is observed on the fifteenth of the first Tibetan month (February-March) at Lhasa when the Kinkhording, the grand temple of Buddha, is illuminated.

བཅོ་པ *ḃoo-pa* a colt one year old.

བཅོ་བ *ḃoo-wa* pf. and imp. བཅོས, prop. root of the fut. tense of འཆོས་པ, but in *W.* the usual word for བྱེད་པ, to make, perform; to prepare, manufacture, construct. It is employed in all kinds of phrases (*Jä.*).

བཅོག་པ *ḃoog-pa* to reduce, cut down: ཟླ་རེར་བཅུ་ཐུབ་བཅོག "every month makes it less by ten" (*Ṛtsi.*); བཅོག་རྩིས the account or calculation of reduction (of pay, allowances, &c.).

བཅོམ *ḃoom* जय success; victory; triumph.

བཅོམ་བསྐྱུངས་པ *ḃoom-ḃskyuṅs-pa* to speak in low voice or to keep silent (out of fright); ཇག་བཅོམ robbery and acts of violence.

བཅོམ་ལྡན *ḃoom-ldan* victorious, blessed, triumphant (over enemies).

བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས *Boom-ldan ḃdas* भगवान् the victorious one who, having subdued the host of Māra, has passed away from misery; epithet attached specially to the Buddha S'akyamuni, acc. to *Sch.* 'the victoriously-consummated.'

བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་རྒྱལ་བ भगवान् जिन the blessed Jina, the conquerer of his (moral enemies).

བཅོམ་ལྡན་རལ་གྲི *Boom-ldan ral-gri* n. of a fancied Buddha

བཅོམ་པ *ḃoom-pa*, pf. of འཇོམས་པ *ḃjoms-pa* निहत, घात, विजित, conquered, subdued, killed. Also broken down, dispersed; མ་ལུས་བཅོམ अभिहत fully subdued (*A. K. 1-2*).

བཅོམ་རླག *Boom-ṛlag* नगर n. of an ancient city of India near Agra in the early times of Buddhism.

བཅོམས *ḃooms*, pf. བཅོམས, fut. བཅོམ. (*Ṛtsii. 46*).

བཅོལ་དམ *ḃool-dam* taking care of things entrusted to one's charge; བཅོལ་དམ་ཟ, བཅོལ་དམ་ཉེ, ཕྱག་ཏུ་བཅོལ་བ or དམ་པོ་བྱས་ཏེ.

བཅོལ་བ *ḃool-wa* pf. and fut. of འཆོལ་བ.

བཅོལ་མ *ḃool-ma* a thing committed to a person's charge; a trust.

བཅོལ་འཆོག་པ *ḃool ḃchog-pa* to entrust a thing to another's charge; བཅོལ་ལྷག་བྱེད་བཅུག་པ། to settle about the trust; to entrust a thing to a person's charge (with an understanding): བཅོལ་སྤྲོད= ཟུར་ཟིན.

བཅོས *ḃcos* or བཅོས་ཏུ कृत्रिम artificial.

བཅོས་ཐབས *ḃoos-thabs* 1. the method of curing. 2. doing a thing for the sake of appearances, or for form's sake; བཅོས་སུ་བྱེད་པ performing a show work: གཞི་ནས་བསྒྱུར་ཏེ་བཅོས་ནས་ཕྱུང་བ་ཡང་ཡོད། changing or modifying it radically, he published the artificial one (*A. K. 74*). 3. made or contrived by art; མ་བཅོས artless; unaffected; genuine.

བཅོས་ཐབས་མེད *ḃoos-thabs-med* निष्प्रतिकार no means of cure (disease) or mending matters.

བཅོས་པ *bcos-pa* संस्कार to refine; प्रतिकृति, कृति to cure, remedy; healing or mending; कृत्रिम artificial, affected, feigned; mixed up: མཁས་ཀྱང་བཅོས་སུ་མེད he cannot be cured even by the wisest.

བཅོས་པའི་ནགས *bcos-paḥi-nags* an artificial grove attached to one's residence.

Syn. སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ *skyed-mos tshal* or ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཚལ *khyim-gyi-tshal* (*Mṅon.*).

བཅོས་པའི་མ་ནིང *bcos-paḥi ma-niṅ* one who is artificially made a eunuch.

Syn. ཐོག་མེད་པ *ṫhog-med-pa*; སྐྱེས་པ་འབྲུས་ཕུང་བ *skyes-pa ḥbrus phuṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བཅོས་བུའི་རས *bcos-buḥi-ras* a coloured cloth (*Ṅag.*).

བཅོས་མ *bcos-ma* sbst. and adj. anything artificial; anything fictitious, alloyed (metal or thing), counterfeit, mock, sham, not genuine.

བཅོས་མ་བྱེད་པ *bcos ma-byed-pa* मिथ्याचारी a section of the *Tantrik* school which practises mysticism.

ལྕ *lca*, in *Ld.* for ལྕེབ, excrement, dung, (of cattle) (*Jä.*).

ལྕ་སྒ *lca-sga*=བཙའ་སྒ white ginger, v. སྒ.

ལྕ་བ *lca-wa* 1. a sort of carrot (*Cs.*). 2. कम्बल a garment made of wool or felt: ལྕ་བས་ཆུ་སེར་མཁལ་ནད་རྐེད་གྲང་བསེལ། felt cures watery discharges, kidney disease, and cold in the loins (*Med.*).

ལྕག *lcag* 1. whip, rod, switch, stick: རྟ་བཟང་ཡང་ལྕག་གིས་དགོས། even a good horse requires a whip; ལས་ལ་བསྐུལ་ལྕག་དགོས to get work done, urging on is necessary; རྟ་ལྕག horse-whip; གླང་ལྕག ox-whip; རྔ་ལྕག stick to beat a kettle-drum; ལྕག་རང willow-twig; osierswitch; སྨྱུ་ལྕག a cane or bamboo whip; ཚིག་ལྕག sharp words for reproof, rebuke 2. stroke, blow, cut; མགོ་ལྕག a blow on the head; འགྲམ་ལྕག a smack on the cheek (*Cs.*); ཞལ་ལྕག slap on the face. 3. forepart of a coat of mail (*Sch.*). 4. a kind of daphne paper, v. རེ་ལྕག་པ

ལྕག་རྡོ *lcag-ṛdo* in *W.* flint; flint-stone; ལྕག་འགྲམ whip-cord (*Jä.*).

ལྕག་ཅིག *lcag-cig* n. of a number. ལྕག་ཅིག་བྱུང་ཆེམ་ཆེམ་དང་། (*Ya-sel.* 56).

ལྕག་ཐོགས *lcag-thogs*=འཛིན་པ lit. one who carries a whip (in hand) (*Mṅon.*); yak-herd; also shepherd.

ལྕག་སིལ *lcag-sil*, occurs in རྔ་ཆམ་ལྕག་སྒྲ་ལྕག་སིལ.

+ ལྕག་པོད *lcag-pod*=ཆབ་མགོ་ཅན་གྱི་སྐེ་རགས *chab-mgo can-gyi ske-rags* is described as a girdle made of plaited wire and interlaced scales resembling a chain.

ལྕག་འབྲེང *lcag-ḥbreṅ*=ལྕག་དང lash of whip.

ལྕག་ཚན *lcag-tshan* or རྟ་ལྕག a whip in general; a horse-whip.

ལྕག་ཡུ *lcag-yu* the handle of a whip.

ལྕགས I: *Lcags* n. of a place eight miles to the south-east of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang.

ལྕགས II: लोहक, अयस, कृष्ण 1. iron; ལྕགས་འདོན་མཁན one who digs out iron; རྒྱ་ལྕགས Chinese iron; མོ་ལྕགས steel; an inferior sort of iron; ཕོ་ལྕགས a finer and ductile sort of iron; acc. to *Cs.* steel. 2. any iron instrument or tool, esp. lock (of doors), fetter, shackle: སྒོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལྕགས་བརྒྱབ་ནས། having locked every door; གནམ་ལྕགས a thunderbolt; also a flash of lighting just striking an object; མེ་ལྕགས a steel to strike fire with; a tinder-pouch.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར *lcags-kyi ḥkhrul-ḥkhor* 1. an enchanted iron-horse; the magic

iron-horse, *i.e.*, a name said to be given to the railways of India by the Tibetans.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་གར་བུ *lcags-kyi gar-bu* अयःपिण्ड iron-ball.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཐོ་ལུམ *lcags-kyi tho-lum* अयोगुड a lump of iron; a hammer.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཁང་བ་བརྩེགས་ཁ་བའི་རི a fabulous mountain which extends eastward over a distance of 12,000 miles from the ocean and is filled with iron ore and iron-dust (*K. d.* ར *341*).

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བཙའ *lcags-kyi-btsah* rust; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་བཙའ་ཡིས་མཆིན་པའི་ནད་ལ་ཕན། rust or oxide of iron is useful in liver disease.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཚ་ཚ *lcags-kyi tsha-tsha* अयस्फुलिका red-hot particles of iron flying under the smith's hammer.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས *lcags-kyi tshogs* rust of iron, scoria.

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་གཞོང་རིལ་ *lcags-kyi gzhong-ril* अयोभाजनका iron vessel; iron-tray or bowl.

ལྕགས་ཤལ་མ་ལི་བན *lcags-çal ma-li-ban* अयः: शाल्मलीवन the wood of iron bristles; n. of one of the subdivisions of hell (*M. V.*).

ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སིལ་ཁྲོལ *lcags-kyi sil-khrol* अयघटी iron bells or rings tied to the necks of donkeys and mules, etc.

ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* अङ्कुश 1. iron pin to guide and punish elephants; fish-hook: ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་གདུལ་དཀའ་བ *lcags-kyus gdul dkah-wa* an elephant that is difficult to tame or manage with the iron-pin. 2. n. of an officinal plant used to allay the effect of poison.

ལྕགས་ཀྱུས་སྒྱུར་ཐབས *lcags-kyus sgyur-thabs* अङ्कुशग्रह an elephant-driver, also the art of disciplining elephants.

ལྕགས་དཀར *lcags-dkar* tin; tinned iron-plate.

ལྕགས་སྐམ *lcags-skam* iron pincers.

ལྕགས་སྐུད *lcags-skud* iron-wire; a thin wire made of steel.

ལྕགས་ཁ *lcags-kha* iron colour or iron-grey.

ལྕགས་ཁུ *lcags-khu* iron wash: ལྕགས་ཁུས་མཆིན་ཚད་མིག་ནད་ཞུ་བ་སེལ། iron-wash (water containing oxidised iron) removes inflammation of the liver, and eye-abscess (*Med.*).

ལྕགས་ཁྱེམ *lcags-khyem* कोटखनित्र a spade.

ལྕགས་ཁྲོལ *lcags-khrol* an iron caldron.

ལྕགས་མགར *lcags-mgar*=མགར་བ *mgar-wa* लोहकारक ironsmith; smith.

ལྕགས་སྒྲུ *lcags-sgyu* or ལྕགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲུ་ཟ an iron pot.

ལྕགས་མགོ *lcags-mgo*=ལྕགས་སྐྱོག *lcags-skyog* iron laddle.

ལྕགས་སྒོར *lcags-sgor* iron pan.

ལྕགས་སྒྱིད *lcags-sgyid* trevet; tripod.

ལྕགས་སྒྲོག་མ *lcags-sgrog-ma* iron-chain, shackle; n. of a Tibetan work printed at Narthang.

ལྕགས་སྒྲོལ *lcags-sgrol* an iron pan; steel pan.

ལྕགས་མཆོག *lcags-mchog* or ལྕགས་མཆོག་ཨོ་ཏི་ཀེ་ཏང་། (*Mṅon.*) 1.=gold. 2. iron of superior quality that came from Orissa. It is said that swords made of this metal were so sharp and hard that an elephant could be cut into pieces with them. The finest and hardest iron called *mi-tshe-ri* (མི་ཚེ་རི) used to be obtained from the country of Lagmana.

ལྕགས་སྙིགས *lcags-sñigs*=ལྕགས་སྙིག iron slag or dross of iron (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕགས་ཏིག *lcags-tig* n. of a species of gentian, v. ཏིག་ཏ: ལྕགས་ཏིག་མ་ཚད་རིམས་ཚད་སེལ། Gentian removes intermittent fever and also sores (*Med.*).

ལྕགས་ཐུམ *lcags-thum* = ལྕགས་སྐྱོག लोहदर्वी an iron ladle; any cooking utensil of iron such as a boiler or a saucepan.

ལྕགས་དྲེག *lcags-dreg* medicinal preparation of iron for weak and painful eyes: མིག་ནད་སྡོམས་དང་གཟེར་ནད་འཇོམས.

ལྕགས་མདའ *lcags-mdah* एषण an iron arrow; an iron or steel probe; नाराचिक steel-pointed arrow; steel arrow.

ལྕགས་མདའ་སྒྲ་ཅན *lcags-mdah sgra-can* = ལྕགས་སྦུབས་ཅན *lcags sbubs-can* a kind of steel-tipped arrow from which when flung a whizzing sound came forth (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕགས་རྡོ *lcags-rdo* = ཉག་རྡོ 1. flint-stones: 2. iron-stone or iron-ore.

ལྕགས་ཐག *lcags-thag* dross and slime of the intestines.

ལྕགས་ཐབ *lcags-thab* = ལྕགས་སྡེར.

ལྕགས་ཐལ *lcags-thal* लोहभस्म oxide of iron obtained, red-hot iron being repeatedly dipped in the urine of cows, &c.: མཆིན་དུག་དམ་ཧྲིང་སྐེམ་པའི་མཆོག། iron-ash is the best remedy for liver disease, poison and dropsy.

ལྕགས་ལྡེལ *lcags-ldel*, abbr. of སྒོ་ལྕགས་དང་ལྡེ་མིག *sgo-lcags daṅ lde-mig* door-lock and key.

ལྕགས་སྤུ *Lcags-spu* n. of a place in Tibet.

ལྕགས་འཕེལ *Lcags-hphel* n. of a district of Tibet to the north-east of Kashmir (*Lam. 19*).

ལྕགས་སྦུགས *lcags-sbugs* a match-lock made (formerly) in India.

ལྕགས་དམར *lcags-dmar* लोहितायः copper.

ལྕགས་མག *lcags-mag* tinder-case.

ལྕགས་ཤོལ *lcags-shol* n. of a weapon.

ལྕགས་གཟར *lcags-gzar* आयसदर्विका an iron spoon.

ལྕགས་བཟོ་པ *lcags-bzo-pa* = མགར་བ iron-smith, black-smith (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕགས་གཡའ *lcags-gya* rust.

ལྕགས་ར *lcags-ra* n. of a place on the confines of Tibet and China; a wall round a house, an estate, or a town.

ལྕགས་རི *lcags-ri* (ལྐམ) प्राचीर, प्राकार a strong wall.

ལྕགས་ཤན *lcags-çan* iron-hoop; hasp; cramp-iron.

ལྕགས་སོལ *lcags-sol* powdered coal: ལྕགས་སོལ་མིག་སྨན་ཟེར་ཙམ་ཉིད་འཛིན་པར་བྱེད། powder of mineral coal (called in Hindi *Surma*) is used as a cure for the eyes.

ལྕགས་བསྲོ *lcags-bsro* smoothing iron (*Sch.*).

ལྕགས་སླང *lcags-slaṅ* a large iron pan for roasting or kiln-drying corn (*Jā.*).

ལྕང་སྐྱ *Lcaṅ-skya* 1. n. of a place in the province of Kham. 2. grey or pale white.

ལྕང་སྐྱ་སྟག་སྒམ. *lcaṅ-skya stag-sgam* a sort of trunk first made under the direction of *Caṅ-skya* Lama, with tanned tiger skin.

ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Lcaṅ-skya Rol-pahi rdo-rje* n. of a celebrated lama born at *Caṅ-skya* in Kham and who became the chief-priest of the lamaic section of the Chinese Buddhists of Peking during the reign of Emperor Kyenlung, about 1770 A.D.

ལྕང་ལྕོང་ *lcaṅ-lcoṅ* = སང་སྐང་ (*Cs.*) a craggy place; broken eroded country.

ལྕང་ཕྱིའི་ཉང་ *Lcaṅ-phyihi ñaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet visited by Atisa in the beginning of the eleventh century A.D.

ལྕང་མ *lcaṅ-ma* 1. willow, *Salix viminalis*. 2. a general name for trees that are planted in the vicinity of villages; वेतस the ratan, *Calamus rotang*.

ལྕང་མ་བྲག། *Lcañ-ma brag* n. of a place in upper Tibet.

ལྕང་རྩགས *Lcañ-rtsags* n. of a place near *Ñam-çod* in Tibet.

ལྕང་ར *lcañ-ra*=ལྕང་སྲེབ *lcañ-sreb* a grove of willows, poplar and other trees.

ལྕང་ར་རྫོང *Lcañ-ra rdsoñ* n. of a district in Tibet.

ལྕང་རློམ *lcañ-rlom* a flat basket made of willow twigs.

ལྕང་ཤིང *lcag-çiñ* willow tree; willow wood.

ལྕང་ཤོས *lcañ-ços* the red willow (*Sch.*).

ལྕང་སིལ *lcañ-sil* coolness, shade under willow-trees.

ལྕང་ལུང་པཎྜི་ཏ *Lcañ-luñ paṇ-ḍi-ta* a celebrated lama-author of Mongolia.

ལྕང་ལོ *lcañ-lo* 1. willow leaves. 2. वेणी braided hair; ཅལ་ a curl; lock of hair; जटा coiled hair, long plait of hair.

Syn. སྐྲ་རིང་པོ *skra riñ-po*; དབུ་ལོ *dbu-lo* (*Mñon.*).

ལྕང་ལོ་ཅན *Lcañ-lo-can* अलकावती 1. the abode of Kuvera or Vais'ravaṇa. 2. n. of a village near Gyañ-tse in Tsang. 3. अलकावती n. of a place in Ancient India, also of another on the fabulous Sumeru.

ལྕང་ཤེས *lcañ-çes*=ཙང་ཤེས the finest breed of horse in Tibet.

ལྕམ *lcam* 1. a lady, a nobleman's wife; ལྕམ་ a princess or lady of rank; ལྕམ་ཆུང་ young unmarried lady of noble rank. 2.=ལྕམ acc. to *Jä.* lath, pole, rafter, spar of a roof.

ལྕམ་དཀྲིས *lcam-dkris* वलित wrinkled; n of an ornament.

ལྕམ་དཀྲིས་ཅན *lcam-dkris-can* possessed of wrinkles.

ལྕམ་དྲལ *lcam-dral*=མཆེད་ལྕམ་དྲལ brother and sister.

+ ལྕམ་པ *lcam-pa*=སྒྲ་ལྕམ 1. n. of an officinal herb used for healing wounds: ལྕམ་པས་ཆུ་འགགས་སྐོམ་དང་འབྲུ་བ་སེལ། *Lcam-pa* removes obstruction of urine, thirst, and diarrhoea. 2. gentle; polished; ལྕམ་པ་ལྕམ་ལྕམ་ཞུང་བ mild and humble (*A. 134*).

ལྕམ་པོ *lcam-po* upright; in erect position ལྕམ་པོར adv. ལུས་འཁྱོང་མི་བྱེད་པར་ལྕམ་པོར་འཆག་པ། (*A. 33*) he walked in an upright posture without bending the body.

ལྕམ་མེ *Lcam-me* 1. n. of a celebrated lady of Tibet who received Atis'a with much hospitality (*A. 5*). 2. bright glittering.

ལྕམ་མེ་བ *lcam me-wa* shining, dazzling, variegated (*Jä.*).

ལྕམ་མོ *lcam-mo*, an abbr. of ལྕམ and སྲིང་མོ *sriñ-mo*; acc. to some a sister.

ལྕམ་ལེགས་སྨིན *Lcam-legs smin* n. of a མཁའ་འགྲོ་མ or *Dākini*; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཨིནྡྲ་བོ་དྷི། ལྕམ་ལེགས་སྨིན། *Rgyal-po Indra bodhi, lcam-legs-smin* King Indra Bodhi and the Lady Legmin (*A. 40*).

ལྕི་བ *lci-wa* गुरु adj. heavy, substantial, weighty: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་སྐྱེས་དང་བཀའ་སྩལ་ལྕི་བ་དེས *khye-kyi skyes-dañ bkaḥ-stsal lci wa-des* in consequence of your weighty presents and requests; ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བ་ལྕི་བ a heavy deadly sin: ཡང་ལྕི 1. light and heavy, *i.e.*, gravity or weight. 2. dung, esp. of cattle; བ་ལྕི cowdung; ལྕི་བ་སྐམ་པོ *lci-wa skam-po* करीष dried dung of cattle, &c.; ལྕི་རློན *lci-rlon* fresh dung or droppings of cattle; ལྕི་བའི་ཕྱུང་པོ

गोमय-पिण्ड heap of cow-dung (dung in general).

ལྕི་མདའ་ *Lci-mdaḥ* n. of a place in Tibet; ལྕི་མདའ་ཟམ་པ bridge at that place.

ལྕིག་ལྕིག *lcig-lcig* slightly moving: འབུ་ཕྲན་ལ་སོགས་པ་འགུལ་བ་ལྟར་འཕྱག་གི་རྒྱུ་མ་བཞིན་ལྕིག་ལྕིག་བྱེད་པ་ཞ། moving as little worms and insects do, like grain, &c., in fermentation.

ལྕིད *lcid*, sometimes written for ལྕི་བ, heavy.

ལྕིབས *lcibs* 1. gloves (*Sch.*); ཐ་ལྕིབས pot-cloth (to take or lift up pots from fire); མིག་ལྕིབས or མིག་ལྕིབས eye-lids that protect the eyes; མིག་གི་ལྕིབས་ཤ stye in the eye; ཉ་ལྕིབས fish-gills. 2. acc. to *Jä.* contrivances to facilitate the handling of different objects, as the handles of pots and vessels; the handles, loops, etc., of knives, scissors, pincers, and other tools. 3. a shield: རྣམ་རྟོག་གི་མདའ་འཕངས་དང་དཀར་ལྕིབས་བྱུང་། the arrow of illusive thoughts having been flung, a white scarf came forth as a shield of protection.

ལྕུ་བ *lcu-wa*, v. ལྕུ་བ.

ལྕུག་མདལ *lcug-mdal* creeping plant (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕུག་པ *lcug-pa* शाखा a supple branch; ལྕུག་ཏུ the tender twig or the bend of a twig; ལྕུག་ཕྲན *lcug-phran* twigs of a plant or creeper.

ལྕུག་མ *lcug-ma* a root-shoot of a willow or of a poplar-tree; a rod, switch; ལྕུག་ལྕུག་བྱེད་པ, to bud repeatedly (*Cs.*).

ལྕུགས *lcugs* soft, pliable, not hard or tough: ལྕུགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཚ་དམར་གྱིས་ཟིན། (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ 80) the king being susceptible, was seized with red fever.

ལྕུང་ཀ *lcuṅ-ka*=སྐྱུང་ཀ *skyuṅ-ka* colloq. jackdaw.

ལྕུང་མོ *lcuṅ-mo* thimble (*Jä.*).

ལྕུད་པ *lcud-pa*, v. ལྕུད.

ལྕུམ *lcum* or ལྕུམ་རྩ a plant, the stalks of which are used as a purgative (*Cs.*); ལྕུམ་རྩ་དུག་ནད་ཚད་པ་མངལ་ཚད་བད་ཀན་འཇོམས the root of ལྕུམ་རྩ cures poison, fever, uterus fever, and phlegm, &c.

ལྕུམ་དཀར *lcum-dkar* a white species of the above plant.

ལྕེ *lce* जिह्वा, रसना, वचन the tongue; ལྕེ་རྐྱང་བ *lce rkyaṅ-wa* to put forth, to stretch out the tongue. Also met. a tongue: གྲིའི་ལྕེ the tongue or blade of a knife; ལྕེ་འབྱེར་གྱི་གློག། a tongue or flash of lightning; མེ་ལྕེ tongue of fire; ལྕེ་ཀྱིགས *lce-kyigs* the *frenum* of the tongue (*Cs.*).

Syn. རོ་འཛིན *ro-ḥdsin*; རོ་ཤེས *ro-śes*; རོ་མྱང་བ *ro-myaṅ-wa*; བདུད་རྩི་འདེགས *bdud-rtsi-ḥdegs*; བརྡུད་ཀྱི་མ *ḥbud-kyi-ma*; ངག་གི་འདབ་མ *ṅag-gi ḥdab-ma*; སྨྲ་བའི་འབབ་སྟེགས *smra-baḥi babs-stegs*; ལྗགས *ljags*; སྨྲ་བྱེད *smra-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་བརྒྱ་པ *Lce brgya-pa* lit. he with a hundred tongues—epithet of Varuṇa, the god of the sea; the sea, the waves being so many tongues, &c. (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་འཁྲིལ་བ *lce ḥkhril-wa* चलजिह्वा to stretch out or wag the tongue, to grasp or twist it round a thing as the cow does.

ལྕེ་ཆུང་ *lce-chuṅ* घण्टिका uvula: ལྕེ་ཆུང་འབམ inflammation of the uvula.

ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* 1. lit. the two-tongued, *i.e.*, snake or parrot. 2. double-tongued, deceitful: ལྕེ་གཉིས་བྱེད་པ *lce-gñis byed-pa* to be double-tongued; to have double dealings.

ལྕེ་ཐིང་མེད་ *lče ṭhiṅ-med* met. a thunder-bolt (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་ཐེབ་ *lče-ṭheb* or ལྕེ་ཐབ་ a fleshy excrescence below the tongue (*Cs.*).

ལྕེ་བདེ་ *lče-bde* a nimble tongue; a babbler.

ལྕེ་ཕྱང་གིས་ཟས་མི་ཟ་ *lče phyaṅ-gis zas-mi-za* not eating food by licking (a prohibition to monks).

ལྕེ་འབར་བ་ *lče ḥbar-wa*=འབར་འབར་ burning flame=མེ་ (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་འབིགས་ *lče-ḥbigs*=རྒྱ་ཚྭ་ *rgya-tshwa* sal-ammoniac (*Mṅon.*).

ལྕེ་འབུར་ *lče-ḥbur* eruption on the tongue.

ལྕེ་མེད་ *lče-med* (སྦལ་པ) [illegible] lit. without tongue; a frog (which is supposed to have no tongue).

ལྕེ་མྱང་ཚྭ་ *lče myaṅ-tshwa* alum.

ལྕེ་རྩ་ *lče-rtsa* or ལྕེའི་རྩ་བ་ *lčeḥi rtsa-wa* जिह्वामूल the root of the tongue: ལྕེ་རྩ་ཅན་ *lče-rtsa čan* जिह्वामूलीय a letter pronounced from the root of the tongue; the gutturals, viz., ཀ, ཁ, ག, ང, ༹, ༹, ཧ; the *visarga* before ཀ and ཁ, and also ཪ *r*, and ལྀ, *lṛ*, are called जिह्वामूलीय; ལྕེའི་རྩེ་མོ་ the tip of the tongue: ལྕེའི་རྩེ་མོ་ཅན་ a letter sounded from the tip of the tongue.

ལྕེ་རྩེ་གཡོ་བ་ *lče-rtse gyo-wa* लोला 1. to loll out the tongue and move it too and fro. 2. fig. the fickle or changeable one. 3. an epithet of the goddess of fortune.

ལྕེ་དཀྱིལ་ *lče-dkyil* जिह्वामध्य the middle of the tongue; ལྕེ་བཞར་ *lče-bshar* जिह्वानिर्लेखनिका a tongue-scraper.

ལྕེའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ *lčeḥi skye-mčhed* जिह्वायतन the organ of taste (*M. V.*).

ལྕུག *lčug* a coat of mail for horse (*Sch.*)

ལྕེབ་པ་ *lčeb-pa* आत्मघात 1. to kill one's self; to commit suicide: [illegible] "if, for even that, you kill yourself" (*Ḥbrom. 124*); ལྕེབས་སོ་ committed suicide. 2. used of insects that fly into the flame.

ལྕོག *lčog* (ཀང་ཅི) 1. [illegible] a pot; [illegible] the arched roof of a house, a turret on a house-top, a pinnacle. 2. n. of an aquatic plant, *Trapa bispinosa*.

ལྕོག་ག *lčog-ga* the swallow, but, according to some authors, the lark.

ལྕོག་རྩེ་ *lčog-rtse*, resp. གསོལ་ལྕོག, a small very low table on which food and drink are served in Tibet; ལྕོག་ཁེབས་ a cover for such a table, table-cloth; རྒྱ་ལྕོག Chinese or European table; མདུན་ལྕོག 'fore-table,' one before an image of Buddha or of some deity for placing offerings on.

ལྕོག་རྩེ་ལ་ *Lčog-rtse-la* n. of a mountain in Tibet the top of which is flat like a table.

ལྕོག་རས་ *lčog-ras* piece of cloth put over iron helmet worn in war-dance in Tibet.

ལྕོག་ལ་བྲག་ཁུང་ *Lčog-la brag-khuṅ* n. of a rock-cavern on Chogla pass in Tibet.

ལྕོགས་པ་ *lčogs-pa* or ལྕོག་པ I: 1. to be agitated, shaken; to tremble. 2. མེ་ཏོག་མགོ་ལྕོགས a flower shaking, waving its head (*Jä.*).

ལྕོགས་པ་ II: 1. vb. to be able: དེ་མ་ལྕོགས་ན if (he) is not able (to do that); ཅི་ལྕོགས་ཀྱི as much as possible; to the utmost (*Jä.*). 2. adj. able; ཤེད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལྕོགས་པ། feeble (in strength) failing in strength, weak; ཤེས་རབ་མི་ལྕོགས་པ། ignorant, poor in intelligence.

ལྕོང་ *lčoṅ*=སྦལ་ལྕོང་ a frog in its first stage of development; a tadpole (*Jä.*).

ལྕོངས་ *lčoṅs*=སྒང་སྒང་ undulating; an un-even place.

ཆ

ཆ *cha* I: the letter ཆ *cha*, which is the aspirated ཅ, resembling the Sanskrit छ in pronunciation, though acc. to Tib. Gram. छ=ཚ *tsha*. As num. fig.=6; ཆ་པ *cha-pa* the volume marked with ཆ signifying the sixth volume.

ཆ II: 1. a part or fraction; ཆ་ཤས share, portion, anything divided; opp. to the whole; thus, ཕྱེད་ཆ one-half, གསུམ་ཆ one-third, བཞི་ཆ one-fourth, and so on; བརྒྱ་ཆ one hundredth part; སྟོང་གི་ཆ one thousandth part; མངའ་མཛོད་གསུམ་ཆ་གཅིག one-third of the treasury (or its contents); དབུའི་ཆ་ཙམ་ཉེ་བ་གསེར་ཕྱིར་མ་ཚང་བར there being still wanting a portion of as much gold as would about equal his head (*Glr.*); ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྟོད the first portion of the night; ནམ་གྱི་ཆ་སྨད the second, the last half of the night. ཆ་གཉིས་བསྲེ་བ *cha-gñis bsre-wa* to put together two parts; རང་ཆ one's own share. ནང་པར་ཞག་སྔའི་ཆ the following day's first part, *i.e.*, the following morning (*Mil.*); ས་ཆ (lit. part of the earth) a piece of land; territory; country in general. 2.=ཟུང་ སྦྲག a pair; ལྷམ་ཆ་གཅིག a pair of boots; ཧད་ཆ་གཅིག a pair of shoes. ཆ་སྒྲིག་པ to pair, to match, to couple, to arrange in pairs or proportionately; ཆ་མཉམ་པ proportionate, similar, ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པ not forming a pair or match; unfit, improper, discordant. ངག་གཏོགས་པ་དེ་ཆ་མ་ཡིན not obeying; will not do; is out of place (*Ta. 110, 11*; *Jä.*).

ཆ III: 1. news, intelligence, word, sound; གཏམ་ཆ topic; གཏམ་ཆ་འདྲི་བ to ask any news; བྲག་ཆ echo returned from a rock. 2. prospect, auspices: ཁྱིམ་ཆ prospects regarding the household; དགྲ་ཆ prospects or expectations as to one's enemies. 3.=ཆ་ལག things; གོས་ལྷས་ཆ a complete suit of clothes for a person; རྒྱན་ཆ ornaments or articles of adornment; དགོས་ཆ necessary things, requisites; མཚོན་ཆ weapons; ཡིག་ཆ articles of writing, deeds, documents; རས་ཆ cloth; ལག་ཆ implements, utensils, &c.

ཆ IV: ཚེས 1. a sixteenth part of the month (*Bull. 1848, 296*). 2. ཆས a particle (*Kālac. T. 7*).

ཆ་དཀར *Cha-ḍkar* n. of a district in Lhokha, in Tibet. ཆ་དཀར་སྲང་ *Cha-ḍkar-sraṅ* n. of the junction of several public roads in *Chakar*, ཆ་དཀར་དུ་ཆ་དཀར་སྲང་གི་བལ *Cha-ḍkar-du Cha-ḍkar sraṅ-gi bal* in Chakar the wool (sold at) Chakar cross-roads.

ཆ་རྐྱེན *cha-ṛkyen* share of destiny, of fate (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ག *cha-ga* (ཟུར or མཐའ) hem, edge, border; གོས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ག=གོས་ཀྱི་མཐའ the border or edge of a robe. ཆ་ག་འདེགས་པ=ཆ་ག་བཀབ་པ, (གོས་རྒྱབ) to put a fringe to a robe, to hem, to turn in (the edge of cloth). ཆ་ག་མ *cha-ga-ma* a dress with linings on the edge of the sleeve, etc. ཕོ་གོས་སྔོན་པོ་ཆ་ག་མ་རེ་ལ (the price) for each blue male robe with turned-back borders. ཆ་ག་མེད་པ robe with plain edge.

ཆ་ག་པ *cha-ga-pa* locust; also a grasshopper: [illegible] the head of a grasshopper applied on the sting of a hornet (འབྲུ་ཟང་ཁ) removes its poison.

ཆ་གྲུམ *cha-grum* a square rug.

ཆ་འགྲིག *cha-hgrig* a complete set or suit of any furniture or clothes.

ཆ་མཁན *cha-mkhan* fortune-teller, soothsayer (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ཅན *cha-can* द्वन्द्व consisting of a pair, forming a pair.

ཆ་ཆོ *cha-cho* a thing homogeneous; matched (*Sch.*).

ཆ་འཇོག་པ *cha-hjog-pa* to stick to, adhere to any work; to come to a conclusion on any matter; to arrive at a definite settlement.

ཆ་ཉམས *cha-ñams* अपहीन, परिहत impaired, degenerated, fallen down, grown worse.

ཆ་གཉིས *cha-gñis* द्विभाग two parts; उभय both or a pair; colloq. two pairs.

ཆ་གཉིས་བསྲེ་བ *cha-gnis sre-wa* to mix or mingle two equal parts.

ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-sñoms* or ཆ་མཉམ equal parts (without difference in size, number or quantity); ཆ་ཙམ or ཆ་འདྲ་ཙམ in part, in some measure; ཆ་མ་འདྲ་བ or ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པ partly, not equal, differing a little; ཆ་ཙམ་ཤེས་ཀྱང even if one knows but a little (*Jä.*); ཆ་རྫོགས being complete in every part, entire, integral (*Sch.*); ཆ་མཉམ་པ adj. even.

ཆ་གཏེར *cha-gter* कलानिधि the moon, that which shines in crescent parts.

ཆ་དེ *cha-de* for ཆ་ཡོད་པ་དེ *cha yod-pa-de*.

ཆ་བདག་སྐྱེས *cha-bdag skyes*, v. ཆང་ *chañ* wine.

ཆ་འདྲ་ཙམ *cha-hdra tsam*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-sñoms*.

ཆ་ལྡན *cha-ldan* भाग possessed of some share; fortunate.

ཆ་ཕྲ *cha-phra* कृपण a miser.

ཆ་བ I: *cha-wa* = བརྒྱན་པ or ... vb. to adorn, bedeck, wear (*S. Lex.*).

✢ ཆ་བ II: = འགྲོ་བ to go away, to start, to leave (a place): སླེབས་ཏུ་ཆ་བའི་ཚེ *slebs-tu cha-wahi tshe* when they were on the point of arriving; ཆ་ཕར = འགྲོ་ཕར to go, going (*A. 138*).

ཆ་བུ *cha-bu* ornament worn in the ears.

ཆ་བྱད *cha-byed* वेष 1. dress, clothing; མི་སྡུག་པའི་ཆ་བྱད་ཅན shabbily dressed; poorly clad; ragged: ཆ་བྱད་འདི་ལྟ་བུ he was (in this manner) dressed. 2. implement, instrument (*e.g.*, a musical instrument, a surgical instrument) also external appearance of animals (*Jä.*).

ཆ་མ་མཆིས *cha-ma-mchis* (it has no equal, not another like it to form a pair) matchless (*D.R.*).

ཆ་མ་མཐུན་པ *cha-ma mthun-pa*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས.

ཆ་མ་འདྲ་བ *cha-ma hdra-wa*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས.

ཆ་མེད་པ *cha-med-pa* to be companionless; to be left alone; to be without an equal.

ཆ་མེད་གཏམ *cha-med-gtam* = ཅལ་ཅོལ nonsense; irrelevant speech (*Mdon.*).

ཆ་ཙེ *cha-tse* is said to be a Chinese word; = ཁ་སྟེན *kha-sten* or ཚིག་སྟེན *tshig-sten*.

ཆ་ཙམ *cha-tsam*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-sñoms*.

ཆ་ཚང་ *cha-tshañ* complete in all its parts; complete suit of ornament, dress, &c.

ཆ་ཚད *cha-tshad*, v. ཆག་ཚད *chag-tshad*.

ཆ་ཚན *cha-tshan* species, division, class (*Sch.*).

ཆ་ཚོགས *cha-tshogs* (ཁྲམ) n. of a large number.

ཆ་མཛེས *cha-mdses* चारुवेष symmetrical.

ཆ་འཛིན་པ *cha-hdsin-pa* 1. to select from among many; to pick one out of a number (for identification). 2. = རོལ་མོ a pair of cymbals.

ཆ་རྫོགས *cha-rdsogs*, v. ཆ་སྙོམས *cha-snoms*.

ཆ་བཞག་པ *cha-bshag-pa* to rely or depend upon, to confide in; sbst. trust, confidence: གཏམ་དེ་ལ་ཆ་བཞག་ཐོད་ན if that information is reliable. To adhere, cling to; to follow, obey (laws): སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བཀའ་ལ་ཆ་བཞག they adhere to the words of Buddha; རྒྱལ་པོའི་བཀའ་ལ་ཆ་བཞག་པ to obey the king's commands.

ཆ་ཡི་རྩེ *cha-yi rtse* = མཁར་རྩེ sublime.

ཆ་ར *cha-ra* also མོན་ཆ་ར *mon cha-ra* Himalayan oak with pointed, ever-green leaves, a tree inferior to the English oak; ཆ་ར་ཕྲན the stunted or dwarf species of oak.

ཆ་རི *cha-ri* = ཆ་ལི or ཆ་ཀུ a coarse blanket made of yak's hair (*Jä.*).

ཆ་རི་སི *cha-ri-si* ཉ་ག a steel-yard.

ཆ་རུ *cha-ru* a peg to which to fix the ropes of a tent.

ཆ་ལག *cha-lag* = ཡོ་བྱད implements required for carrying on business.

ཆ་ལང *cha-lan* or སྦུབ་ཆལ *sbub-chal* pair of cymbals.

ཆ་ལམ *cha-lam* = ཕལ་ཆེར some; for the most part; rather.

ཆ་ལི *cha-li*, v. ཆ་རི *cha-ri*.

ཆ་ཀུ *cha-ku*, v. ཆ་རི *cha-ri*

ཆ་ལུགས *cha-lugs* ཆས (*A. K. 1, 38*) appearance, clothing, costume; colloq. artificial badge or mark of distinction.

ཆ་ལུགས་ངན་པ *cha-lugs ñan-pa* ཕྱི་ངན disfigured; of bad dress.

ཆ་ལུགས་མཛེས་པ *cha-lugs mdses-pa* finely dressed; elegant manner of dressing.

ཆ་ཤས *cha-ças* ཡན་ལག, ཆས, ཆ shape; part, portion, share; ལུས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤས a part of the body, a limb; also shape of the body.

ཆ་ཤས་ངན་པ *cha-ças ñan-pa* = ཟུར་ངན་པ slightly bad; also of bad shape or parts.

ཆ་ཤས་མཆོ་གཙིག *cha-ças mcho-gtsig* (?) ས་ཁའི་སྦུར hill; heaved-up portion of the earth.

ཆ་ཤས་འཕྲོག་པ *cha-ças hphrog-pa* ཆ་ཐབ a sharer.

ཆ་ཤས་བྱེད *cha-ças-byed* ཕྲ་རབ particles.

ཆ་ཤས་སྦྱང་པ *cha-ças sbyañ-pa* = གསེར, (ལ་རིམ་རིམ་གྱི་ཆ་ཤས་སྦྱང་བ) ཆ་གསེར gold.

ཆ་སྲོལ *cha-srol* = ལུགས་སྲོལ *lugs-srol* custom, usage.

ཆ་བསགས་པ *cha-bsags-pa* lit. many parts or particles accumulated together (ཆ་ཕྲན་དང་རྡུལ་ཕྲན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཆ་བསགས་པ). 1. a term signifying the earth; a mountain. 2. ཀ་ལཱ་པ the capital of the fabulous S'ambhala.

ཆ་ཧར *Cha-har* Chahar, n. of a Mongol tribe.

ཆག *chag* 1. gram or other grain for horses, &c. ཆག་ཁུད the bag containing grain which is tied to the mouth of a horse or donkey from which it eats. ཆག་གཞོང་ trough, manger, crib (*Jä.*). 2. the fourth finger (*Med.*). 3. resp. for shoe, also for ཕྱག་ལྷམ. 4. = ཆག་ཆེན་པ incorrectly for ཕྱག་ཆེན་པ signifying welcome (*Jä.*). 5. ཆག་ཁང་ prob. for ཕྱག་ཁང་ the breadth of a fist.

ཆག་ཀྲུམ *chag-krum* piece, fragment; ཆག་ཀྲུམ་ལ་སོང་ *chag-krum la soñ* it has gone to pieces (*Jä.*).

ཆག་སྐྱ་བ *chag-skya-wa* (*Sch.*) having only one purpose, pursuing but one aim; unremitting, indefatigable.

ཆག་ཁོངས *chag-khoñs* = འཁོད་ཁམ a basket for measuring grain.

ཆག་ག་ཆོག་གེ *chag-ga chog-ge* for ཅག་ག་ཅོག་གེ things mixed up or thrown together.

ཆག་རྒྱག་པ *chag-rgyag-pa* to doubt (*Sch.*).

ཆག་ཆག I: *chag-chag* 1. with བྱེད་པ or འདེབས་པ to sprinkle: ཁང་པའི་ནང་ཕྱག་དར་ཆག་ཆག་བྱས་ཏེ having swept and sprinkled the inside of the house. ཆག་ཆག་བཏབ་པས་ཁྲུས་བྱས་པ well bathed or washed, also to cleanse a house or road with water. 2. ཆག་ཆག་གཏང་བ to starch, to stiffen (*Sch.*). 3. in *W.* to tread, to trample, *e.g.*, the narrow path or furrows between garden beds. 4. to clap the hands (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཆག *chag-chag* colloq. anything broken. སྡེར་མ་ཆག་ཆག broken dish or plate.

ཆག་ཆད *chag-chad* rent, break, rupture (*Sch.*).

ཆག་དུམ *chag-dum* fragment, scrap, bit.

ཆག་འདིང་ *chag-ḥdiṅ* doubtful, incredible (*Sch.*).

ཆག་པ *chag-pa* 1. a large bunch of flowers, ears of corn, etc. 2. pf. of འཆག་པ broken; མ་ཆག་པ and esp. adv. མ་ཆག་པར also ཆག་མེད་པ uninterrupted, unremitting, (*Jä.*); རྒྱུན་མ་ཆག་པར *rgyun ma-chag-par* without interruption; without breaking the continuity or course; ཀ་ཆག་མེད without a crack, flaw, or chink. 3. ཆས་ཆག, v. འཆག་པ II: ཆག་ཤིང་ wooden splint for a broken limb (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཤིག་པ *shig-pa*; འཐོར་བ *ḥthor-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆག་པོ *chag-po* a broken vessel, pot, etc.: ཟེའུ་ཆག་པོ a broken dosser or pannier (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཕད *chag-phad* the bag containing grain tied to the mouth of a horse from which it eats.

ཆག་ཕེབས *chag-phebs* for ཕྱག་ཕེབས welcome.

ཆག་བུ *chag-bu* diminutive of ཆག་པ a little bunch.

ཆག་ཁྲོམ *chag-ḥrom* in *W.* colloq. "*chak-rum*" ice.

ཆག་མོ *chag-mo* bunch; འབྲས་བུ་ཆག་མོ a fruit growing in clusters, like the grapes of the vine, the berries of the elder (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཙེ *chag-tse* a small grain, *e.g.*, of ground grits; ཆག་ཙེ་ཅན granulous (*W.*) (*Jä.*).

ཆག་ཚང་པ *chag-tshaṅ-pa* = ཁ་ཟས་པ or མ་ཆེན a cook (*Mṅon.*).

ཆག་ཚད *chag-tshad* or ཆ་ཚད (*Sch.*) the right measure; དུག་གཏོར་ཆག་ཚད *dug-gtor chag-tshad* a sufficient quantity of poison administered to a person (*Mod.; Jä.*).

ཆག་གཞོང *Chag-gshoṅ*, v. ཆག *chag*.

ཆག་ལོ *Chag-lo* n. of a celebrated lama of Tibet. ཆག་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་མཚོ་དཀྱིལ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པར་གྲགས་པ it was asserted that Chag Lo-tsā-wa had been into the middle of the lake (*Ya-sel. 33*).

ཆག་ཤིང་ *chag-ṡiṅ*, v. ཆག་པ *chag-pa*.

ཆགས་པ I: *chags-pa* 1. to be fond of, to be attached to, to love; བུ་མོ་ལ་ཆགས་པ to love a girl; སྐྱེས་པ་དང་ན་ཆུང་གཅིག་ཆགས་པ *skyes-pa daṅ na-chuṅ gcig chags-pa* the mutual affection between a man and a maiden; མིང་བ་ཆགས་པའི་བུ་མོ་རྣམས my dearly beloved daughters (*Pth.*). 2. to cling to, *e.g.*, ལུས་དང་སྲོག་ལ་ཆགས་པ *lus-daṅ srog-la chags-pa* to body and to life; ཡུལ་ལ to one's home, to one's native country; often to suffer one's self to be enticed by a thing, to indulge in; ཆགས་པ་དང་འཇིགས་པ་མེད་པས་... allowing neither desire nor fear to have any influence upon himself (*S. Lan.*, also *Jä.*).

ཆགས་པ II: vb. 1. to be begotten, produced; མ་ཆགས་པ not produced in the usual way of propagation, but རྫུས་ཏེ་སྐྱེས་པ *rdsus-te skyes-pa*, or ལྷུན་གྱིས་གྲུབ་པ *lhun-gyis*

grub-pa (*Pth.*); frq. མངལ་དུ་ཆགས་པ to be produced in the womb, as the fœtus is; hence ཆགས in compounds=animal; འདབ་ཆགས bird; གཤོག་ཆགས *gçog-chags* winged animal; སྲོག་ཆགས *srog-chags* living being. 2. to arise, spring up, originate, come forth; to come to light, to appear: ས་གཞི་ལ་ཆགས་པ the growth or founding of (towns, monasteries, institutions, etc.) on the earth; ཟས་ལ་བཅུད་ཆགས་པ the causing of nutrition in food; མི་ལ་ནོར་ཆགས་པ the accumulation or growth of fortune to a person; ཤིང་ལ་ཁམ་བུ་ཆགས་བྱུང་ apricots had sprung forth on the tree; རབ་བྱུང་ཆགས་པ=རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བ to become a cleric; ཆགས་རབས genesis, history of the beginning esp. of the world; ཆགས་ཚུལ manner of being produced, peopled: རྩེ་ཆེན་པོ་དྲུག་ནམ་མཁར་ལ་ཆགས་འདུག་པ་མཐོང་། I saw six large pinnacles appearing in the sky.

ཆགས་པ III: 1. प्रणय, स्नेह, अनुराग, राग, कामगुण, आसक्ति sbst. love, lust, passion for, affection, attachment: ཆགས་པ་སྐྱེས་སོ *chags-pa skyes-so* he fell in love (*Dzl.*); ཆགས་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *chags-pa spyod-pa*=འཁྲིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hkhrig-pa spyod-pa* to copulate: ཆགས་པ་མེད་ན་འཁོར་བ་མེད if there is no attachment, there cannot be any transmigratory existence (*D.R.*). 2. लोभ greed for gain, acquisitiveness. འདོད་ཡོན་ལ་སེམས་ཆགས the mind runs after the objects of desire. 3. formation, congelation, agglutination; འཁྱགས་པ་ཆགས ice formed on water; ཆགས་པ་མེད་པ निरुपलेप without any covering, formation of film. ཆགས་པའི་བསྐལ་པ *chags-pahi bskal-pa* विवर्तकल्प the age when worlds are formed.

ཆགས་སྐྱོད་བྱེད་པ *chags-skyod byed-pa* रञ्जक the act of affecting or agitating the heart or producing sensation of pleasure in it.

ཆགས་འཁྲི *chags-hkhri* रागलता fig. the creeping plant of love which entwines.

ཆགས་སྒོ *chags-sgo* extenuation of fault; ཉེས་པ་ཅན་ལ་ཆགས་སྒོ་དང་ཐུག་པ་ཅན་ལ་ལྷན་པ to shield the faulty and to put a patch or lid over the place (hollow).

ཆགས་ཅན *chags-can*, prov. राग, 1. time in music. 2. passionate, lustful.

ཆགས་ཅན་མ *chags-chen-ma* रागिणी, कामिनी a musical air; a wife; a young woman.

ཆགས་འཇོམས *chags-hjoms* one who has subdued his passions, a general epithet of Buddha (*Mňon.*).

ཆགས་གཏམ *chags-gtam* amorous conversation.

Syn. འཁྲིག་ཚིག *hkhrig-tshig*; ཆགས་ཚིག *chags-tshig*; འདོད་གཏམ *hdod-gtam* (*Mňon.*).

ཆགས་རྟགས་པ *chags-rtags-pa* to remain for a long time at one place.

ཆགས་ལྡན་མ *chags-ldan-ma* कामुकी a lustful woman.

ཆགས་སྡང་ *chags-sdaň* passion for; passionate attachment.

ཆགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *chags-pahi rgyal-mtshan* the male organ or penis.

ཆགས་པའི་གདོན་ཅན་མ *chags-pahi gdon-can-ma* =བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a lustful woman (*Mňon.*).

ཆགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *chags-par hgyur-pa* रञ्जनीय lovely, fascinating, charming.

ཆགས་པས་མྱོས་པ *chags-pas myos-pa*=འདོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ *hdod-pas dregs-pa* intoxicated with love or desire for any object (*Mňon.*).

ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod*=འཁྲིག་པ copulation; fornication.

ཆགས་བྱ *chags-bya* मोच an object of attachment; that which has been affected with love.

ཆགས་བྱེད *chags-byed* or ཆགས་བྱེད་དོད་དཀར कुमुद an epithet of the moon (*Mňon.*).

* ཆགས་བྲལ *chags-bral* वीतराग without attachment (*Kālac. T. 3*).

ཆགས་བྲལ་ཅན་ *chags-bral-can* निर्मुक्त one who free from passion or attachment.

ཆགས་ཚིག *chags-tshig* = ཆགས་གཏམ *chags-gtam* or འདོད་གཏམ *ḥdod-gtam* amorous conversation; talk of love.

ཆགས་ཞེན *chags-shen* hankering after wealth or worldly objects.

ཆགས་ཟད *chags-zad* रागक्षीण passionless, attachment exhausted.

ཆང་ *chaṅ* मद, सुरा, मधु, माधवी, आसव, मदमादनी, मेरय, कादम्बर, हेला fermented liquor, whether beer or wine. ཆང་གི་རྣམ་པ different sorts of beer or wine:—འབྲུ་ཆང་ beer from corn; ནས་ཆང་ barley-brewed ale; འབྲས་ཆང་ white rice beer; བུ་རམ་ཆང་ treacle-beer; སྦྲང་རྩི་ཆང་ wine of honey, pulse, mead; མེ་ཏོག་ཆང་ wine of certain flowers such as the མདྷུ of Magadha; ཤིང་ཤུན་ཆང་ wine from certain barks of trees such as cinnamon; ལྗོན་འབྲུད་ཆང་ fermented juice of certain trees; རུས་ཆང་ beer of bones; སློང་ཆང་ proposal-wine, *i.e.*, wine sent as a present to negotiate for the marriage of a girl; སྨན་ཆང་ medicinal wine; རྒུན་ཆང་ *rgun-chaṅ* wine from grapes; དར་བའི་ཆང་ wine of whey or curds; བསུ་ཆང་ present of wine sent for the reception of a guest or friend or an official; ཨ་རག arrack or spirit.

Syn. ཡོངས་འབབ *yoṅs-ḥbab*; ཆ་བདག་སྐྱེས *cha-ḥdag-skyes*; དཔའ་མོ *dpaḥ-mo*; ལྷ་མིན་ཉིང་ཁུ *lha-min ñiṅ-khu*; སྟོབས་བཟང་ *stobs-bzaṅ*; དགའ་མ *dgaḥ-ma*; བཅོལ་ལྡན་མནེས *bçol-ldan mñes*; མྱོས་བྱེད *myos-byed*; དགའ་བྱེད *dgaḥ-byed*; མྱོས་འགྱུར *myos-ḥgyur*; དྲི་མཆོག *dri-mchog*; དྲི་རབ *dri-rab*; སྤོས་ངད་ལྡན *spos-ṅad-ldan*; ཆུ་མ *chu-ma*; བཅོལ་མ *bçol-ma*; མཆོག་ལྡན་མ *mchog-ldan-ma*; ཙ་འོ་བྱེད *ca-co byed*; ཡོངས་སུ་ཐོབས *yoṅs-su thobs*; གནོད་སྦྱིན་ཆང་ *gnod-sbyin chaṅ*; ཧ་ལ *hā-lā* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་སྐྱོགས *chaṅ-skyogs* चषक goblet for wine; also ladle to help wine.

ཆང་ཁང་ *chaṅ-khaṅ* pot-house, tavern, place where wine and beer are sold.

+ ཆང་ཁྱུ་མཚོག *chaṅ khyu-mtshog*, ཁུ་ཚུར་རྒྱག་པ to beat with the clenched hand or fist.

ཆང་གི་ཉིང་ཁུ *chaṅ-gi ñiṅ-khu* = སྣང་རྩི or ཉིང་ཁུ spirit; བདུད་རྩི་སྙིང་པོ essence of nectar.

ཆང་གི་ཕྱ་དར *chaṅ-gi phya-dar* the place where boiled barley, rice, etc., after being mixed with yeast, is spread for fermentation.

ཆང་གིས་གཡེངས་པ *chaṅ-gis gyeṅs-pa* to be drunk.

ཆང་གྲལ *chaṅ-gral* the order or row of seats at a carnival.

ཆང་འགག *chaṅ-ḥgag* = ཆང་སྣོད *chaṅ-snod* vessel for keeping wine.

ཆང་རྒྱུ *chaṅ-rgyu* the substance of which beer or wine is made.

ཆང་ཆུང་ *chaṅ-chuṅ* in colloq. = ཆང་ཟེ་ཆུང་ཟེ some few, also miscellaneous; acc. to *Sch.* a little.

ཆང་ཆེམ་ཅན *chaṅ-chem-can* an intoxicated person.

ཆང་ཉམས *chaṅ-ñams* = met. ཐོག *thog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་རྙིང་ *chaṅ-rñiṅ* = ཆང་རྒན *chaṅ-rgan* in Sikk. old beer or wine.

ཆང་བསྙལ *bchaṅ-bsñal* intoxicated.

ཆང་ཏིག *chaṅ-tig* vessel for measuring wine.

+ **ཆང་ཐུབ** *chan-thub* a drinking being, *i.e.*, one subject to decay and destruction.

ཆང་དད་ཅན *chaṅ-dad-can* a drunkard, tippler: ཆང་དད་ཅེ་བའི་ཁྱོ་ག་ཞམ་པོ་དང་། ཁྱོ་དད་ཅེ་བའི་བུད་མེད་འཆམ་མི་སྲིད། ཁྱིམ་གཅིག་ནང་དུ་འཁོད་ན་འགྲིག་པ་མེད॥ a husband of intemperate habits and an immoral wife can have no harmony if they dwell together in one home.

ཆང་དོད་ *chaṅ-dod* silver or other articles with which wine or beer is exchanged.

ཆང་དྲེགས་ *chaṅ-dregs* or ཆང་གིས་དྲེགས་པ་ *chaṅ-gis dregs-pa* = ཆང་གིས་མྱོས་པ་ *chaṅ-gis myos-pa* intoxication (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་བདོན་ *chaṅ-bdon* = ཆང་སྣོད་ *chaṅ-snod* wine-glass or cup (in Sikk.).

ཆང་གནས་ *chaṅ-gnas* or ཆང་འཐུང་གནས་ a place of drinking; grog-shop.

ཆང་པ་སྟོང་པ *chaṅ-pa stoṅ-wa* erroneously written for འཆང་པ་སྟོང་པ *ḥchaṅ-pa stoṅ-pa* रिक्त-हस्ति; lit. open fist, or an empty hand; fig. nothing to give in charity to the poor.

ཆང་སྤགས་ *chaṅ-spags* dough of barley soaked in beer.

ཆང་ཕུད་ *chaṅ-phud* the first distillation of wine—the best beer or wine.

ཆང་ཕོག་ *chaṅ-phog* allowance in beer.

ཆང་བུ *chaṅ-bu*, described in རྒྱལ་པ་བཞིན་པ་ ཕྱང་ཚོར་བཙངས་ནས་སོར་མོའི་བར་འཛོམ་པ་དེ་དེ་འབྱུང་པོ་ལྡམ་ཕྱང་ཟ་ཤིག། the dough of barley-flour squeezed or pressed within the hand and coming out between the fingers is given to the ghosts.

Syn. རྡོག་པ་ *rdog-pa*; ཆངས་པ་ *chaṅs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་མ་ *chaṅ-ma*, v. ཆང་འཚོང་མ་ (*Mṅon.*) a woman selling wine.

ཆང་མལ་ *chaṅ-mal* grog-shop, tavern.

ཆང་རྩི་ *chaṅ-rtsi* dry barm, lees, yeast (of beer).

ཆང་ཚང་ *chaṅ-tshaṅ* grog-shop; ཆང་ཚང་ལས་འོང་བ come or coming from a grog-shop.

Syn. ཆང་མལ་ *chaṅ-mal*; ཆང་ཁང་ *chaṅ-khaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་ཚང་ལས་འོང་བ *chaṅ-tshaṅ las ḥoṅ-wa* a drunkard; one who is just coming out of a grog-shop.

ཆང་འཚོང་མ *chaṅ-ḥtshoṅ-ma* barmaid.

Syn. སྨྱོས་བྱེད་འཚོང་ *myos-byed-ḥtshoṅ*; ཆང་མ *chaṅ-ma*; ཆང་བྱེད་མ *chaṅ-byed-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆང་འཚོང་མའི་ཁང་པ *chaṅ-ḥtshoṅ-maḥi khaṅ-pa* वेश lit. wine-selling woman's house.

ཆང་ཟས *chaṅ-zas* roast meat taken at the time of drinking.

ཆང་བཟུང་ *chaṅ-bzuṅ* for འཆང་བཟུང་ मुष्टि closed hand, fist.

ཆང་གཡོས *chaṅ-gyos* or ཆང་གིས་གཡོས पानवस्तु parched rice, barley, &c., taken with wine.

ཆང་ར *chaṅ-ra* आपान, abbr. of ཆང་ and ཨ་རག, beer and arrack; a drinking party.

ཆང་ས *chaṅ-sa* 1. a beer-house. 2. beer carousal: ཆང་ས་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་པ to give or arrange for a great beer-drinking party.

ཆངས་པ *chaṅs-pa*, v. ཆང་བུ *chaṅ-bu*.

ཆད I: *chad* time; ཕྱིན་ཆད་ in after time, henceforth; སྔོན་ཆད formerly, heretofore.

ཆད II: 1. special promise, agreement or engagement; ཆད་ཞུས་ special presentation, special request, compliments at the commencement of a letter. ཁ་ཆད oral, verbal engagement; ལག་ཆད pledge of faith by the hand (*Jä.*). 2. in compounds for ཆད་པ punishment; ལུས་ཆད corporeal punishment.

ཆད་དོན *chad-don* or ཁ་ཆད a promise, contract; ཆད་དོན་བྱེད་པ to give a promise, make a contract; གཏོང་བའི་ཆད་དོན་བྱེད་པ to agree about giving; ཆད་དོན་སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པ to keep, fulfil, a promise.

ཆད་མདོ *chad-mdo* or ཁ་ཆད the purport or the main object; a promise or contract.

ཆད་པ I: *chad-pa* खण्डन, उद्घाटन, वचन, छेद 1. to open, to separate, liberate; to give out. 2. to promise, bind one's self.

Syn. ཕྱད་མ *phyad-ma*; དབྱེ་བ *dbye-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཆད་པ II: abst. resp. བཀའ་ཆད् दण्ड, दण्ड punishment; ལུས་ཆད् corporeal punishment; fig. punishment with the rod. རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཆད་པ king's punishment, *i.e.*, punishment that the law inflicts on any person. ངལ་ཆད् punished with fatigue, worn out. ཆད་པ་ཅན *chad-pa-can* = བཙོན་ལྡན दण्डित, दण्डभाक् a convict; one who has been convicted of an offence. ཆད་པའི་ཚད་གཅད་པ *chad-paḥi tsnad-gcad-pa* or ཆད་པས་གཅད་པ शिक्षा to convict, to sentence, to punish.

Syn. དབྱུག་པ *dbyug-pa*.

ཆད་པ III: vb. to be descended from; to be born of or with; gen. with ལས or ནས.

ཆད་པ་ཕོག་པ *chad-pa phog-pa* to award punishment, to punish in any way.

ཆད་པས་བཅད་པ *chad-pas bcad-pa* to be visited with punishment.

ཆད་པོ *chad-po* 1. rent, torn, worn-out, ragged, tattered (*Jä.*). 2. a limited time, a term (*Sch.*).

ཆད་ཡིག *chad-yig* a written contract: ཆད་ལས་ཀྱི་དེབ id. (*Glr.; Jä.*).

ཆད་ལུས་པ *chad-lus-pa* not to obtain the things hoped for, to be disappointed (*Sch.*).

ཆད་སོ *chad-so* or ཆད་སོར = ཆད་ཐལས 1. a limited time, a term. 2. a time-purchase (*Sch.*). 3. an agreement (*Ts.; Jä.*).

ཆན *chan* I: (དཔེ་ཆད་ཀྱི་) टिप्पणी a marginal note or foot-note to explain the meaning of a term or expression in the text.

ཆན II: sop, mash, pulp, etc.; འབྲས་ཆན rice-pap; ནས་ཆན barley-pap (*Jä.*).

ཆན་གྲི *chan-gri* = ཙེམ་གྲི *btsem-gri* (lit. a tailor's knife); कर्तरी a pair of scissors.

ཆན་པ *chan-pa* = འཚེམ་གྲི scissors, shears: དགེ་སློང་གིས་ཆན་པས་སྐྲ་བྲེག་པར་མི་བྱ (*K. d.* ཀ *106*) the hair of a gelong should not be cropped with scissors.

ཆབ I: *chab* [resp. and eleg. for ཆུ *chu*] water, in any form; but never used like *chu* to signify a river. དྲི་ཆབ scented water. ཁྲུས་ཆབ or སྦྱི་ཆབ water which at the beginning and close of religious meetings in the larger monasteries is passed round, and of which every one present takes a few drops on his tongue, as a symbol of purification in the place of full ablutions. སྤྱན་ཆབ tears; ཞལ་ཆབ spittle; ཆབ་གསང་ urine.

ཆབ II: power, dominion, sway; ཆབ་འོག under one's sway: ཆབ་འོག་ཏུ་བསྡུ་བ to bring or collect under one's power or sway.

ཆབ་རྐྱན *chab-rkyan* brass can, brass teapot with a long spout for pouring out tea (*Jä.*).

ཆབ་སྐྱ *chab-skya* = དར་བ *dar-wa* whey.

ཆབ་ཁུང་ *chab-khuṅ* urinal, a privy.

ཆབ་སྒོ *chab-sgo* door; ཆབ་སྒོ་བ *chab-sgo-wa* = སྒོ་སྲུང་བ a door keeper.

ཆབ་གཏོར *chab-gtor* = ཆུ་གཏོར *chu-gtor* तर्पण oblations to the dead; water religiously offered to quench the thirst of Yidag or *Preta* in the प्रेतलोक।

ཆབ་ནག *Chab-nag* n. of a monastery in Kong-po in Eastern Tib.

ཆབ་སྦྲོམ *chab-brom* ice (*Jä.*).

ཆབ་འབངས *chab-ḥbaṅs* = ཞབས་ཕྱ्ིग प्रजा a servant; a subject; one owing allegiance.

ཆབ་ལྷུག *chab-lhug* 1. a spittle pot. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a vessel for rinsing one's mouth with water.

ཆབ་མ *chab-ma* lid, valve; ཆབ་རྩེ *chab-rtse* or ཆབ་ཙེ *chab-tse* buckle, clasp.

ཆབ་མིག *chab-mig* = ཆུ་མིག a fountain, spring.

ཆབ་རྩེ *chab-rtshe*, v. ཆབ་མ *chab-ma*.

ཆབ་ཚོད *chab-tshod* (lit. water-measure for time) a watch, a clock.

ཆབ་གཞུག *chab-gshug* a bath; also the bathing festival of the Tibetans in August and September.

ཆབ་འོག་པ *chab-hog-pa* a vassal, a subject; ཆབ་འོག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ a vassal king, feudal chief.

ཆབ་རིལ *chab-ril* the vessel of consecrated water passed to monks of a congregation before dispersing.

ཆབ་རིལ་པ *chab-ril-pa* one who passes through water, v. ཆབ་སྲིད.

ཆབ་རོམ *chab-rom* = ཆུ་འཁྱགས་པ ice, frozen water.

ཆབ་ཤོག *chab-çog* = བཀའ་ཤོག eleg. for an official letter, a diploma, etc.

ཆབ་སེར *chab-ser* eleg. for ཆུ་སེར matter, pus.

+ ཆབ་སྲིད *chab-srid* = རྒྱལ་སྲིད *rgyal-srid* dominion, kingdom, territory.

ཆབ་གསང་ *chab-gsañ* urine; ཆབ་གསང་འཚང་བ to make water.

ཆབ་གསིལ་བ *chab gsil-wa* to discharge urine, make water (*Ñag.*).

+ ཆབས་ཅིག *chabs cig* = ལྷན་ཅིག or མཉམ་དུ་ ...; ... together with, all together.

ཆམ *cham* headlong, full length; also completely, utterly.

+ ཆམ་དུ *cham-du* = ཀུན་དུ always, continually; ཆམ་དུ་འཐེབས་པ pouring continually.

ཆམ་པ *cham-pa* ... a cold or catarrh; གྲེ་ཆམ *gre-cham* bronchial catarrh; ... catarrh in the lungs; སྣ་ཆམ *sna-cham* nose cold (cold in the head); ... influenza.

ཆམས་བཞག *chams-bshag* = ... to be in a tranquil state; colloq. to keep quiet ... (*A. 119*) those who did not assent keeping quiet: it was effected according to the precepts of the lord (Atis'a).

ཆར *char* or ཆར་པ *char-pa* ... rain.

Syn. སྤྲིན་ལས་བྱུང *sprin-byuñ*; ... *sbrañ-char*; ཆུ་འི་ས་བོན *chuhi-sa-bon*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *sprin-gyi me-tog*; མཁའ་ལས་བབ *mkhah-las-bab*; ... *rluñ-gi hbras-bu*; རྒྱུན་བབ *rgyun-bab*; དགུན་ཆར *dguñ-char*; གྲུ་ཆར *gru-char*; ལོ་ཏོག་གཉེན *lo-tog-gñen* (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་སྐྱིབས *char-skyib* a shelter, pent roof, protection from rain.

ཆར་སྐྱེས *char-skyes* ... lit. rain-born; met. a frog.

ཆར་སྐྱོབ *char-skyob* 1. protection against rain, also opp. to ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshad-skyob* protection against heat (of the sun). 2. = གདུགས an umbrella (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་སྐྱོར *char-skyor* undecided (cases or disputes).

ཆར་ཁེབས *char-khebs* cover or dress for protection against rain, rain-cloak.

ཆར་གྱང་ *char-gyañ*, ... (*Ya-sel. 33*).

ཆར་གྱི་ཟེགས་མ *char-gyi zegs-ma* = ཆར་ཐིགས.

ཆར་དགའ *char-dgah* lit. that delights in rains, ... (*Mñon.*).

ཆར་རྒྱུན *char-rgyun* ... incessant rain.

ཆར་ཅན *char-can* 1. = ཆར་རྒྱུན. 2. ... custom, usage (*W.*). 3. n. of a hero ... (Baladeva) (*Lex.*).

ཆར་བཅུག་པ *char-bcug-pa* प्रयोजित; བྱེད་དུ་བཅུག་པ made to be done or worked out.

ཆར་ཆེས *char-ches* for ཆར་པ་ཆེན་པོ.

ཆར་གཏོགས་པ *char gtogs-pa*, v. ཆ, included in the division of;=ཕྱོགས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ or ཕྱོགས་སུ་གཏོགས་པ.

ཆར་སྟོན *char-ston* met. the swallow.

ཆར་དུས *char-dus* the rainy season.

ཆར་དྲག་པ *char-drag-pa* आषाढ lit. heavy rain; the month of heavy rains, corresponding with July.

Syn. དྲག་བབ *drag-bab*; ཡོངས་ལྷུང་ *yoṅ-lhuṅ*; རྒྱུན་བབ་ཚ *rgyun bab-tsha* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་རྡུལ *char-rdul*=ཆར་ཟིལ.

ཆར་ལྡན *char-ldan* rainy; ཆར་ལྡན་སྤྲིན་དང་དབྱར་དུས་པར in the summer season are rain-clouds (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་སྣ་རླུང་ཁྲིད *char-sna rluṅ-khrid* an idiomatic expression signifying guided; lit. as wind leads the rain.

ཆར་པ *char-pa*, v. ཆར.

ཆར་སྤྲིན *char-sprin* जीमूत rain-cloud; ཆར་སྤྲིན་ཅན cloud containing rain.

ཆར་ཕབས *char-phobs* [illegible] to cause rain.

ཆར་འབབ་མཁས་པ *char-hbab mkhas-pa* gen. a *Tantrik* lama; lit. one who is skilled in bringing down rain (by the efficacy of his charms).

ཆར་འབེབས *char-hbebs* or ཆར་པ་འབེབས [illegible], [illegible] that causes rain; rain-cloud.

ཆར་འབེབས་གྲོང་འཇོམས *char-hbebs groṅ-hjoms* an epithet of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

ཆར་མེད་ཐོན་པ *char-med thon-pa*=ཐང་འཐར drought, rainlessness.

ཆར་ཤོད *char-shod* good and beneficial rain: འདི་ལོ་ཆར་ཤོད་ལེགས་པར་བབས this year rain has copiously fallen.

ཆར་ཤོད་ཆེ་སྟབས *char-shod che-stabs* (idiomatic phrase) a matter of great importance.

ཆར་ཟིལ *char-zil* rain drop, rain particles or drops.

Syn. ཆར་རྡུལ *char-rdul*; ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་མ *chu-yi zegs-ma*; རྒྱུན་གྱི་སྨྱུ་གུ *rgyun-gyi myu-gu*; ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེར *chu-yi-zer*; ཆུ་རྡུལ *chu-rdul*; ཆར་གྱི་ཟེགས་མ *char-gyi zegs-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆར་བཟང་འབེབས་པ *char-bzaṅ hbebs-pa* सुवर्ष n. pr. (*Ta. 2, 271*).

ཆར་གཡོགས *char-gyogs* = ཆར་ཁེབས house; cover or dress for protection against rain.

ཆར་ལེན *char-len* the coping or water-tile of a wall (*Cs.*).

ཆལ *chal* resp. སྐུ་ཆལ belly, abdomen (*Cs.*).

ཆལ་ཆལ *chal-chal* the sound of falling oars.

ཆལ་ཆིལ *chal-chil* wavering, fluctuating (*Sch.*).

ཆལ་ཆོལ *chal-chol*, v. འཆལ་འཆོལ or འཆལ་བེ་འཆོལ་བེ.

ཆལ་དུ་བཀྲམས་པ *chal-du bkrams-pa* विकीर्ण scattered, strewn over, fully spread, widespread.

ཆལ་མར་བརྡལ་བ *chal-mar brdal-wa* (vb. a.) to spread equally, uniformly.

ཆས *chas* 1. thing; tool; requisite, etc.: ཆག་མར་སྟེར་བའི་ཆས things to be given to a bride as dowry; ལྕགས་ཆས iron tools or utensils; ཟས་ཆས food; དམག་ཆས military stores, requisites for war; འཚོ་ཆས provisions; ལག་ཆས tools, instrument. 2. dress, garment; ཕོ་ཆས man's dress. 3. in a more general sense: appearance, form, shape: བུད་མེད་ཀྱི་ཆས་སུ་བྱུང appearing in the guise of a woman; ཕོར་ཆས·

བྱེད་ he puts on a Tartar dress; བུ་མོའི་ཆས་སུ་ཞུགས་ he has assumed a girl's dress; disguised himself as a girl.

ཆས་ཀ་ *chas-ka* or ཆས་ཁ་ ཡོ་བྱད་ one's property, resources, requisites; all that one possesses or requires for his use.

ཆས་སྒྱུར་བ་ *chas-sgyur-wa* to put on, to assume another's dress.

ཆས་ཆོད་ *chas-chod* བཅས་པ, སྐྱེས་པ, v. བརྩིས་པ *brtsis-pa*.

ཆས་པ *chas-pa* [originally the pf. of ཆ་བ but always used as a separate vb.] 1. to set forth, depart: ཆས་དགོས་པར་ as it is necessary to depart (*Thgy.*); བོད་དུ་ཆས་སོ they set out for Tibet (*Glr.*); དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ་ཆས་སོ they departed together (*Dzl.*); ཆས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to send away, dispatch. 2. to prepare for, set about, to start; གསོད་པར་ཆས they started killing; འགྲོ་བར་ཆས་པ་ལས having made arrangements to depart (*Dzl.*): ད་ཕྱིར་འདོང་ངོ་ཞེས་ཆས་པས 'now we will return' they said, and they made preparations (*Dzl.*; *Jä.*)

ཆས་བཟོ་ *chas-bzo*=ལུས་ཆས a full suit of clothes (for the body).

ཆི *chi* num. fig. 36.

ཆི་ག *chi-ga* in *W.* wallet, knap-sack (*Jä.*).

ཆི་ལི་ལི *chi-li-li* onomatopoetic word for snuffing up scent by the nose; དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ་ཆི་ལི་ལི་བྱེད་ (*Cs.*) snuffing sweet odours that are borne; མེ་ཏོག་དྲི་ཆི་ལི་ལི the perfumes of flowers are perceptible (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

ཆིག *chig* used for གཅིག as the first part of compound numbers:—ཆིག་བཅུ 10; ཆིག་བརྒྱ 100; ཆིག་སྟོང་ 1,000; ཆིག་ཁྲི a myriad, etc.

ཆིག་རྐྱང་ *chig-rkyań* acc. to *Schtr.* separate, single, one alone.

ཆིག་རྒྱུ་ཉིས་སྤུན *chig-rgyu ñis-spun* a kind of blanket in the weaving of which one longitudinal thread is crossed by two.

ཆིག་ཐུབ་པ *chig-thub-pa* 1. to be able to do a thing alone. 2. n. of a plant used in medicine (*Jä.*).

ཆིག་དྲིལ *chig-dril* rolled, wrapped, packed up in one parcel or bundle (*Sch.*).

ཆིག་ལབ་བྱེད་པ *chig-lab byed-pa* to talk to one's self, to hold a soliloquy (*Schtr.*).

ཆིག་ཤད *chig-çad* one stroke, or stop: རྐང་པ་ཆིག་པ་བཞད་ཀྱི་མཐར་ཆིག་ཤད་བྱ། at the close of each line of a verse (forming a sentence), put one stroke, *i.e.*, full stop (*Situ.*).

ཆིངས *chińs*, v. འཆིང་བ ཆིངས་པ, that which binds. ཆིངས་ལྔ the five binding things:—(1) ཁོག་དབུག་སྟོང་ཧུན་གྱི་ཆིངས *khog-dbug stoń-'hun-gyi chińs*; (2) ས་དཔྱད་རྣམ་འབྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆིངས *sa-dpyad rnam-hbyed-kyi chińs*; (3) འབྲེལ་པ་འབྲུ་འགྲེལ་གྱི་ཆིངས *hbrel-pa hbru-hgrel-gyi chińs*; (4) བསྟུས་དོན་གྱི་ཆིངས *bstus don-gyi chińs*; (5) ལག་ལེན་མན་ངག་གི་ཆིངས *lag-len man-ńag-gi chińs* (*Sman.*).

ཆིད་པ *chid-pa*, v. ཕྱིད་པ

+ **ཆིབ་པ** *chib-pa* 1. ཁྱབ་པ ཀུན encompassing, covering all. 2. acc. to *Sch.* equal, uniform, suitable.

ཆིབས *chibs* or ཆིབས་པ resp. term for རྟ *rta* a horse; generally a riding horse; a saddle horse; ཆིབས་ལ་འཆིབ་པ riding on a horse, to get on horse-back; ཆིབས་ལས་གཤེགས་པ to dismount: ཆིབས་གཤེགས་པ་གནང་ (*C.*) I beg you to dismount; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཆིབས་སུ་འབུལ I give it you for a riding horse (*Jä.*).

ཆིབས་བསྐྱོད་གནང་བ *chibs-bskyod gnań-wa* (lit. to ride on a horse)=ཆིབས་བསྒྱུར་གནང་བ to start for a journey, to go to a place.

ཆིབས་ཁ་འཁྲིད་པ *chibs-kha hkhrid-pa*=ཆིབས་ཁ་བསྒྱུར་བ to lead a horse by the bridle (*Sch.*).

chibs-kha thub-pa to have the command of the bridle; fig. to be expert in ruling.

chibs-sga resp. for saddle.

Chibs-Ma-ldan also called, the horse on which Gautama Buddha used to ride.

chibs-lcag resp. a whip.

chib-chas a horse's furniture, harness; (*Cs.*) the equipments of a horse.

chibs-chen a charger; the best horse in the stable.

chibs-rta a riding horse of a great man.

chibs-thur horse's head-piece.

chibs-dpon chief groom.

+ *chir* from the Hindi, chintz.

chil-sgrog, v. *chu-gñer*.

I: *chu* num. fig. 66.

II: &c. 1. water, the universal and common term in all senses. 2. a river; the general term.

Syn. *gtuṅ-bya*; *gtuṅ-byed*; *sgo-kun-hgro*; *sprin-gyi me-tog*; *sprin-gyi-bcud*; *dag-byed*; *ñan-sel*; *hbru-phan*; *sprin-gyi myu-gu*; *thur-hgrod*; *kun-hgro* (*Mṅon.*).

chu-kluṅ a river is a term often occuring in books, but rarely in conversation. the names of various rivers both real and mythical which occur in the sacred books of Tibet and according to Buddhistic geography:—(1) *zab-mohi chu*, (2) *rab-tu daṅ-wahi chu*, (3) *gtsaṅ-wahi chu*, (4) *ho-mahi chu*, (5) *rgyun-hbrubi chu*, (6) *zla-wa rgyu-wa*, (7) *ho-thug-gi hdam*, (8) *gram-sag-gi chu*, (9) *ñaṅ-ñur-gyis gaṅ-wa*, (10) *ñaṅ-pa kun-tu sgra hbyin-pa*, (11) *dbyaṅs sñan-pa*, (12) *sems hgro-wa*, (13) *bu-ru-rubi-sgras hbab-pa*, (14) *rlabs hbyuṅ-wa*, (15) *bde-wahi chu*, (16) *ka-dam-pa hkhod-pa-ñid*, (17) *nor-bubi mchu-can rnams-kyis hdzin-pa*, (18) *chu-srin kurma mañ-wa-ñid*, (19) *ña ro-hi hkhor-wa*, (20) *rus-sbal-gyis gaṅ-wa*, (21) *chu-srin na-kras hkor-wa*, (22) *yid bde-war hbab-pa*, (23) *dbu-wahi phreṅ-wa*, (24) *rab-tu dgah-war gyur-pahi chu*, (25) *rluṅ mtshuṅs-pa*, (26) *char daṅ char-gyi rjes-su hbyuṅ-wahi chu-kluṅ*, (27) *Dbyaṅs-can-gyi mdog-tu hbab-pa*, (28) *dus-su hbab-pa*, (29) *riṅ-pa*, (30) *rtse-mohi ñaṅ*, (31) *gser-gyi chu*, (32) *dṅul-gyi mdog*, (33) *mu-tig-gi bye-ma ldan-pa*, (34) *ri-ho-la rgyu-wa*, (35) *sprin hkhor-wa*, (36) *mu-sa-ra gal-pa rgyan-du byas-pa*, (37) *ai-dru-mahi çiṅ daṅ ldan-pa*, (38) *dpyid dgah-wa*, (39) *dbyar-sprin rab-tu daṅ-wahi chu hbab-pa*, (40) *rtse-mo la hjug-par dgah-wa*, (41) *gaṅs yod-pa*, (42) *ñi-ma çar-war gyur-pas mi reg-pa*, (43) *myur-wahi chu*, (44) *rlabs-rab-tu hjug-pa*, (45) *a-tu pa*, (46) *tsu-lun-du hbab-pa*, (47) *dribi-chu*, (48) *ke-ta-kahi-dris hgos-pa*, (49) *dbyar dgah-wa*, (50) *dhun-dhu ma-rā*, (51) *ña-hkhor-na khyab-pa*, (52) *dpag med-pa*

ḅbab-pa, (53) རྒྱབ་ནས་ཀླུང་ཀུན་ཏུ་གང་རབ་ཏུ་འབབ་པ ṛgyab-naṣ ḳluñ kun-tu-gañ rab-tu ḅbab-pa, (54) དམའ་བའི་ཆུ ḍmaḥ-waḥi chu, (55) དགའ་བས་འཇུག་པ ḍgaḥ-waṣ ḅjug-pa, (56) སྔོན་གྱི་དུ་བའི་སྟོབས ṣṅon-gyi du-waḥi ṣtobṣ, (57) སྤྲིན་གྱི་འགྲོས ṣprin-gyi ḅgroṣ, (58) དྲི་ཟའི་དབྱངས་ཅན dṛi-zaḥi ḍḅyañṣ-can, (59) རྔའི་སྒྲའི་དབྱངས་ཅན ṛñaḥi ṣgraḥi ḍḅyañṣ-can, (60) སྐད་ཀྱི་དབྱངས་ཅན ṣkaḍ-kyi ḍḅyañṣ-can, (61) ཀླུ་ཡི་བུ་མོ་མངོན་པར་དགའ་བ ḳlu-yi bu-mo ṃṅon-par ḍgaḥ-wa, (62) རིག་པ་འཛིན་པ་རྩེ་དགའ་བས་གནས་པ rig-pa ḅdsin-pa ṛtse-ḍgaḥ waṣ gnaṣ-pa (K. d. ར 298).

ཆུ་ཀླུང་སྐྱེས chu-ḳluñ ṣkyes, ལྕག་བྱེད་ཤིང་གི་མིང་ n. of a tree called जयन्ती [Sesbania Ægyptiaca]S.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་མགོན chu-ḳluñ ṃgon the lord of rivers.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་ཅན chu-ḳluñ-can a place which is intersected by streams, or where there are many rivulets.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་དག་པ chu-ḳluñ dag-pa नदीस्नात lit. purified by bathing in a river; a Tīrthika.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་བདག chu-ḳluñ-ḅdag सरित्पति the lord of rivers; the ocean. ཆུ་ཀླུང་དམར chu-ḳluñ-ḍmar शोण नदी the red river, i.e., the river Sone.

ཆུ་ཀླུང་མཚོ chu-ḳluñ-ṃtsho (མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་མཚོ) the wide expanse of the heaven; an imaginary lake in heaven; the sea.

ཆུ་ཀློང་ chu-ḳloñ the main, deeper channel of a river, v. ཀློང་ ḳloñ.

ཆུ་དཀྱིལ chu-ḍkyil ཆུ་གཞུང་ the middle of a river.

ཆུ་རྒྱལ chu-ṛgyal a leather bag for water, a moshug (Cs.).

ཆུ་སྐད chu-ṣkaḍ the voice of water, the sound of rushing water.

ཆུ་བསྐོལ་བ chu ḅṣkol-pa boiled water, boiling water.

ཆུ་སྐོར chu-ṣkor or རང་ཐག་ཆུ་སྐོར rañ-thag chu-ṣkor water-mill, i.e., self-grinding mill.

ཆུ་སྐྱ chu-ṣkya = དར་བ whey.

ཆུ་སྐྱར chu-ṣkyar जलरङ्क a species of water fowl—the spoon bill.

Syn. ཉ་འབིགས་བྱེད ña-ḅbigṣ-byeḍ; རྒྱལ་བྱེད ṛgyal-byeḍ; རྐང་གཅིག་པ ṛkañ-gcig-pa; གངས་སྦལ gañṣ-ṣbal; མཛའ་མོ ṃdsaḥ-mo; ཆུ་ཅན chu-can (Mñon.).

ཆུ་སྐྱུར chu-ṣkyur 1. the bittern. 2. also n. of a plant. 3. acidulous mineral waters. 4. vinegar (Jä.).

ཆུ་སྐྱེས chu-ṣkyeṣ जलज, अम्बुज, अब्ज 1. lit. the water-born, the lotus. 2. the moon, the planets Neptune and Venus.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་དཀར chu-ṣkyeṣ ḍkar पुण्डरीक the white lotus. ཆུ་སྐྱེས་སྔོན་པོ chu-ṣkyeṣ ṣṅon-po उत्पल the blue lotus.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་མངལ chu-ṣkyeṣ ṃñal पद्मयोनि, ब्रह्मा;= ཚངས་པ་ཆེན the great Brahmâ.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་ཅན chu-ṣkyeṣ-can सरोजिनी pond where lotuses grow.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་བདག chu-ṣkyeṣ-ḅdag सरोजपति the lord of the lotus, the sun.

ཆུ་སྐྱེས་རྩ་བ chu-ṣkyeṣ ṛtsa-wa मृणाल the white tuberous root of the lotus.

ཆུ་སྐྱོད chu-ṣkyoḍ ग्रीवा met. the neck.

ཆུ་ཁུག chu-khug a creek; bay, gulf.

ཆུ་ཁུར་དུ་འཛིན chu-khur-tu ḅdsin वारिवाहन [1. "that which holds clouds," i.e., the sky. 2. "having clouds for a vehicle," an epithet of Indra]S.

ཆུ་འཁུར chu-ḅkhur, met. སྤྲིན་པ ṣprin-pa cloud.

ཆུ་ཁེབས chu-khebṣ = ཆར་ཁེབས cloak worn for protection against rain.

ཆུ་ཁོལ chu-khol ཆུ་ཚན. [1. boiled water. 2. जलतापिन् the Hilsa or sable fish]S.

ཆུ་འཁོར chu-ḅkhor जलावर्त, आवर्त, जलग a whirlpool, an eddy. ["a water-goer," i.e., a heron or a leech]S.

Syn. ཀློང་འཁོར *kloṅ-ḥkhor*; འཁྱིམ་པ *ḥkhyim-pa*; སེག་མའི་ལྟེ *seg-maḥi lte*; ཆུ་ཡི་འཁོར་ལོ *chu-yi ḥkhor-lo* འཁོར་ཆུ *ḥkhor-chu* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་འཁོར་བ *chu-ḥkhor-wa* the turning of a water-mill.

ཆུ་འཁྱགས *chu-ḥkhyags* ice, frozen water.

Syn. བབ་རོམ *bhab-rom*; འཁྱག་པ *ḥkhyag-pa*.

ཆུ་འཁྱིལ *chu-ḥkhyil* puddle, pool.

ཆུ་འཁྱོགས་པ *chu ḥkhyogs-pa* वक्र नदी any tortuous or meandering river.

ཆུ་འཁྲི་ཤིང་ *chu-ḥkhri-çiṅ* = ཆུའི་བ་རླབས a wave.

ཆུ་མཁྲིས *chu-mkhris* जलपित्त water and bile ["the bile of water," *i.e.* fire]*S.*

ཆུ་འཁྲུག *chu-ḥkhrug* = ཆུའི་བ་རླབས a wave; ruffle on the surface of water.

ཆུ་གང་ *chu-gaṅ* full of water.

ཆུ་གྲི *chu-gri* छुरिका a small knife; acc. to *Schr.* razor.

ཆུ་གྲོག *chu-grog* acc. to *Sch.* 1. rivulet, brook. 2. dish-water, rinsings (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་གླང་ནག་པོ *chu-glaṅ nag-po* or ཆུ་གླང་ནག་པོ = རྭ་ཅོ་ཅན *rwa-co-can* སྡིག་པ་རྭ་ཅོ *sdig-pa rwa-co* (*Sman. 108*).

ཆུ་གླིང་ *chu-gliṅ* पुलिन any islet in a river.

ཆུ་མགྲིན་ཅན *chu mgrin-can* = ཆུ་སྲིན कुम्भीर; मकर said to be the crocodile.

ཆུ་མགོ *chu-mgo* source or head of a river, a feeding spring.

ཆུ་འགགས་པ *chu ḥgags-pa* मूत्ररोध stoppage or retention of urine.

ཆུ་འགོ་རྟ་རིང་ *Chu-ḥgo rta-riṅ* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

ཆུ་རྒྱན *chu-rgyan* कमल the ornament of the water, *i.e.*, the lotus flower.

ཆུ་རྒྱུན *chu-rgyun* प्रवाह the current or flow of a river.

ཆུ་རྒྱུས *chu-rgyus* स्नायु sinews, ligaments and nerves; ཆུ་རྒྱ gland.

ཆུ་སྒང་ *chu-sgaṅ* a blister.

ཆུ་སྒོང་ *chu-sgoṅ* the water-egg, po. for the moon which (mythologically) sprung out of the great ocean.

ཆུ་སྒྲ *chu-sgra* the murmur of a stream.

ཆུ་བསྒྱུར་བ *chu bsgyur-wa* = ཆུ་ཁ་བསྒྱུར་བ the change of the course of a river.

ཆུ་ངན་ལམ་འཚུགས *chu-ṅan lam-ḥtshugs* = སྲོལ་ངན་པ་བྱུང་བ *srol ṅan-pa byuṅ-wa* (idiomatic expression) the introduction of a bad custom; following a bad usage.

ཆུ་ངོགས *chu-ṅogs* bank of a river or lake; ཕ་རོལ་ངོགས the opposite side or bank, called also ཕུང་བ and ཚུ་རོལ་ངོགས this side of the river; བྱེ་མ་ངོགས sandy bank; བྱེ་ཐང་ sandy plain on the side or margin of a river.

ཆུ་དཀྲམས *chu-ṭhams* = ཆུའི་བ་རླབས a wave (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་བཅུད *chu-bcud* = ལན་ཚྭ *lan-tshwa* table-salt.

ཆུ་ལྕག *chu-lcag* निचुल water streaming down from rock [the tree *Barringtonia acutangula*]*S.*

ཆུ་ཆག *chu-chag* grain or grass, &c., given to cattle mixed with water.

ཆུ་ཆུ *chu-chu* = ལ་ཆུ rhubarb; ཆུ་རྩ its root is used as dye and laxative in Tibet.

ཆུ་ཆུང་དུ *chu chuṅ-du* (ཆུ་སྟོད་ཟླ་བ) the sixth month of the Tibetan calendar, *i.e.*, July.

ཆུ་ཆུང་ཉི་ལ *chu chuṅ-nyi la* (ནོར་བུ) precious stone, a gem of fabulous properties like ཆུ་སྙིང་ containing the essence of water, the finest pebble or crystal.

ཆུ་ཉལ *chu-ñal* also ཆུ་ཉིལ आलवाल a tank.

ཆུ་ཉུང *chu-ñuṅ*, v. ཁྱིམ་བྱ खञ्जन the swallow.

* ཆུ་རྙུལ་བ *chu-ñul-wa* = རྙུལ་བ or རྙོག་པ.

ཆུ་གཉེར *chu-gñer* wavelets or ripples in water.

Syn. མཚར་གྱོ *mtshar-gyo*; ཆིལ་སྒྲོག *chil-sgrog*; ཁྲེམ་གཉེར *khrem-gñer*; རླབས་ཀྱི་རི་མོ *rlabs-kyi ri-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་མཉམ་པ *Chu-mñam-pa* n. of a fabulous sea situated beyond the ocean called སྦྲུལ་དུག་འཇོམས; lit. (cure against snake-poison) (*K. d.* ར, *335*).

ཆུ་རྙོག་མ་ཅན *chu rñog-ma-can* turbid or muddy water.

Syn. ལྡམ་བུ *ldam-bu*; མི་དྭངས *mi-daṅs*; རྙོག་མ་ཅན *rñog-ma-can*; འདམ་རྫབ *hdam-rdsab*; འབྱིན་བྱེད *hbyin-byed*; འཇིམ་པ *hjim-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་སྙིང *chu-sñiṅ* 1. a precious stone; believed to possess fabulous properties such as the power of keeping off fire, and the effects of thunder and lightning. 2. salt.

ཆུ་གཏིང་ཐུང་བ *chu-gtiṅ thuṅ-wa* shallow water.

Syn. གཏིང་གསལ་ནུས *gtiṅ gsal-nus*; ས་ལེ་བ *sa le-wa*; མི་ཟབ་པ *mi zab-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་གཏིང་ཟབ་པ *chu-gtiṅ zab-pa* deep water.

Syn. གཏིང་མེད *gtiṅ-med*; ཟབ *zab*; གཏིང་དཔག་དཀའ *gtiṅ-dpag-dkah*; འོག་གཞི་མི་རིག *hog-gshi-mi rig*; རབ་མེད *rab-med* (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter* རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ अम्बुधि the ocean; also symb. the number four (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་གཏེར་མུ་ཁྱུད *chu-gter mu-khyud* पक्षिनेमि an island.

* ཆུ་གཏེར་ཟུར *chu-gter-zur* पक्षिकोण a creek of the sea (*Kālac. T. 135*).

ཆུ་རྟ་མོ *Chu rta-mo* n. of a medicinal plant called སྟག་ཤ *stag-ça* (*Sman. 258*).

ཆུ་སྟེང་སྐྱིན *chu steṅ-skyin* कुमुद the water-lily.

ཆུ་སྟོད *chu-stod* पूर्वाषाढ the month of July.

ཆུ་སྟོད་ཀྱི་ཉ་བ *chu-stod-kyis ña-wa* आषाढी पूर्णिमा the full moon of July.

ཆུ་སྟོད་སྐར་མ *chu-stod skar-ma* the constellation བྲེ་ཆུ་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *bre-chu lha ldan-ma* पूर्वा; पूर्वाषाढ (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་སྟོད་སྐྱེས *chu-stod-skyes* (སྐར་མིག་དམར) अङ्गारक the planet Mars.

ཆུ་ཐགས *chu-thags* वारियन्त्र water-mill.

ཆུ་ཐིག *chu-thig* जलबिन्दु drop of water, water-drop.

ཆུ་ཐོགས་པ *chu thogs-pa* विगाहन to bathe in water.

ཆུ་མཐའ *chu-mthah* or ཆུ་མཐའ་ཀླུ་ཆེ་བ the broad side or bank of a river.

ཆུ་མཐོངས *chu-mthoṅs* = ནམ་མཁའ *nam-mkhah*.

ཆུ་འཐོར *chu-hthor* = ཆུའི་ཐིགས་མ particles of water. ཆུ་འཐོར་གཏམ *chu-hthor-gtam* speaking and spitting together.

ཆུ་འཐོར་བ *chu-hthor-wa* प्रसिञ्च् to sprinkle.

Syn. ཆུར་སྒྲོགས *chur-sgrogs*; ཆུར་འཇུག *chur-hjug*; ཆུའི་འདབ་ཆགས *chuhi hdab-chags*.

ཆུ་དང་ཞེང་དུ་ལྡན་པ *chu-daṅ sheṅ-du ldan-pa* वारोहपरिवाहवत् a long wide river.

ཆུ་དར *chu-dar* a small prayer-flag stuck on the bank of a river, in order to avert inundations (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་དུག *chu-dug* acc. to *Sch.* hemlock.

ཆུ་བདག *chu-bdag* or ཆུ་ཡི་བདག = ཆུ་ལྷ the god of water (*Mṅon.*); also a fox.

ཆུ་བདག་སྐྱེས *chu-bdag-skyes* = ཨར་ཆང alcohol (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་དྲོ་འཇམ *chu-dro hjam* कवोष्ण tepid water, slightly warm water.

ཆུ་དྲོན་ *chu-dron* or ཆུ་དྲོན་མ་ *chu dron-ma* उष्णोदक hot or warm water.

ཆུ་མདའ་ *chu-mdah* a jet of water.

ཆུ་མདོ་ *chu-mdo* confluence of rivers.

ཆུ་འདོད་ *chu-hdod*=སྐོམ་པ་ *skoms-pa* or ཁ་སྐོམ་ *kha-skoms* (*Mñon.*) thirst; also thirsty.

ཆུ་འདྲེན་ *chu-hdren* जलाकर lit. that draws water; a cloud.

ཆུ་རྡུགས་ཁྱེར་ *chu-rdugs khyer* water-fright; cattle being confounded by fright while crossing a river.

ཆུ་རྡུལ་ *chu-rdul*, v. ཆུ་ཐིག particles of water or rain drops (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རྡོ་ *chu-rdo* rounded pebbles found in brooks; a kind of crystal. ཆུ་རྡོ་སྐར་མ་ cool crystal (used for spectacles) (ཆུ་རྡོ་སྐར་མའི་ཉུལ་ཤེལ་ཟླ་ཤར་ཞེས).

ཆུ་ལྡུར་ (ཟན་ཆུ་ལྡུར) flour and water mixed up together as the food of horses.

ཆུ་ཉིང་ *chu-niñ* years ago.

ཆུ་རྣག་ *chu-rnag* matter, pus (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་ཕུག་ *chu-phug* a cavern in a rock at the head of a river or brook.

ཆུ་ཕྱག་པ་ *chu-phyag-pa* (lit. one who sweeps over water), *i.e.*, a ferry-man (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ཕྲན་ *chu-phran* a little river, a brook.

ཆུ་འཕྲད་པ་ *chu hphrad-pa* कर्णधार a rudder, or a large oar used as such.

ཆུ་བ་ *chu-wa* a large gland of which there are sixteen acc. to Tibetan anatomy (*Jä.*). ཆུ་བ་འཁུམ་པ་ a contraction of the sinews (*Cs.*).

ཆུ་བན་ *chu-ban* jug; water-pot.

Syn. ཆུ་སྣོད་ *chu-snod*; ཆུ་རྫ་ *chu-rdsa*; ནོར་བུ་ཅན་ *nor-bu-can*; སྣོད་པོ་ཆེ་ *snod-po che*; ཆུ་བུམ་ *chu-bum* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་བལ་ *chu-wal* शैवाल, जलवल, शवुल water-moss.

ཆུ་བུན་ *chu-bun* white paint for the face (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་བུམ་ *chu-bum*=ཆུ་བན་ *chu-ban*.

ཆུ་བུར་ *chu-bur*=ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ་ *chuhi lbu-wa* बुद्बुद (*Mñon.*) 1. bubbles of water, also froth. 2. watery eruptions on the skin, vesicles, blister, occasioned by a burn. 3. acc. to *Jä.* boil, ulcer, abscess.

ཆུ་བུར་ཅན་ *Chu-bur-can* अर्बुद n. of one of the cold hells. 2. acc. to *Schtr.* the eye.

ཆུ་བོ་ *chu-wo* वाहिनी, नदी 1. river: ཆུ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ་བཞིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་ཡི་གེ་བདག་ལ་འབེབས like the streams of the four great rivers (let your letters) flow towards me (*Yig. k. 13*). 2. also signifies the number four (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྔ་ *chu-ho chen-po lña* the five great rivers of the continent of Godaniya (བ་ལང་སྤྱོད་ *Ba-lañ-spyod*), which acc. to Buddhist cosmogony are the following:—(1) ཤ་ཀ་བ་ཅན, (2) ཤིང་ལྡན་བཅུ, (3) ཟླ་བའི་རྒྱལ་བ, (4) ཆུ་བཟང་མོ, (5) ཡུལ་བུ་འབྲིང་བ.

The seventeen great rivers of the continent of Pûrva Videha (ཤར་ལུས་འཕགས་པ) are:—(1) ཆུ་བ་འབྲིང་བ, (2) རྨ་ཆུ་ཅུ *Sña mre-da*, (3) ཆུ་ཤུག་པ, (4) ཀླུའི་ཆུ *Klubi-chu*, (5) ཤུགས་ཤུགས་འགྲོ་བ, (6) ཆར་ཅན, (7) འབྲི་ཤིང་ཐིམ་བཤིགས་པ, (8) རི་མོ་བ་འཛིན་པ, (9) ཆུ་ཤུག་མ, (10) ཤོག་མ་བུད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ, (11) དུ་བ་ཤུག་པ, (12) རི་དྭགས་ཀྱིས་འབབ་པ, (13) དྲང་སྲོང་དགའ་བ་སྔོན་འབབ་པ *Drañ sroñ dgah-wa sñon hbab-pa*, (14) མཚང་མ (these flow down from the mountain called རྨ་བྱའི་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་རི *Rma-byahi tshogs-kyi ri* in Pûrva Videha). (15) རྩ་གསུམ་པ *Rwa gsum-pa*, (16) ཙ་ཙོ་པ *Ca-co-pa*, (17) རྡོ་བ་འགྲིམ་པ *Rdo-wa hgrim-pa* (*K. d.* ར 337).

ཆུ་བོ་འདྲ་བ་ *chu-ho hdra-wa*; ཆུ་བོའི་སྟ་ཟུར་ *chu-hohi sta-zur* कोणि; ཆུ་བོའི་འདོམས་ *chu-hohi hdoms*?

ཆུ་བོ་གངྒཱ་ *Chu-wo Gañgā* the river Ganges.

ཆུ་བོ་ཡ་མུ་ན *Chu-bo Ya-mu-na* the different names of the river Yamunā: ཉི་མའི་བུ་མོ *Ñi-mahi bu-mo*, གདུང་བྱེད་མ *Gduṅ byed-ma*, ཞི་བའི་སྲིང་མོ *Shi-wahi sriṅ-mo*, རྩོད་ཅན *Rtsod-can*, ཀཱ་ལིནྡའི་བུ་མོ *Kā-lindahi bu-mo*, གཤིན་རྗེའི་སྲིང་མོ *Gçin-rjehi sriṅ-mo* བཅས.

ཆུ་བོ་རབ་མེད *Chu-bo rab-med* वैतरणी the great unfordable river of hell.

ཆུ་བོ་རི *Chu-bo ri* n. of a monastery situated 32 m. S. W. of Lhasa on the top of a hill opposite the iron bridge over the Yeru Tsang-po. It is also called ལྕགས་ཟམ་ཆུ་བོ་རི *Lcags-zam Chu-bo-ri*.

ཆུ་བོ་སི་ཏཱ *Chu-bo Si-tā* the river Sitā = the great Tsang-po of Tibet: བརྒྱར་གྱེས *Brgyar-gyes*, ཤགས་གྲོལ *Shags-grol*, དཔུང་པས་བྱིན *Dpuṅ-pas byin*, སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་མ *Srid-sgrub-ma*, རྟགས་ཏུ་འབབ *Rtags-tu hbab*, ཁྲག་འབབ *Khrag-hbab*, དབྱིག་གི་ཁུ་བ *Dbyig-gi khu-wa*, ལག་པའི་ཆུ་བོ *Lag-pahi chu-bo*.

ཆུ་བོ་སིན་དྷུ *Chu-bo Sin-dhu* different names of the river Sindhu (Indus): རྩོད་འཇོའི་ཆུ་བོ *Rtsod-hjohi chu-bo*, སྔོན་གྱི་གངྒཱ *Sṅon-gyi gaṅ-gā* (पूर्वगङ्गा), ཟླ་བ་སྐྱེས *Zla-wa skyes*, རི་བོའི་བུ་མོ *Ri-bohi bu-mo*, མང་པོ་བྱིན *Maṅ-po byin*, རེ་བཱ་ཆུ་བོ *Re-bā chu-bo*.

ཆུ་དབུས = ཆུ་གཞུང *chu-dbus = chu-gshuṅ* the central course or main stream of a river.

* ཆུ་དབུས་པ *chu-dbus-pa* मध्यान्तिक Pāli: Majjhāntiko (*Tā.* 2, 9).

ཆུ་འབབ *chu-hbab* निम्नगा: a hill-torrent; ཆུ་འབབ་སྒྲ *chu-hbab sgra* the sound of a torrent.

ཆུ་བྱ *chu-bya* water-fowl, water-bird; ཆུའི་བྱ་གག *chuhi bya-gag* the grey duck.

ཆུ་འབྱུང *chu-hbyuṅ* (གྲངས *grans*) a number (*Ya-sel.* 57).

ཆུ་འབྱེད *chu-hbyed* said to be the swan (*D. R.*).

ཆུ་བྲུག་པ *chu brug-pa* (ཆར་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བབས་ཏེ་ཆུ་ཆེན་བྲུག་པ) महौघ over-flowing of a river; any inundation (*Zam.* 5).

ཆུ་ལྦག *chu-lbag*, v. ལྦག bubbles.

ཆུ་སྦུར *chu-sbur* acc. to *Sch.* 1. drifted wood and the like; thin pieces of wood, chips, chaff, etc., floating on the water. 2. water-beetle (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་སྦྲུལ *chu-sbrul* a harmless water-snake said to abound in the hotsprings of Tibet.

ཆུ་སྦྱིན *chu-sbyin* = अर्घ offerings of water to the yi-dag.

ཆུ་མ *chu-ma* 1. a water-carrier. གད་པ་ཆུ་མ་ཆེན་ཕྱག་དར་རིགས། classes of men such as sweepers and water-carriers, &c., to whom allowances should be paid (*Rtsii.*). 2. cultivation which requires irrigation.

ཆུ་མ་རྩི *chu-ma-rtsi* a water-plant: ཆུ་མ་རྩི་ཞིམ་ཆུ་སེར་དྲུབ་ཅིང་སྐེམ་བྱེད། *chu-ma rtsi* cures or dries pus and serum.

ཆུ་མིག *chu-mig* प्रस्रवण 1. spring, fountain. 2. n. of a vein. [3. जलजी an aquatic plant, *Commelina salicifolia*]*S.*

ཆུ་དམར་པོ *chu-dmar-po* a sea of red water where the Nāga people and the Asura fight together every day after taking their food (*K. d.* ར 334).

ཆུ་སྨད་སྐར་མ *chu-smad skar-ma* the constellations of पूर्वाषाढ are the following:— ཕུལ *phul*, སྣ་ཚོགས *sna-tshog*, ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *lha-ldan-ma* (*Rtsi.*).

ཆུ་རྩམ *chu-rtsam* water with flour; gen. the grain mixed with water that is given to horses.

ཆུ་ཚགས *chu-tshags* परिस्रावण 1. a strainer, sieve. 2. n. of a demi-god of the nether world. ཆུ་ཚགས་ཀྱིས་རུང་བ *chu-tshags kyis ruṅ-wa* परिस्रावणक; a monk permitted to use filtered water, *i.e.*, fit to use filtered water.

3. ཆུ་ཚགས་གྲུ་གསུམ་ *chu-tshags gru-gsum* चषक triangular filtering sieve [a leather water-bag]*S*.

ཆུ་ཚན་ *chu-tshan* any hot-spring, large numbers of which occur everywhere in Tibet.

ཆུ་ཚུབ་སྐྱ་རེང་ *chu-tshub skya-reṅ*, སྐྱབས་འདེད་ ཆུ་ཚུབ་སྐྱ་རེང་ཞེས་གྲོག་ཉི་ཤར་ཁུར་མོང་ཡར་མ་མེད་ཡར་མོང་ངོ་ (*D.R.*).

ཆུ་ཚྭ་ *chu-tshwa* salt from water.

ཆུ་ཚོད་ *chu-tshod* दण्ड lit. the measure of time by a water-clock; the Indian hour, one-fifth of a ཐུན་ or 24 minutes.

ཆུ་ཚོད་འཁོར་ལོ་ *chu-tshod hkhor-lo* घटी; घटिका 1. the clepsydra or water-clock of Ancient India 2. now = clock in general or watch.

ཆུ་འཛིན་ *chu-hdsin* 1. भग the female organ. 2. जलधर, जलधि cloud. In *Mṅon.* we read རྒྱ་མཚོ་ལས་ལྡང་བའི་ཆུ་རྡུལ་འཛིན་པའི་ཕྱིར་རོ། it is so called because of its holding the particles of water that rise from the ocean.

Syn. of 2. སྤྲིན་པ་ *sprin-pa*; ནམ་མཁའི་གླང་པོ་ *nam-mkhaḥi glaṅ-po*; ཚ་ཟེར་འཇོམས་ *tsha-zer-ḥjoms*; མཁའ་གོས་ཅན་ *mkhaḥ-gos-can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་རྫ་ *chu-rdza* earthen water-jar.

ཆུ་ཞེང་ *chu-sheṅ* परिणाह area; ཆུ = དཀྱུས་རིང་ཐུང་ *dkyus-riṅ-thuṅ*; ཞེང་ = ཁ་ཞེང་ *kha-sheṅ* superficial area of a globe or circle.

ཆུ་ཞེང་འགབ་པ་ *chu-sheṅ ḥgab-pa* परिणाहवत्; परिणाह acc. to *Schtr.* proportionate, symmetrical; acc. to others, beautiful, stately.

ཆུ་ཞེང་མཐའ་ *chu-sheṅ mthaḥ* परिणाह circumference.

ཆུ་བཟོམ་ *chu-bzom* a covered bucket for carrying water.

ཆུ་ཟོམ་ *chu-zom* प्रतिसीर water-tub (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ཟླ་ *chu-zla* or ཆུའི་ཟླ་ *chuḥi-zla* उदकचन्द्र 1. the image of the moon in water, reputed to be a deception of the senses by witchcraft. 2. the water-month, the first month (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་གཟར་ *chu-gzar* a large ladle (*Cs.*).

ཆུའི་སྐྱེ་གནས་ *chuḥi-skye-gnas* जलयोनिक (ཆུ་ནང་གི་སྲོག་ཆགས་ཚང་མ) water insects, worms, etc. (may also mean "fire").

ཆུའི་འཁྲིལ་ཤིང་ *chuḥi-ḥkhril-çiṅ* creeping plants growing in water.

ཆུའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་ *chuḥi-ḥkhrul-ḥkhor* = ཆུ་འཛིན་ mirage (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུའི་གད་མོ་ *chuḥi gad-mo* = ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ་ *chuḥi lbu-wa* [अब्धिफेन 1. cuttle-fish bone, considered as the petrified foam of the sea. 2. water-bubbles]*S*.

ཆུའི་སྒུར་འཁྱོག་ *chuḥi-sgur ḥkhyog* शूकर a pig.

ཆུའི་ཉ་ཕྱིས་ *chuḥi ña-phyis* शम्बुक shell; also a snail.

ཆུའི་དྭ་བ་ *chuḥi dwa-wa* बदरी (ཆུ་འཁོར་བ) [the jujube-tree]*S*.

ཆུའི་དོང་ *chuḥi-doṅ* = ཆུ་མིག་ [उदपानो a well, spring or pool]*S*.

ཆུའི་འདབ་ཆགས་ *chuḥi ḥdaḥ-chags* water-fowl v. ཆུ་འཁོར་བ.

ཆུའི་རྡོ་བ་ *chuḥi-rdo-wa* (ཆུ་ནང་གི་རྡོ) कुकुन्दर [n. of a plant]*S*.

ཆུའི་འདྲེ་ལོག་ *chuḥi ḥdre-log* = ཆུའི་ཟ་རླབས་ waves (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུའི་དཔལ་ཡོན་ *chuḥi dpal-yon* (ཆུ་སྲ) वर्धनी (རྒྱ་མཚོ་རྒྱ་ཡར་རྡེ་ནུ་ནུབ་འཕེལ) flow and ebb-tide.

ཆུའི་རྩྭ་ *chuḥi-rtswa* शैवाल watermoss; (ཤུ་དག) the rush.

ཆུའི་ཞལ་ཏ་པ་ *chuḥi-shal-ta-pa* पानीयहारिका। a woman who supplies water to a lady.

ཆུའི་གཞི་ *chuḥi-gshi* जलाशय a lake; a place filled with fresh water.

ཆུའི་ཟེགས་མ *chuhi zegs-ma* particles of water; spray.

Syn. ཆུ་འཐོར *chu-hthor*; ཉར་མ *ñar-ma*; ཆུའི་ཟེར་མ *chuhi zer-ma*; ཆུ་སིལ *chu-sil*; ཆུ་ཐིག *chu-thig*; དབའ་རླབས་སྐྱེས *dbah rlabs-skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན *chuhi gzugs-brñan* = སྨིག་རྒྱུ *smig-rgyu*) mirage.

ཆུའི་ལོ་མ *chuhi lo-ma* (གཉེར་མ) ripples in water.

ཆུའི་ཤིང་རྟ *chuhi çiñ-rta* (གྲུ་ཤན) वारितरा met. a boat, ship.

ཆུའི་ས་བོན *chuhi sa-bon*, v. ཆར་པ.

ཆུ་རོབས *chu-hobs* water-ditch (*Sch.*).

ཆུ་ཡི་འཁོར་ལོ *chu-yi hkhor-lo* whirlpool, v. ཀློང་འཁོར *klon-hkhor* or ཆུ་འཁོར.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཞྭགས་པ *chu-yi shags-pa*, a shell; met. a monkey.

ཆུ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *chu-yi sñiñ-po* 1.= ཆུ་ཡི་རོ salt (*Mñon.*). 2. n. of tank filled with lotus flowers.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཐུབ་པ *chu-yi thub-pa* or ཆུ་ཡི་དབང་པོ वरुण the god of water; also animals living in water. However, in Tibetan mythology there is no general god of water. Irrigation streams and channels are under the protection of a special deity and the various large rivers have each a protecting river-god respectively; but if an universal ཆུའི་ལྷ is ever mentioned in books, it must be a mere phrase of the author's fancy.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཕུང་པོ *chu-yi phuñ-po*, वारिराशि; = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the ocean.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཚེར་མ *chu-yi tsher-ma* the lotus plant, flower, etc.

ཆུ་ཡི་འདུམ་དཀར *chu-yi hdsum-dkar* = ཆུའི་ལྦུ་བ froth of water, also bubble.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་ལྡན *chu-yi zegs-ldan* जलधारावती that which contains particles of water; rain or cloud.

ཆུ་ཡི་ཟེགས་མ *chu-yi zegs-ma*, v. ཆར་ཟེགས.

ཆུ་ཡི་འོད་ཕྲུག་སྔོན་པོ *chu-yi hod-phrug sñon-po* = དངུལ་ཆུ quick-silver.

ཆུ་ཡི་རོ *chu-yi-ro* salt.

ཆུ་ཡི་ལང་ཚོ *chu-yi lañ-tsho* पद्म the lotus.

ཆུ་ཡི་སྲིན་པོའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *chu-yi srin-pohi groñ-khyer* = རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the great city of sea monsters, *i.e.*, the ocean (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རགས *chu-rags* dam, dyke (*Jä.*); same as ཆུ་ལོང *chu-loñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་རི *chu-ri* (lit. water-hill) a billow.

ཆུ་རུག *chu-rug* n. of a medicinal root: ཆུ་རུག་རུས་པའི་ཚད་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད *chu-rug* will remove inflammation in the bones.

ཆུ་རླབས *chu-rlabs*, v. ཆུའི་རླབས वीचि, wave, billow.

ཆུ་ལས་འབྱུང་བ *chu-las hbyuñ-wa* जलौका: a leech.

ཆུ་ལོ *chu-lo* n. of an aquatic edible plant.

ཆུ་ལོག *chu-log* floods (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་ལོན *chu-lon* dam, dyke. * ཆུ་ལོན་གྱི་ཐུབ་པ་བདུན *chu-lon-gyi thub-pa bdun* (*Tä. 2, 71*) the seven rulers over irrigation channels and the watering of crops.

ཆུ་ཤིང *chu-çiñ* कदली, रम्भा, विप्लव 1. the plantain. 2. acc. to *Jä.* drift-wood. [3. also the ratan plant]*S.*

Syn. རྩ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ *rtsa-yi sñiñ-po*; རྒྱུན་རྣམས་འཛིན *rgyun-rnams-hdsin*; ནད་ཀྱི་འབྲས་ཅན *nad-kyi hbras-can*; འཆི་འབྲས་ཅན *hchi-hbras-can*; གླང་པོའི་ལྕུག་མ *glañ-pohi lcug-ma*; མཛོད་ལུས *mdsod-lus*; གྲོལ་བ *grol-wa*; ཤིང་འཛིན *çiñ-hdsin* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་དཀར་པོ *chu-çiñ dkar-po* [वत्सनाभ, श्वेतवत्सी white aconite, *Aconitum ferox*].*S.*

Syn. གཞོན་ནུ་ཅན *gshon-nu can*; ལོ་མ་ཁ *lo-ma kha* (*Mñon.*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་གི་མཁར་བ *chu-çiṅ gi mkhar-wa* a stick made of *chuçiṅ* plant (*Ḥbrom. 160*).

ཆུ་ཤིང་བརླ་ཅན་མ *chu-çiṅ ḅrla-can-ma* lit. a woman whose loins resemble the plantain plant, *i.e.*, a harlot, prostitute (*Ya-sel. 54*)

ཆུ་ཤུར *Chu-çur* n. of a district in Tibet. (*Ṛtsii.*). ཆུ་ཤུར་རྫོང *Chu-çur-ṛdsoṅ* the *Jong* or fort of *Chu-çur* near Lhasa.

ཆུ་ཤུལ *chu-çul* जलमार्ग channel or drain for water [little drops of water adhering to a vessel after it has been emptied]*S.*

ཆུ་ཤེལ *chu-çel* चन्द्रकान्त, स्फटिक crystal. [चन्द्रकान्तमणि the "moon-stone" described by Sanskrit poets as having the power of emitting water at the sight of the moon]*S.*

ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *chu çel dkaṅ-gi dkyil ḥkhor*=the crystal disk, *i.e.*, the moon (*Yig. k. 30*). ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་པོ *chu-çel dkaṅ-po*= ཟླ་བ the moon: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆུ་ཤེལ་དཀར་པོ་ཅན་རབ་ཏུ་གསལ་ཞིང་ལེགས་མཚན་གྱི་འོད་དཀར་ཡར་ཟླ་ལྟར་རྒྱས། while the light of your good works has been increasing in brightness, your health has become resplendent as the lord of the crystal disk (*Yig. k. 85*).

ཆུ་ཤེལ་ཞུན་མ *chu-çel zhun-ma* lit. melted crystal; met. the moon (*Yig. k. 18*).

ཆུ་གསོང *chu-gçoṅ* a ravine containing water (*Jä.*).

ཆུ་སེར *chu-ser* matter, pus.

ཆུ་སོ *chu-so* [illegible] 1. the bladder. 2. the external and internal urinary organs (*Jä.*).

* ཆུ་སྲང *chu-sraṅ* [illegible]; ཆུ་སྲང་གསུམ *chu-sraṅ gsum* [illegible] (*Kālac. T, 62*).

‡ ཆུ་སྲིན་ཀེ་ཀེ་རུ *Chu-srin Ke-ke-ru* n. of a crocodile; also that of a place in Ancient India (*A. 20*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Chu-srin ṛgyal-mtshan* मकरध्वज n. of a king whose royal standard was a crocodile; an epithet of Cupid.

Syn. ཆུ་གཏེར *chu-gter* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་ཆེན་པོ *chu-srin chen-po* or ཆུ་སྲིན་ཤ་ཀྲ *chu-srin ça-kra* मकर, तिमिंगिल mythological monster-fish with body like a hill, and furnished with eighteen heads (*K. d.* ཕ *82*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་བདག *chu-srin-ḅdag* said to be=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the sea.

ཆུ་སྲིན་རྡོ་རྗེ་རི་མོའི་བྲན་མོ *Chu-srin ṛdo-ṛje ri-moḥi bran-mo* a goddess who rules over the forest of Kong-po and is believed to possess the power of stopping at will the course of the great river Yeru Tsang-po.

ཆུ་སྲིན་སྡེར་མོ *chu-srin sder-mo* medicinal herb useful in leprosy.

ཆུ་སྲིན་བྱིས་པ་གསོད *chu-srin byis-pa-gsod* a river-crocodile which carries away and eats children (*K. d.* ཀ *24*).

ཆུ་སྲིན་འཛིན་ཁྲི *chu-srin ḥdsin-khri* a throne supported on carved crocodiles.

ཆུ་སྲིབ *chu srib* प्रमेह gonorrhoea.

ཆུ་སྲུབ *chu-srub*=ཆུ་འཁྲུག་པ *chu-ḍkrug-pa* convulsed state of a lake by wind; ruffling or churning of the waters.

ཆུ་སྲེལ *chu-srel*=རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ the ocean.

ཆུ་སྲོལ *chu-srol* dried-up bed of river.

ཆུ་ལྷག *chu-lhag* a kind of tree.

Syn. རི་འཇོམས; *ri-ḥjoms* ར་བ་ཤིང *ra-wa çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆུ་ལྷའི་ཞགས་པ *chu-lhaḥi zhags-pa* पाश,।वरुणपाश the snake-noose—the weapon of the god of water.

ཆུ་ལྷའི་ཤིང *chu lhaḥi-çiṅ* वरुण वृक्ष an Indian tree, the ·e *Cratæva roxburghii.*

ཆུག chug, imp. of འཇུག་པ *hjug-pa*; གཅེན་ཇོ་བོ་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་དུ་ཆུག་ཅེས་གསུངས he said: admit the elder brother into the priesthood! (*Hbrom. 36*).

ཆུང་ 1. *chuń* or ཆུང་བ *chuń-wa* अल्प, मृदु, ईषत्, तनाक् little, small, young, junior, inferior; ཆུང་ཙམ་ནས when he was very young; བུ་ཆུང་བ or ཆུང་ངུ; ཆུང་བ་དཔལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཡང་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་སྟེ (his) younger brother S'rigarbha also having entered the Buddhist order; སྲས་ཆུང་ངུ the younger or youngest son; ལོ་ཆུང་ young in years; ཡབ་ཆུང་བ the junior father, *i.e.*, the second joint-husband of one's mother; ཆུང་ནས from infancy; ཆུང་གྲོགས an early friend, a friend of younger days. Sometimes includes vb. to be, as in སྙིང་མ་ཆུང་ཅིག be not small in courage!

Syn. ཉུང་བ *ñuń-wa*; ཉུང་ཤས་ཙམ *ñuń-ças-tsam*; ཚོད་ཙམ *tshod-tsam*; ཉུང་ངུ *ñuń-ńu*; ཆུང་ངུ *chuń-ńu*; ཕྲ *phra*; ཕྲ་མོ *phra-mo*; བག་ཙམ *bag-tsam*; ཟེགས་མ *zegs-ma*; ཟེར་མ *zer-ma*; འཐོར་མ *hthor-ma* (*Mńon.*).

ཆུང་གྲི *chuń-gri*=གྲི་ཆུང་ a small knife.

* ཆུང་ངུ *chuń-ńu* अल्प small, little (*Kālac. T. 141*).

ཆུང་ངུན *chuń-ńun* a very little part; ཆ་སྟོང་ཕྲག་གི་ཆུང་ངུན་ཡང་མེད (*Yig.*) one thousandth part is called *stoń chuń-ńun*.

ཆུང་ཆུང་ *chuń-chuń*=ཅུང་ཆུང་ very small, little.

ཆུང་ཚེགས་པ *chuń-cheg-pa* अल्पतर a little more, yet still small in quantity.

ཆུང་འཇུག *chuń-hjug* a kind of tea (*Btsü.*).

ཆུང་ཉུང་ *chuń-ńuń*, v. ཁུག་རྟ *khug-rta*.

ཆུང་བྱེད *chuń-byed* तनाक्ष slender [also fire]*S*.

ཆུང་མ *chuń-ma* जाया, भार्या wife, consort, partner; ཆུང་མ་ལེན་པ to take a wife, to marry; མི་གཞན་གྱི་ཆུང་མར་བྱེད་པ to be made a man's wife, to be married; ཆུང་མ་ཚོགས་གཡེམ་དང་བཅས་པ་སྤོང་བ to abandon an adulterous wife (*Çs. 1*).

ཆུང་མའི་སྤུན་ཟླ *chuń-mahi spun-zla* brothers of one's wife (*Mńon.*).

ཆུང་ཟད *chuń-zad*=ཅུང་ཟད a little.

ཆུང་ངུས་གྲོལ *chuń-ńus-grol* (དཀའ་བ་ཆུང་ངུས་ཐར་པ་ཐོབ་པ) अल्पेन मोक्ष to gain salvation with little asceticism; a state which precedes sainthood.

ཆུང་ལུག *chuń-lug* a lamb.

ཆུང་ལུང་ *Chuń-luń* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆུང་ཤ *chuń-ça*=ལུག་ཤ mutton.

ཆུང་ཤོས *chuń-ços* the smallest or the youngest.

ཆུང་སུག *chuń-sug* the limbs of a kid.

ཆུད་པ *chud-pa* प्रविष्ट;=འཇུག་པ to get into, to enter, to put into, insert, etc.; ཐུགས་སུ་ཆུད་པ resp. to impress on one's mind; ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད to comprehend or get into the mind fully; དབང་དུ་ཆུད་པ to subject, to put under.

ཆུད་མ་གསོན *chud-na-gson*=ཆུད་མ་གསོན not exhausted, exhaustless (*Ńag.*).

ཆུད་མི་ཟ་བ *chu mi-za-wa* or ཆུད་མི་འཛད་པ inexhaustible, unwasteable; to be successful.

ཆུད་འཛའ་བ *chud hdzah-wa*=ཆུད་ཟ་བ to be fruitless or unsuccessful (in any work or action).

ཆུད་གསོན་པ *chud-gson-pa* to waste, make away with, to squander; ཆུད་ཟོད་པ *chud-zod-pa* to be wasted, become barren: ཆུད་ཟོས་ནས་སོང་ཚེ་ན when it had been consumed, they went quite away.

ཆུན *chun* occurs in ཞིང་ཆུན one that is watering or taking care of fields, ཚལ་ཆུན gardens, སྤང་ཆུན meadows (*Jä.*).

ཆུན་གྱི་བྲག་དམར *Chun-gyi brag-dmar* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*).

ཆུན་པ *chun-pa* 1. to bunch or bundle together. 2. in *W.* the common designation of one that takes care of fields.

ཆུན་པོ *chun-po* स्तबक, माला 1. bunch, bundle; དར་གྱི་ཆུན་པོ a bundle of silk scarves; a skien of silk. 2. a collection, pile, heap. 3. tuft, tassel, as ornament, etc.

ཆུན་པོ་ཅན *chun-po-can* wreathed.

ཆུན་འཕྱང་བ *chun-ḥphyan-wa* to wear a wreath or garland of flowers.

ཆུབ་པ *chub-pa* accomplished, perfected as in བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་ཀུན་ཆུབ་པར་བྱར a *Bodhisattva* is to be perfected in all matters.

ཆུམ *chum* rice (in Sikk.).

✠ ཆུམ་པ *chum-pa* भीत;=ཁྲེམ་པ *khrem-pa* to be frightened, also to shrink; འཁྲིགས་ཆུམ་པ to crouch with fear. 2.=ཆབས་པ animals living on the surface of water; also ཆུའི་བྱེད་པ a kind of cuttle-fish called Pilha (པིལྷ) supposed to move on the surface of water and to pull down men and cattle when they swim.

ཆུར *chur* termin. of ཆུ; ཆུར་འཆི་བ to be drowned.

ཆུར་སྒྲོགས *chur-sgrogs* or ཆུར་འཛུག n. of a kind of water-fowl.

ཆུར་འདྲེས *chur-ḥdres*=མ་ཧེ महिष buffalo (*Mñon.*).

ཆུར་བ *chur-wa* or ཆུར་ར किलाट a kind of cheese or curd extracted from milk after boiling and evaporation: ཆུར་ར་སྟོབས་སྐྱེད་ཁུ་བ་འཕེལ *chur-ra* gives strength and increases the seminal energy.

ཆུར་མི་ལྷུང *chur-mi lhuñ*=ཕྱིར་མེད་ཤིང a magic tree (*Mñon.*).

ཆུར་ལྷུང *Chur-lhuñ* पतञ्जलि n. of a sage, the expounder of the *Yoga* philosophy.

ཆུས *chus* instr. of ཆུ; ཆུས་གཏོང་བ to gild, to overspread with liquid gold or silver.

ཆུས་འཇིག་པ *chus-ḥjig-pa* जल-संवर्त destruction or devastation from water.

ཆུས་བྲན་པ *chus-bran-pa*, ཆུས་རླན་ཙམ་སྦྲངས་པ to slightly wet or moisten with water.

ཆུས་མི་ཉམས་པ *chus mi-ñams-pa* thunder-bolt, v. རྡོར (*Mñon.*).

ཆུས་མི་འཚུབ *chus-mi-ḥtshub* met. fish (*Mñon.*).

ཆེ *che* 1. num. fig 96. 2. v. ཆེ་བ great.

ཆེ་ཀ *che-ka* acc. to *Sch.* chiefly; the plurality.

ཆེ་ཁྱད *che-khyad* size, greatness.

ཆེ་གེ *che-ge* माला a garland, wreath.

ཆེ་གེ་མོ *che-ge-mo* (in Beng.) अमुक 1. such a one, such a person: ལོ་ཆེ་གེ་མོ་ཞིག་ལ in such and such a year; ཆེ་གེ་མོ་ཁྱོད such as you are; ཆེ་གེ་མོ་སྐྱབས་མཛོད་ཅིག let such a one protect (me or him). 2.=སྲོག་ཆགས་ཀྱི a term for animated beings in general.

ཆེ་དགུ *che-dgu* the upper classes or races; དགུ in ཆེ་དགུ *che-dgu* signifies many and ཆེ *che* the upper races: བལ་པོའི་ཆེ་དགུ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་རྟ་དང་ཤིང་རྟ་དང་གླང་པོ་ཆེ་དང all the upper classes of Nepal possess horses, chariots and elephants (*A. 148*)

ཆེ་རྒྱུ *che-rgyu*=ཆེ་བ *che-wa*.

ཆེ་བརྒྱུད *che-brgyud* the descendants of the eldest son.

ཆེ་ཆུང *che-chuñ* सपत्नी 1. joint wife. 2. great and small; the dimensions or size.

ཆེ་ཆེ *che-che* for ཆེན་པོ་ཆེན་པོ *chen-po chen-po*; ཐོག་དུ་ཉེས་དམིགས་ཆེ་ཆེ་སྤངས་ཤིང first leave off the most serious moral faults (*Beḥu 40*).

ཆེ་ཆེར་རྒན་པ *che-cher rgan-pa* पलित, पालित growing older, becoming more and more an old man; ཆེ་ཆེར་རྒན་མོ *che-cher rgan-mo* पालिता growing older, becoming more and more an old woman.

ཆེ་མཆོག *che-mchog* महा; विशिष्ट chief and great.

ཆེ་བརྗོད *che-brjod*=བསྟོད་ཚིག *bstod-tshig* or བཀུར་ཚིག *bkur-tshig* words of praise, eulogy (*Mṅon.*).

ཆེ་ཐབས *che-thabs* arrogance, haughtiness; སྡེ་པའི་ཆེ་ཐབས *sde-pahi che-thabs* the arrogance of the Depa (chief of a tribe or place).

ཆེ་ཐབས་ཅན *che-thabs-can* proud, arrogant, haughty.

ཆེ་དོན *che-don* for ཆད་དོན *chad-don* a missive to an inferior, an edict (*Jä.*). In a letter the word ཆེད་དོན *ched-don* expresses some special wish or object.

ཆེ་འདོན *che-hdon* the coming to full age, attaining the age of majority.

ཆེ་དཔང་པོ *che-dpaṅ-po* साक्षिण witness in chief.

ཆེ་བ *che-wa* महत्, अधिमात्र, बृहत्, भूयस् 1. often in compounds ཆེ *che*: great, large, powerful. ཆེ alone often=very. In conversation ཆེན་པོ *chen-po* is the usual form and in Ladak ཆེན་མོ *chen-mo* both in books and in talk. 2. sometimes used as a vb. with perf. ཆེས: དེའི་གསོད་ནམས་ཉིད་སྔ་མ་ལས་མཆོག་ཏུ་ཆེར his piety is much greater than before (*Dzl.*).

ཆེ་བཙན *che-btsan* majesty, greatness in rank and power: ཆེ་བཙན་དང་གྲགས་པ་མི་རྟག་པས (*Khrid.*) greatness and fame being transient.

ཆེ་ཞེ *che-she* a female adorned with jewellery (*K. d.* ཞ *326*).

+ ཆེ་གཞི *che-gshi*=དཔང་པོ *dpaṅ-po* a witness.

ཆེ་བཤག་ཆུང་སྐྱུར་བ *che-bshag chuṅ-skyur-wa* to keep everything in proper order, *e.g.*, placing larger or smaller things in their respective order.

ཆེ་རེ *che-re* with ལྟ་བ to stare at, to look with fixed eyes (*Hbrom. 105*).

ཆེ་ལོང *che-loṅ*=ཉུང་ཞིག or དགུང་རིམ་ཆེ་ [sufficient, excessive, noble] *S.*: ཆེ་ལོང་དོན་ཙམ་མཐོང་བས་ཆོག་ཤེས་སྐྱེད། having perceived a sufficient meaning he obtained contentment.

ཆེ་ལོངས *che-loṅs* 1. grown up, adult (*Jä.*). 2. many, much: སློབ་དཔོན་མཛད་པ་ལས་ཆེ་ལོང་ཙམ་བསྡུས་ན། if collected largely from the actions of the teacher (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ཆེ་གོས *che-gos*,=ཆེས་ཆེ་བ ཤམ་ལ the greatest, greater than all others, chief (*Mṅon.*).

ཆེད *ched* or ཆེད་དུ *ched-du* निमित्त, अर्थे 1. postp. for, for the purpose of, with a view to, for the sake of, because of, on account of; ཆེད་དུ་བྱིན་པ given for, made a gift on account of: ཆེད་དུ་བྱ་བ to be done on account of; ལྟ་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་ཡིན it is in order to see. 2. adv. on purpose, expressly.

Syn. དོན་དུ *don-du*; དོན་ལ *don-la*; ཕྱིར་དུ *phyir-du*; ཆེད་གཉེར *ched-gñer* (*Mṅon.*).

+ ཆེད་འགའ *ched-hgah*=ཆེས་འགའ some, a good number of.

ཆེད་ཆེན་པོ *ched chen-po* a special thing, an important business.

ཆེད་ཆེར *ched-cher* more and more; ཆེད་ཆེར་འཕེལ to increase: གཉིད་དང་རྨུགས་པ་ལ་ཆེད་ཆེར་མ་བྱས་པར་བུའི་རྗེས་སུ་ཞུགས་སོ། *gñid-daṅ rmugs-pa la ched-cher ma-byas par buhi rjes-su shugs-so* (*Hbrom.* ཕ *20*) without indulging more and more in sleep and laziness, he followed the example of my son.

ཆེད་བརྗོད་པའི་སྡེ *Ched brjod-pahi sde* a class of Buddhist scriptures which includes four divisions:—(1) དཔེར་བརྗོད, (2) ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད, (3) མདོ་སྡེ, (4) ཆེད་བརྗོད.

ཆེད་གཉེར *ched-gñer*, v. ཆེད.

ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པའི་ཚོམས་ *ched-du brjod-paḥi tshoms* this expression is described as:—ཆོས་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ་བསྡུས་ཏེ་ཚིགས་སུ་བཅད་དུ་བཀོད་པ (*K. d.* ཀ *327, 400*) the compilation of the substance of the Doctrine, and arranging it in verses.

ཆེད་དོན་ *ched-don*=ཆེ་དོན་ special signification, etc.

ཆེད་པ་ *ched-pa*=ཁྱབ་པ་ སྤར་ to spread over.

ཆེད་སྤེལ་བ་ *ched-spel-wa* (ཆེད་ལས་ཕྲིན་གཏོང་བ) to send any special message (*Yig.*).

ཆེད་མོ་ *ched-mo*=ཆེད་དོན་ great object, special reason: ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ཡང་དང་པོའི་ཆེད་མོ་ཡོད་པས (*A. 84*) again the *Lo-tsā-wa* having a special reason for the first (course).

ཆེན་པོ *chen-po* महा, महत्, उदार, पृथु, बृहत् great, large, chief; མི་ཆེན་པོ a great man; བླ་མ་ཆེན་པོ a great lama. Sometimes ཆེན་མོ: གཟུངས་ཀྱི་བུམ་པ་ཆེན་མོ a huge jar containing magic spells.

ཆེན་ཆུང་ *chen-chuṅ* first wife and second wife (*Jā.*).

ཆེན་སྣང་ *chen-snaṅ* स्थूलदर्शन magnifier; seeing a thing larger than its real size.

ཆེན་པོར་འགྱུར་བ *chen-po ḥgyur-wa* to become great, to increase, to grow up.

ཆེན་པོ་ལྔ *chen-po lṅa* lit. the five greats, *i.e.*, void space. In Buddhism, the sky is so called as having the five attributes of greatness, viz.:—གཟུགས་མེད it is immaterial, མཐའ་མེད limitless, རྟག་པ eternal, མི་འགྱུར་བ unchangeable, མི་འཇིག་པ undestructible.

ཆེམ *chem* or ཆེམ་ཆེམ *chem-chem* rattling sound like thunder; also any loud noise expressive of anger. Also ཆེམ་པ to thunder forth: ངང་རྒྱུ་ཆེམ་མོ he made a thundering noise (*D.R.*).

ཆེམས *chems* compounds: ཁ་ཆེམ or ཁ་ཆེམས resp. ཞལ་ཆེམས, བཀའ་ཆེམས farewell exhortation; last will, testament; བུ་ལ་ཁ་ཆེམས་འཇོག་པ to deposit a testamentary disposal for a son (*Jā.*).

ཆེམ་ཆེམ *chem-chem* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཆེམ་མེ་བ *chem me-wa* stillness, silence (*Cs.*); ཆེམ་མེར་འདུག་པ (*Sch.*) ཆེམ་མེར་སྡོད་པ to sit still without speaking (*Jā.*).

ཀ **ཆེམས་པ** *chems-pa* (འཕྲིན་པ) to inform, to deliver a message.

ཆེལ་པ *chel-pa* defined as རང་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་ནུས་པ or ནུས་པ able by one's own power or might (*Ṅag. 26*).

ཆེས *ches* 1. instr of ཆེ. 2. pf. of ཆེ་བ as adv. ཁ་ཟས་ངན་ཆེས་ཀྱི as the food is very bad (*Jā.*); ཆེས་མཁས་པ very prudent or clever (*Sch.*); ཆེས་དར་ཞིང་རྒྱས་སོ it spread very much (*Jā.*); ཆེས་དཀོན་པར་གྱུར it becomes exceedingly valuable or scarce (*Situ. 55*).

ཆེས་མགྱོགས *ches-mgyogs*, v. ཆེས་མྱུར *ches-myur* very quick, speedy.

ཆེས་རྒས་པ *ches-rgas-pa*, རྙིང་པ or རྒས་པ old, worn out.

ཆེས་ལྕི་བ *ches-lci-wa* गुरुतर very heavy.

ཆེས་ཆུང་བ *ches chuṅ-wa* अल्पतर much less.

ཆེས་ཆེ་བ *ches che-wa* (ཆེ་མཆོག) very much; supreme, the greatest or highest.

ཆེས་མཆོག *ches-mchog* परम the supreme.

ཆེས་ཆགས་པ *ches-chags-pa* आसक्त very attached; very intimate.

ཆེས་འཐུང་བ *ches-ḥthuṅ-wa* to drink much.

ཆེས་སྡོམ་པ *ches sdom-pa* to preserve one's vows very carefully.

ཆེས་པ *ches-pa* 1. pf. of ཆེ་བ to be great, to increase: དམག་དཔུང་ཆེས་པ the army having

become great; དབང་ཆེས་པས being very powerful. 2. to believe, but only when preceded by ཡིད (resp. ཐུགས): ཡིད་མི་ཆེས does not believe.

ཆེས་མང་ *ches-mañ* or ཆེས་མང་བ बहुतर, भूयः rather large or too many.

ཆེས་མྱུར *ches-myur* क्षिप्रतर very quick, rapid.

ཆེས་གཞོན་པ *ches-gshon-pa* यविष्ठ very youthful; also कनिष्ठ very young or youngest.

ཆེས་ལྷག་པ *ches-lhag-pa* अधिकतर in much excess; a great deal in excess.

ཆོ *cho* 1. num. fig. 126. 2. substantial, of meaning; ཆོ་མེད (དོན་མེད) meaningless, for nothing, no object, in vain; མི་ཆོ་མེད an empty-headed man.

ཆོ་ག *cho-ga* विधि, विधान, नीति 1. the way or method of doing a thing, *e.g.*, of solving an arithmetical problem, of curing maladies, esp. used in magical performances. 2. prescribed rites and observances (in religious services, etc., ཆོ་ག་ལ་མཁས་པ observant of rites). 3. specially, any magical rite. 4. आचार behaviour; ཆོ་ག་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ चरित्रसम्पन्न of good character, possessed of good morals; ཆོ་ག་ཉམས་པ आचारविपन्न of bad morals, fallen. ཆོ་ག་བཅུ or the ten kinds of religious rites observed by the Buddhists of Tibet are:—(1) སྒང་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཆོ་ག rites of magical circles and figures painted on the ground and also on paper; (2) རིམ་པ་དབང་གི་ཆོ་ག rites of mystical initiation and religious service; (3) བྱིན་རླབས་རབ་གནས་ཀྱི་ཆོ་ག rites of consecration; (4) ཆེ་འདས་རོ་སྲེག་གི་ཆོ་ག *che-hdas ro-sreg-gi cho-ga* funeral rites and ceremonies; (5) ལྷོ་སྒོ་སྦྱོངས་ཀྱི་ཆོ་ག *lho-sgo sbyoñs-kyi cho-ga* the art of sleight of hand, etc.; (6) མཉེས་བྱེད་མཆོད་པའི་ཆོ་ག rites for propitiation (of a deity or spirit); (7) མཆོན་མཆོད་གཏོར་མའི་ཆོ་ག rites for torma offerings to a deity; (8) སྐུ་གཟུགས་ཚ་ཚའི་ཆོ་ག the art of making casts of miniature images; (9) མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཆུ་གཏོར་གྱི་ཆོ་ག offering of sacrificial fire and also of water to the manes of the dead; (10) བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཚེའི་ཆོ་ག rites to secure a happy and long life.

ཆོ་གའི་ངང་ཚུལ་ཅན *cho-gahi ñañ-tshul can* प्रकृतिशील one naturally of good behavior.

ཆོ་ངེ *cho-ñe* or ཆོ་ངེས is explained as (མིག་ཆུ་གཏོང་བ) shedding of tears (*Mñon.*), lamentation, wailing, esp. lamentations for the dead, dirge, ཆོ་ངེས་འདེབས་པ आक्रन्दं क्रन्दति throwing up lamentations.

ཆོ་ངེ་དིར *cho-ñe-dir* loud lamentations (*D.R.*).

ཆོ་འཕྲུལ *cho-hphrul* प्रातिहार्य, ऋद्धि miracles. ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་གསུམ *cho-hphrul-gsum* three kinds of miracles performed by the Buddha:—(1) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ *rdsu-hphrul-gyi cho-hphrul* ऋद्धिप्रातिहार्य magical and miraculous exhibitions; (2) ཀུན་ཏུ་བརྗོད་པའི་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ *kun-tu brjod-pahi cho-hphrul* आदेशनाप्रातिहार्य miraculous exhibition by speech; (3) རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པའི་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ *rjes-su bstan-pahi cho-hphrul* अनुशासनीप्रातिहार्य miraculous effects of teaching the doctrine. We read also of ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་བསམ་རྣམས miraculous thoughts.

ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་མཆོད་པ *cho-hphrul mchod-pa* religious service to commemorate the miraculous exhibitions of Buddha.

ཆོ་བ *cho-wa* to set on or incite; ཁྱི་ཆེ་ཆོ་ཆོ་བ to set the dog at any one repeatedly (*Cs.*)

ཆོ་བབས་སྐོར *chos-babs skor* = སྡུར་ཡོང་བབས revenue, income; འབྲས་ལྗོངས་ཆོ་བབས་སྐོར the earnings or income from the state of Sikkim.

卐 **ཆོ་འབྲང** *cho-hbrañ* (རྒྱུད or གདུང་རྒྱུད) (*Mñon.*) family; extraction; especially

the maternal relations, the mother's family or lineage.

ཚོ་མ *cho-ma* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཚོ་རིགས *cho-rigs* father's lineage, descent by the father's side.

ཚོ་རིས *cho-ris* वंश descent, extraction; ཚོ་རིས་ཐོག་མ་ནས་བཟང་པ from the beginning or always of honourable descent.

ཚོ་ལོ *cho-lo* 1. a shrub from the dried leaves of which a yellow dye is prepared for the clothes of the lower classes. 2. द्युतेक्षर, पाश, द्यूत gambling dice; ཚོ་ལོ་མཁན *cho-lo mkhan* a dice-player (*Cs.*); ཚོ་ལོ་རྒྱལ་ལོ *cho-lo rgyal-lo* पाशिक he excels in dice-throwing.

ཚོ་ལོ་རྩེ་བ *cho-lo rtse-wa* द्यूतक्रीडा, पाशक्रीडा: to play at dice.

ཚོ་ལོ་རིས *cho-lo-ris* diagram; a stamped mark or figure on a dice.

ཚོ་ལོའི་ཕྱུགས་པ *cho-loḥi-phyugs-pa* पणबन्ध, द्युतेक्षर to lay a wager in gambling and to exhort your side to win.

ཚོ་ལོས་ཐུལ་ལོ *cho-los thul-lo* पाशित one who has been defeated, *i.e.*, has lost in dice-play.

ཚོ་ལོའི་ས་བོན *cho-loḥi sa-bon* = འགྲོན་བུ *ḥgron-bu* (*Mṅon.*) a kind of shell; the *cowrie* used as a coin in India and also as a substitute for dice.

ཚོག *chog*, see ཚོག་པ III below: it is generally used as a permissive particle after a verb: འགྲོ་ཚོག you can go; ཡོང་ ཚོག you may come; བྱས་ཚོག may be permitted to be done.

ཚོག་པ *chog-pa* I: अलंकृत; རྒྱན་པ adorned, ornamented (*Lex.*).

ཚོག་པ II: पर्याप्ति to suffice, to be sufficient: ང་ཚོ་ལ་དེ་ཙམ་ཚོག that is sufficient for us; རྟ་དེ་ཚོ་ཙམ་ཞིག་ཚོག་པ་སོང they had about enough of those horses; འདི་ཚོག་པ་མ་ཡིན this is not sufficient. Adv. ཚོག་པར sufficiently; ཚོག་པར་སྦྱིན་པ to give sufficiently; ཕྱིན་པས་ཚོག་ཅེ it being sufficient (for the present) that I have come; ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ཚོག་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ there was enough for all; ཚོག་པར་འཛིན་པ to deem a thing sufficient; to be contented or satisfied with it.

ཚོག་པ III: to be permitted, to be allowable. In books gen. with the instrumental participle: ཆང་འཐུང་བས་མི་ཚོག drinking beer is not allowed; ཕྱིར་ལོང་བས་ཚོག་ཡོང་ it will be permitted to come back (*Mil.*). In colloq. ཚོག is annexed direct to the verbal root: འབོད་ཅེ་བས་མི་ཚོག talking loudly is not allowable; ནང་ལ་འགྲོ་ཚོག you may go inside, or into the house.

ཚོག་པ་མེད་པ *chog-pa med-pa* appetite (དང་ཁ or དང་ཁ་འདོད་པ) good appetite (*Mṅon.*).

ཚོག་ཤེས་པ *chog- śes-pa* सन्तोष contentment; to be contented or satisfied with.

ཚོང་ *choṅ* or མཚོང་ transparent variegated half-precious stone brought from India to *Ld.* and considered less valuable than གཟི (cat's eye), perh. cornelian or sardonyx (*Jd.*).

ཚོད *chod* 1. a decision. 2. a partition wall; ཚོད་རྒྱག་པ to construct a partition wall (*Sch.*). 3. v. གཅོད་པ.

ཚོད་པ *chod-pa* I: 1. छेद to be cut off; ཐང་ལ་ཐག་རིང་པོ་ཆོད་པ to be separated by a long interval; ལམ་གཉིས་ཁ་བས་ཆོད་དེ both approaches being cut off or obstructed by snow; མི་ཆོད་རྡོ་རྗེ a diamond that cannot be cut to pieces; an epithet of a firm unbending king. 2. to be decided, settled, fixed; རིན་ཐང་དཔྱད་ཀྱི་མི་ཆོད the value (of the stone)

cannot be fixed, though one should attempt to appraise it, *i.e.*, it is priceless, invaluable (*Jä.*).

ཆོད་པ II: (ཀྲིཡ) छादन, पिधान to cover over, put into shade; also a shade, cover.

ཆོད་སོ་བདོག་པ *chod-so bdog-pa*=ཁ་ཆད་བཅད་པ also ཁས་བླངས་པ to promise, to undertake to do a thing: སློབ་དཔོན་གནས་བརྟན་དང་ཆོད་སོ་བདོག་པ་བྱས་པ་ཟངས་སོ། (*A.* 84) he indeed bore in mind that he had made a promise to the Sthavira the chief teacher.

ཆོན *chon* in *W.* 1. useless, to no purpose; རིན་ཆོན་སོང་ the payment has been useless, thrown away; gen. adv. ཆོན་ལ gratuitously, in vain, for nothing. 2. tent; ཆོན་ཐག tent-rope; ཆོན་ཕུར tent-peg (*Jä.*).

ཆོམ *chom* or ཇོམས robbery; ཇོམས་ཀྱིས་ཚོ་བ་འཚོལ་བ to live by robbery; ཆོམ་ཀྱི=ཆུ་ར་ཀྱི a fearful rattling sound (resembling that of a thunder or a cannon), gen. made by robbers when invading a village or house to frighten the inmates out.

ཆོམ་པ *chom-pa* to be finished, accomplished, in *W.* (*Jä.*).

ཆོམ་པོ *chom-po* or ཇོམས་པོ *choms-po* तस्कर, दस्यु, चौर a robber; ཆོམ་པོ་རྐུན་མ robber and thief, gen. ཆོམ་རྐུན; ཆོམ་རྐུན་གྱི་འཇིགས་པ fear of robbers and thieves.

ཆོལ *chol* 1. inconstant (*Cs.*); དཔྱིད་ཆོལ fickle spring-weather (*Jä.*). 2. for ཆོ་ལོ in compounds, རུས་ཆོལ a dice made of bone; ཤིང་ཆོལ a wooden dice; དུང་ཆོལ a shell used in the place of a dice.

ཆོལ་ཁ *chol-kha* 1. a country, province: དབུས་གཙང་གཉིས་དཀར་པོ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཆོལ་ཁ། Ü and Tsang were the countries of holy religion; མདོ་སྟོད་མི་ཆོལ་ཁ *Mdo-stod*, the province abounding with population; མདོ་སྨད་རྟའི་ཆོལ་ཁ་སྟེ། *i.e.*, *Mdo-smad*, the province of horses, ཆོལ་ཁ་གསུམ་ཕུལ་ཏོ presented the three provinces (*Loñ.* ༤ 13). 2. acc. to *Sch.* a hole made by a blow; a pest.

ཆོལ་འགྲོ་བ *chol-hgro-wa* or ཆོལ་གྱི་འགྲོ *chol-gyi hgro*=ཉམས་འགྲོ་བ or ཆམས་འགྲོ་བ to be decayed, become degenerate (*A.* 70).

ॐ **ཆོལ་ཟངས** *chol-zañs* (ཆབ་སྣོད) 1. bed-pan; also a vessel to contain washings, &c.; impure-water. 2. acc. to *Sch.* a shallow shore.

ཆོས *chos* धर्म 1. religious doctrine; religion; more especially the doctrine of Buddha. Generally speaking, *chos*, *i.e.*, *dharma*, consists of all phenomena, all matter, and all knowledge of things worldly as well as spiritual. It includes ཤེས་བྱ all that can be known, གཟུགས་བྱ all that is cognizable by the senses, ཡོད་པ all that exists, གཞི་རྒྱུ basis and material. 2. a particular doctrine, tenet, or precept; གསང་བའི་ཆོས་ཤིག an esoteric doctrine, a mystical doctrine; ཁྱད་ཆོས for ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་གྱི་ཆོས sublime or excellent religion; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཆོས་བརྒྱད the eight worldly doctrines or principles, viz.:—རྙེད་པ लाभ gain, profit; མ་རྙེད་པ अलाभ loss; སྙན་པ यशः fame, reputation; མི་སྙན་པ अयशः bad name, notoriety; སྨད་པ निन्दा scandal, slander; བསྟོད་པ प्रशंसा praise; བདེ་བ सुख happiness; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ दुःख misery or unhappiness. 3. system of morality, ethics (faith, exercise of religion). 4. any way, manner, method; a custom, usage. 5. is sometimes used to signify a thing, substance, property.

The word ཆོས is also explained as རང་སེམས་འཆོས་ཤིང་འདུལ་བར་བྱེད་པ་ཆོས *Chos* consists in placing under discipline a mind already formed. *Chos* or the religion of Buddha is again

divided into two classes which are of scriptural and contemplative nature. The scriptural *chos* is collected in the three *sde-snod* or *piṭaka*. viz.:—the *Vinaya*, the *Sūtra* and the *Abhidharma*. The meditative *chos* consists of the three trainings viz.:—moral discipline, meditation and *Prajñā* or the absolute knowledge of all things. The first three are studied and the last three are practised. The *chos* for the purification of sins have been also subdivided as follows:—(1) ཕར་ཕྱིན་དྲུག the six transcendental moral virtues; (2) སྟོང་ཉིད་བཅོ་བརྒྱད the eighteen metaphysical voidities; (3) དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ་བཞི the four remembrances; (4) ཡང་དག་པར་སྤོང་བ་བཞི the four renunciations; (5) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྐང་པ་བཞི *rdsu-hphrul-gyi rkaṅ-pa bshi* the four bases for magical transformations; (6) དབང་པོ་ལྔ the five powers; (7) སྟོབས་ལྔ five fortitudes; (8) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་བདུན the seven *Bodhyaṅga* or attributes of *Bodhisattva*; (9) འཕགས་པའི་ལམ་ཡན་ལག་བརྒྱད the eight subdivisions of the noble paths; (10) ལམ་འབྱོར་གྱི་ལམ་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་བདུན the thirty-seven northern paths of ascetism.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐུ *chos-kyi-sku* धर्मकाय the spiritual form or the existence (of a Buddha).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད *chos-kyi skye-mched* धर्मायतन 1. religious capacity, spiritual development. [2. the mind]*S.*

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འབྲང་ *chos-kyi khyu-mchog hbroṅ* (རིགས་ སྒྲུབ) धर्मानुसारी (ཁྱུ་མཆོག་ནི་གཙོ་བོ། དེའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་) following a leader.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *chos-kyi hkhor-lo* धर्मचक्र comprises three:—(1) བདེན་པ་བཞིའི་ཆོས་འཁོར (འདུལ་བ), (2) ལེགས་པར་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད་པའི་ཆོས་འཁོར (ཐེག་ཆེན་གྱི་མདོ་དང་རྒྱུད), (3) མཚན་ཉིད་མེད་པའི་ཆོས་འཁོར. The three are explained as the original, the amplified and the abridged *yum* (ཡུམ་རྒྱས་འབྲིང་བསྡུས་གསུམ).

* ཆོས་ཀྱི་གྲགས་པ *Chos-kyi grags-pa* धर्मकीर्ति n. of a Buddhist philosopher (*Bull. 1848, 287*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Chos-kyi rgyal-mtshan* धर्मध्वज n. of a Buddhist philosopher and author.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲ *chos-kyi-sgra* धर्मशब्द the loud recitation of religious formulæ, or singing of hymns; preaching of a sermon.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ངང *chos-kyi ṅaṅ*, v. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས *chos-kyi dbyiṅs*.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *chos-kyi chos-ñid* the natural properties of matter, such as མེ་གྱེན་དུ་འབར་བ *me-gyen-du hbar-wa* the property of fire to run up; ཆུ་ཐུར་དུ་འབབ་པ that of water to run down.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་གཏིང་སླེབས་པ *chos-kyi gtiṅ slebs-pa*= ཆོས་ཉིད་མཚན་ཉིད་ལ་རྟོག་པ reflecting on the virtues of matter and phenomena.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བཟློས་པ *chos-kyi bzlos-pa* श्रुति recitation of the scripture; remembrance thereof.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འདུན་ས *chos-kyi hdun-sa* विहार monastery or convent.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *chos-kyi rnam-graṅs* धर्मपर्याय enumeration of scriptures.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཕོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *chos-kyi hphoṅs-par hgyur-wa* धर्मव्यसन to become irreligious, sacrilegious.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ *chos-kyi bar-du gcod-pa* धर्मान्तराय to obstruct the course of nature.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བུ *Chos-kyi-bu* धर्मपुत्र a name of Yudhisthira the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག *chos-kyi dwaṅ-phyug* धर्मेश्वर, described as སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྤྱིའི་མཚན *saṅs-rgys spyiḥi-mtshan* (*Mṅon.*) an epithet applicable to the Buddhas in general.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ *chos-kyi dbyiṅs* धर्मधातु the sphere or purview of religion; ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་སྐྱབས་པ (?) धर्म-धातुकुशल [versed in the element of law or religion]*S.*

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་འཁོར *chos-kyi rtsa-ḥkhor* चित्त met. the heart (*Mṅon*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་བ *chos-kyi rtsa-wa* धर्ममूल the root or the fundamental principles of religion.

ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་འདལ *chos-kyi tshoṅ-ḅrdal* met. a monastery (*Mṅon.*).

* ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཚོང་དཔོན *chos-kyi tshoṅ-dpon* धर्म-घोष a divine; a priest; one whose profession is religion (*Tā. 2, 53*).

ཆོས་ཀྱི་བཞོན་པ་ཅན *chos-kyi bshon-pa-can* धर्म-वाहन the conveyance of *chos* or *dharma.* ["one whose vehicle is *dharma* personified as the bull," *i.e.*, S'iva]*S.*

ཆོས་སྐད *chos-skad* book language.

ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ *chos-skyoṅ* धर्मपाल 1. the protector or defender of Buddhism; ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ཆེན་པོ the great guardian of Buddhism; the equivalent of པེ་དཀར or Pe-har. 2. name sometimes given to the four Dik-rajas or guardian kings of Buddhism. ཆོས་སྐྱོང་ལྷའི་འཕྲིན་བཅོལ་གཏོར offerings for the guardian spirits of the doctrine. 3. popular astrologers, votaries of Pe-har at Lhasa.

* ཆོས་སྐྱོང་དྲེགས་པ་ལྕམ་སྲིང་ *Chos-skyoṅ dregs-pa lcam-sriṅ.* (*Org. m. 113, 32*) a terrific female guardian deity.

* ཆོས་སྐྱོབས *chos-skyobs* धर्मत्राता n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 297*); n. of an Indian Buddhist who taught Buddhism in China.

ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos-khri* book-shelves or table to keep sacred books upon; also the chair on which the priest sits while delivering a religious sermon; acc. to *Jä.* reading-desk, pulpit.

ཆོས་ཁྲིམས *chos-krims* धर्मशासन religious or monastic discipline; ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་པ *chos-khrims-pa* དགེ་བསྐོས one who enforces discipline in a monastery.

ཆོས་འཁོར *chos-ḥkhor* prayer-wheel.

ཆོས་འཁོར་རྒྱལ *Chos-ḥkhor rgyal* n. of the place where the first Dalai Lama was born, and where there is a large monastery which is generally visited once by the successive Grand Lamas of Lhasa.

ཆོས་འཁོར་སྒང *Chos-ḥkhor-sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆོས་འཁོར་གནས *Chos-ḥkhor-gnas* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཆོས་གོས *chos-gos* चीवर the religious robe worn by a Buddhist monk. ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་མ *chos-gos-kyi sgrog-ma* चीवर बन्धन strings or bands for fastening a religious robe. [a basket for containing religious robes]*S.*

ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་སྣོད *chos-gos-kyi snod* चीवरभाजिका a pocket in the upper garment of a monk; ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་གཏུར་བུ *chos-gos-kyi gtur-bu* चीवर-भूषिका the bag in which a monk puts robes.

ཆོས་གོས་ལྷུམ་པོར་བགོ་བ *chos-gos lhum-por bgo-wa* परिमण्डलचीवर one dressed in a petticoat like robe; also to put on a such robe.

ཆོས་གྲྭ *chos-grwa* धर्मगंज a school for religious instruction, *i.e.*, generally a class in a monastic institution where religious discussions are held. The school at Tashi-lhunpo is called གྲུབ་པའི་ཆོས་གྲྭ *grub-paḥi chos-grwa,* the school of religious attainments.

* ཆོས་གྲགས *chos-grags* धर्मकीर्ति (*3 C*).

ཆོས་རྒྱལ *chos-rgyal* or ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ धर्मराज 1. a king who rules acc. to Buddhist laws. 2. n. of the lord of death धर्मराज. 3. also applied to a great personage by courtesy, and is a general epithet of Buddhas (*Mṅon.*).

ཆོས་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེས *Chos-rgyal-skyes* धर्मराजात्मज a name of Yudhisthira, the eldest Pāṇḍava; also that of Ajāta-s'atru, the son of king Bimbisāra.

• ཆོས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྒྲུབ་ཡུམ་བཅས *Chos-rgyal-gyi sgrub yum-bcas* (*Org. m. 113, 33*; *Pallasiis, vii*, 4. II, 9).

• ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ནང་སྒྲུབ *Chos-rgyal naṅ-sgrub* (*80 B*).

• ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཕྱི་སྒྲུབ *Chos-rgyal phyi-sgrub* (*80 A*).

• ཆོས་རྒྱལ་ཡབ་རྐྱང *Chos-rgyal yab-rkyaṅ* (*Org. m. 113, 34*).

• ཆོས་རྒྱལ་གསང་སྒྲུབ *Chos-rgyal gsaṅ-sgrub* (*80 C*).

ཆོས་རྒྱུགས *chos-rgyugs* lessons, or tasks imposed by a teacher on his pupil.

ཆོས་རྒྱུད *chos-rgyud* religious instructions descending to pupils and their sub-pupils, &c.; religious tradition, also creed; རྗེ་བཙུན་གྱི་ཆོས་རྒྱུད་འཛིན་པ་རྣམས those embracing the religious traditions of his reverence; ཆོས་རྒྱུད་གཉེར་བ one confessing ancestral religion. ཆོས་རྒྱུད་འཛིན་པ *chos-rgyud hdsin-pa* (*Tä. 2, 233*).

• ཆོས་རྒྱུན་གྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *Chos-rgyun-gyi tiṅ-ṅe hdsin* धर्मस्रोतसमाधि (*Tä. 2, iii*).

ཆོས་ཅན *chos-can* धार्मिक pious, devout.

ཆོས་ཅན་རིང *chos-can-riṅ* met. a donkey (*Mṅon.*).

ཆོས་བཅས་མ *chos-bcas-ma* met. a bride.

Syn. ཁྱིམ་གསར་མ *khyim-gsar-ma*; ཀྱོ་འདམ་མ *kyo-hdam-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཆོས་ཆས *chos-chas* the requirements of a religious service; also religious dress.

• ཆོས་མཆོག *Chos-mchog* धर्मोत्तम n. pr. (*Tä. 2, 223*); धर्मोत्तर a logician, author of Nyâyabindu tîkâ.

ཆོས་འཆད་པ *chos bchad-pa* to explain or set forth religion; ཆོས་སྟོན་པ to teach religion; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒྲོག་གླེང་མཛད་པ *chos-kyi sgrog-gleṅ mdsad-pa* to demonstrate or expound the doctrine; ཆོས་འཆད་པའི་འདུན་ཁང place where sermons are delivered; ཆོས་ཉན་པ to hear religious discourses; ཆོས་ཞུ་བ to ask religious instruction; ཆོས་སྤྱོད་པ to act or live religiously or practice religion.

ཆོས་འཆོང་པ *chos-hchoṅ-pa* धर्मेश्वर Lord of the faith, viz., 1. Buddha. 2. a title of honour given to distinguished scholars. 3. Tibetan exorcists who are believed to be coerced by a god or demi-god who has been invoked for the purpose of inspiring them.

ཆོས་རྗེ་ནག་དཀར *chos-rje nag-dkar* the black and the white (Buddhist) exorcists.

ཆོས་ཉིད *chos-ñid* = དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད धर्मता, धर्मतः 1. quality, nature. 2. existence, entity.

ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་རྙེད་པ *chos-ñid kyis rñed-pa* धर्मता-प्रतिलम्भिक one who has acquired a religious disposition; also religiousness.

ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་འཐོབ་པ *chos-ñid kyis hthob-pa* धर्मताप्रतिलम्भिक id.

ཆོས་ཉམས་སྒྲུབ་པ་པོ *chos-ñam sgrub-pa po* = ཆོས་དང་ཉམས་སུ་སྒྲུབ་མཁན one who, having acquired great proficiency in sacred literature, has become protected by mystic arts.

• ཆོས་རྟོལ *chos-rtol* (*Tä. 1, 216*).

ཆོས་སྟེགས *chos-stegs* = ཆོས་ཁྲི *chos-khri*.

ཆོས་སྟོན *chos-ston* an entertainment given in honour of a saint.

ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད *chos-thams-cad* सर्वधर्म matter; all things; phenomena.

ཆོས་ཐོབ *chos-thob* धर्मप्राप्त one who has become religious; a convert to Buddhism.

ཆོས་མཐུན *chos-mthun* or ཆོས་མཐུན་པ in conformity with religion, in harmony with Buddhism.

ཆོས་དར་བ *chos-dar-wa* to propagate Buddhism; also the place where Buddhism was introduced.

ཆོས་དྲང་པ་ *chos-draṅs-pa* 1. righteous in reference to the laws of Buddhism 2. justice, righteousness.

ཆོས་དྲུག *chos-drug* षड्धर्म the six tenets of Buddhism.

ཆོས་དྲེད *chos-dred* ཆོས་ལ་ཉེ་བ one who is disgusted with Buddhism, *i.e.*, has no faith in that religion.

ཆོས་དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ *chos-don-du gñer-wa* = ཆོས་འདོད་པ धर्मार्थिन् to be devout.

ཆོས་འདོད *Chos-ḥdod* the son of Cupid.

ཆོས་འདོད་པ *chos-ḥdod-pa* धर्मच्छन्द to be fond of religion; to delight in Buddhism.

ཆོས་ལྡན *chos-ldan* or ཆོས་དང་ལྡན་པ धार्मिक one who is devout.

ཆོས་ལྡན་ཞིང་ཁམས *Chos-ldan shiṅ-khams* gen. used to signify བོད་ཡུལ Tibet ཆོས་ལྡན་ཞིང་ཁམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ the precious majesty of the religious kingdom (Buddhist realm) (*Yig. k. 59*).

* ཆོས་ལྡན་རབ་འབྱོར *Chos-ldan rab-ḥbyor*, धार्मिकसुभूति (*Ta. 2, 90*).

ཆོས་སྡེ *chos-sde* a certain term for Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, where studies are not altogether neglected. ཆོས་སྡེ་ཆེན་པོ *chos-sde chen-po* the grand religious institution or monastery (*Yig. k. 66*).

ཆོས་རྣམས་གང་དག *chos-rnams gaṅ-dag* ये धर्माः n. of a kind of contemplation; and a literal translation of the first part of the Sanskrit formula *ye dharmā hetu*, &c.

ཆོས་སྣང་བའི་སྒོ *chos-snaṅ-baḥi sgo* धर्मालोकमुख the door or entrance to Buddhism. [the initiatory light of religion] *S*.

ཆོས་པ *chos-pa* a monk.

ཆོས་སྤུན *chos-spun* a brotherhood formed by two devotees who before starting on a pilgrimage are blessed by a priest who casts lots on the occasion.

* ཆོས་འཕེལ *Chos-ḥphel* धर्मवर्धन n. pr. (*Ta. 2, 103*).

ཆོས་བློན *chos-blon* a Buddhist minister, a minister well disposed towards Buddhism.

ཆོས་འབངས *Chos-ḥbaṅs* धर्मदास n. pr (*Ta. 127*).

ཆོས་འབྱུང *chos-ḥbyuṅ* works on the origin, growth, and development, of Buddhism.

* ཆོས་འབྱུང་བྱིན *Chos-ḥbyuṅ-byin* धर्माकरदत्त n. pr. (*Ta. 2, 219*).

* ཆོས་འབྱུང་ཞི་བ *Chos-ḥbyuṅ shi-wa* धर्माकरशान्ति n. pr. (*Ta. 2, 252*).

ཆོས་སྦྱིན *chos-sbyin*, ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྦྱིན་པ *chos-kyi sbyin-pa* religious gift, religious charity.

ཆོས་མ *chos-ma* a Buddhist nun.

ཆོས་མི་འགྱུར་བ་ཉིད *chos-mi-ḥgyur-wa ñid* (སྟོང་ཉིད) धर्मनियामता that the nature of things is unalterable.

ཆོས་མིན *cho-min* अधर्म, अधार्मिक un-Buddhistic, irreligious.

ཆོས་མིན་སྤྱོད་པ *chos-min spyod-pa* = ཆོས་དང་མི་མཐུན་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ any practice opposed to Buddhism.

ཆོས་མེད *chos-med* चण्डाल; གདོལ་པ the uncivilised; a name for a *Caṇḍāla*, the lowest class of men in India.

ཆོས་སྨྱོན *chos-myon* religious frenzy, mad with religion; a religious bigot.

ཆོས་སྨྲ་བ *chos-smra-wa* धर्मभाण to preach Buddhism; to deliver a sermon.

ཆོས་ཚོང་བ *chos-tshoṅ-wa* धर्मविक्रय to trade in religion.

ཆོས་རྫོང *Chos-rdsoṅ* n. of a monastery and of a fort in Nye-thang, near Lhasa.

* ཆོས་པའི་བའི་དབྱངས *Chos-bahi-wahi dbyaṅs* धर्मपालितघोष n. pr. (*Ta. 2, 218*).

ཆོས་གཞི *chos-gshi* endowment for the support of a religious institution.

ཆོས་ཤོག *chos-shog* priest-craft (*Jä.*).

ཆོས་བཟང *chos-bzań* 1. = ཆོས་བཟང་ ... good custom. 2. ... Buddhism; piety; pious. (3) n. of an individual; a complimentary address for monks.

* ཆོས་བཟང་བསྐལ་པ *Chos-bzań bskal-pa* ... (*Kālac. T. 14*) age of good fortune; the lucky age in which Buddhas appear.

* ཆོས་བཟང་སྤྲིན *Chos-bzań sprin*, or *Saddharma megha* (*Ta. 2, 277*). [one of the ten *bhūmis* or stages of perfection]*S.*

ཆོས་ལུགས *chos-lugs* 1. ..., ... usage. 2. a denomination, sect.

ཆོས་ཤེས་པར་འདོད *chos ses-par bdod* ... inquiring after religious matter, wishing to know of religion.

ཆོས་སེམས *chos-sems* religious temper, piety.

ཆོས་སེམས་ཁང་བུ *chos-sems khań-bu* = རི་ཁྲོད a mountain hermitage; a cave used by Buddhist recluses for meditation.

ཆོས་སེམས་ཅན *chos-sems-can* inclined to religion, pious.

ཆོས་སྲིད *chos-srid* (ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྲིད *chos-kyi-srid* ...) religious government: འབངས་རྣམས་ཆོས་སྲིད་ཀྱིས་སྐྱོང *bbańs-rnams chos-srid kyis skyoń* the subjects were protected (governed) by religious government (*Yig. k. 27*).

མཆང་གནས *mchań-gnas* occurs in ངོ་ན་མཆང་གནས་ཤིག་ཞུ་སེར་རོ *ho-na mchań-gnas sig shu ser-ro* (*A. 95*).

མཆད་པ *mchad-pa* ... 1. tomb, sepulchre. 2. ... greatness; also the magical power of increasing one's size at will. 3. acc. to *Jä.* ... killed, slain; but ... = entire, perfect.

མཆན *mchan* 1. a footnote, v. མཆན་བུ. 2. ... the side of the breast; མཆན་ཕྲུ་གུ bosom-child, darling; ... bosom-wife; མཆན་དུ་འཇུག་པ *mchan-du bjug-pa* to put into one's bosom.

མཆན་ཁུག *chan-khug* = མཆན་ཁུང་ ... armpit.

Syn. མཆན་འོག *mchan-bog*; མཆན་ཤབས *mchan-shabs* (*Mńon.*).

མཆན་བུ *mchan-bu* 1. note, annotation, footnote in a book; ... words or lines written or printed in smaller character than the original and inserted in the ... (main-work). 2. a helper, an apprentice (*Jä.*). 3. v. མཆིས།

མཆན་ཤབས *mchan-shabs*, v. མཆན་ཁུག.

མཆན་འོག *mchan-bog*, v. མཆན་ཁུག.

མཆི་བ *mchi-wa* 1. eleg. for to come, to go, to appear: ... I shall come later; ... go under the protection of, take refuge: ... I will obey (as a subject, servant) (*Mil.*); ... = ... yes sir, it will be or it will do. 2. to say, in the phrase ... thus he said. (*Jä.*). 3. v. མཆིས.

མཆི་མ *mchi-ma* resp. ..., ... tears; མཆི་མ་འབྱུ to shed tears; མཆི་མ་སྐྱེམ་པ *mchi-ma skyem-pa* to dry tears; ... to wipe away tears; ... to be choked with tears, acc. to *Sch.* to sob violently. ... v. ...; ... to shed tears; ... tear drops; ... or ... to cry, to shed tears.

མཆིག *mchig* (...) ... stone for grinding spice, etc.

མཆིག་གུ *mchig-gu* 1. a small mortar, a mortar. 2. a pestle. 3. the nether millstone.

མཆིག་སྐོར་བ *mchig skor-wa* to grind (*Sch.*).

མཆིག་མ *chig-ma* the runner or upper mill-stone (*Sch.*).

མཆིང་བུ *mchiṅ-bu* 1. ཤེལ glass ornaments, trinkets, v. མཆིང་བུ. 2. n. of a place in Tibet. 3. a precious stone.

Syn. of 3. ནོར་བུ་མཛེས་བཟང་རོལ་པ *nor-bu mdses-bzañ rol-po*; རིན་ཆེན་འགྱུར་བྱེད *rin-chen ḥgyur-byed* (*Mñon.*).

མཆིད *mchid* or བཀའ་མཆིད 1. resp. talk, discourse, speech (of an honoured person). 2. letter: བཀའ་མཆིད་ཆེན་པོ་རྒྱུན་མི་ཆད་པར་ལྷའི་ཆུ་བོའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་སྩོལ་བར་ཞུ། "pray let your letters come to me uninterruptedly like the flow of the divine river (Ganges)" (*Yig. k.*).

མཆིན་པ *mchin-pa* (resp. སྐུ་མཆིན acc. to *Lex.*). 1. acc. to *Jä.* the liver. 2. n. of a fruit called མཆིན་པ་ནོ་ཤ.

མཆིན་དྲི *mchin-dri* or མཆིན་རི the midriff or diaphragm.

མཆིན་ནད *mchin-nad* liver disease.

མཆིན་ནན *mchin-nan* lit. liver-pressing, *i.e.*, keeping the liver in order. མཆིན་ནན་བྱེད་པ to breakfast. It is believed that taking food early in the morning keeps the liver in good order.

མཆིན་ཚད *mchin-tshad* liver-fever; ལྕགས་ཕྱེས་མིག་ནད་མཆིན་ཚད་སེལ iron-mixture cures eye-disease and congested liver (*Med.*).

མཆིམས *Mchims* n. of a village near the great monastery of Sam-ye; n. of a tribal family.

མཆིམས་བཟའ *Mchims-bzah* princess of *Mchims* who was married to king *Khri-sroñ ldehu btsan*.

མཆིལ་ཁྲ *mchil-khra* the sparrow-hawk.

མཆིལ་མགོ *mchil-mgo* a fabulous stone, resembling a sparrow's head, supposed to possess marvellous qualities (*Jä.*).

✝ མཆིལ་པ I: *mchil-pa* ལྕགས་ཀྱུ 1.= *lcags-kyu* an iron hook; described as གླང་པོ་ཆེ་ཁ་ལོ་སྒྱུར་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད (*Mñon.*) the thing which makes the elephant obey his conductor. 2. fishing hook; མཆིལ་པས་ཉ་འཛིན་པ to fish with a hook.

མཆིལ་པ II: ཙིཊ ཙཊཀ the common sparrow.

Syn. ཁྱེའུ་ཆགས *ñer-chags*; ཁྱིམ་དུ་ཉལ *khyim-du-ñal*; ཁྱུ་མཆོག་འགྲོད་པ *khyu-mchog ḥgrod-pa*; རྒྱབ་བཀྲ *rgyab-bkra*; མགྲིན་སྔོན *mgrin-sñon* (*Mñon.*).

མཆིལ་མ *mchil-ma* (resp. ཞལ་མཆིལ) spittle.

Syn. ཁ་ཆུ *kha-chu*; ཐལ་བ (*Mñon.*).

མཆིལ་མའི་ཐལ་བ *mchil-mahi thal-wa* particles of saliva: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མཆིལ་མའི་ཐལ་བ་བཞིན་དུ་སྤངས *rgyal-srid mchil-mahi thal-wa bshin-du spaṅs* he threw off his kingdom in the manner one throws out spittle (*A. 11*).

མཆིལ་མའི་སྣོད *mchil-mahi-snod* resp. (ཞལ་སྣོད) ཀྲཀཔཏ, ཥེཥཀཔཏ spittoon, spitting-box.

མཆིལ་ལུད *mchil-lud* or མཆིལ་སྣབས mucous.

མཆིལ་ལྷམ *mchil-lham* ཕཱ་ནཱ shoe, boot: མཆིལ་ལྷམ་གཉིས་འཛོར་བ to lose both the shoes; མཆིལ་ལྷམ་མཁན shoe-maker, cobbler, seller of boots; མཆིལ་ལྷམ་གྱི་ལྷུ་བ the leg of a boot (*Cs.*): ཀཱར་ཥ་པ་ཎ་ལྔ་དང་མཆིལ་ལྷམ་ཟུང་གཅིག་ཕུལ། he presented him with five pieces of *Karṣapaṇa* and a pair of shoes (*Yig.*).

མཆིས་པ I: *mchis-pa* pf. of མཆི་བ (ཡོད་པ) ལྷགས, eleg. མཆིས་པ་ལགས་པ to be, to be there, to exist: ཅི་མཆིས how much was there, how many were there? (*Cs.*). དམ་པའི་ཆོས་མཆིས་པ whoever has the holy doctrine.

མཆིས་པ II: pf. of མཆི་བ to come: ཐག་རིང་པོ་ནས་མཆིས་ཏེ having come from afar.

+ མཆིས་བྲང་ *mchis-brañ* (lit. a house where one exists, resides) 1 a housewife, partner. 2. eleg. dwelling, abode, domicile; also when speaking of one's own dwelling: བདག་གི་མཆིས་བྲང་ my humble residence, cf. ཕོ་བྲང་ palace, བླ་བྲང་ lama's residence.

Syn. ཆུང་མ *chuñ-ma*; བག་མ *bag-ma*; ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ *kyim bdag-mo* (*Mñon.*).

མཆིས་མལ *mchis-mal* bed, bedstead (*Cs.*).

མཆུ *mchu* I: तुण्ड, ओष्ठ 1. the lips; ཡ་མཆུ the upper lip; མ་མཆུ the lower lip. 2. beak or bill of a bird, also called མཚོ་ར in Sikk.: ཉིས་མཆུ་རིངས་དང་ཏིང་ཏིང་མ་ཞེས་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད "there were two, the bird called the long-beaked and the Ting-ting-ma" (*Rdsa.*). མཆུ་ལ་ཁྱེར་ནས་འགྲོ་བ going off, carrying something in the bill. མཆུ་བིམ་པ་ལྟར་དམར་བ the lips were red like the *Bimba* fruit. མཆུ་རྐང་དམར *mchu-rkañ-dmar* lit. red bill and feet=ངང་པའི་ཕྱུག་པོ a gander (*Mñon.*). མཆུ་ཅན *mchu-can* possessed of fine lips; མཆུ་རྡོ *mchu-rdo* beak, the bill of a bird; མཆུ་རྣོན་པ *mchu-non-pa* pointed beak; མཆུ་མེད *mchu-med* अनोष्ठ one whose lips are very small, one who has no lips. མཆུ་ཞེང *mchu-sheñ* आयाम;=དཀྱུད *dkyud* and ཞེང་ length and breadth.

Syn. མཆུ་སྒྲོས *mchu-sgros*; སྒྲོས་དམར *sgros-dmar*; སོ་ཡི་གཡོགས *so-yi-gyogs*; སོ་སྐྱོབས *so-skyobs*; སོ་སྒྲིབ *so-sgrib*; སོ་གོས *so-gos* (*Mñon.*).

མཆུ II: constellation called *Maghā* in Sanskṛt; one of the lunar mansions, v. རྒྱུ་སྐར.

Syn. ཕ་མེ་ལྷ་སྐྱེས *pha-me lha-skyes*; སྙན་ངག་མཁན *sñan-ṅag-mkhan*; རྟ་ཆེན *rta-chen*; མ་གྷ *ma-ghā* (*Mñon.*); also ཚིགས་བརྒྱད་པའི་དབང་པོ *tshigs brgyabi dwañ-po*; བཅུ་དྲུག་བོད་ལྡན *bcu-drug bod-ldan* (*Mñon.*).

མཆུ་རི་ཞུ *Mchu-sde-zha* n. of a chapter in the *Mdo* series of Buddhist sacred books.

+ མཆུ་རིང་ *mchu-riñ*=དཀྱུས་སུ་རིང་པོ *dkyus-su riñ-po* long, lengthwise.

མཆུ་རིངས *mchu-riñs* (འཁྲུན་རིང་ *hkhrun-riñ*) 1. ཙ་ཙ་ཕུད (*Mñon.*) the long-beaked-bird, the hoopoe, the crane. 2. ཕག་རྒོད the wild boar; long-snout. 3. acc. to *Jā.* mosquito.

མཆུ་ལས་སྐྱེས *mchu-las skyes* मघाभव born under the constellation of *Maghā*.

མཆུམ་པོ *mchum-po* (མུ་ཏིག) pearl; also string of pearls.

མཆེ་བ *mche-wa* दन्त, दंष्ट्र, शिखर tooth, generally canine tooth, the eye-tooth, fang; མཆེ་རྒྱུག elephant's tusk.

མཆེ་གཙིགས་པ *mche-gtsigs-pa* दशन in *W.* to show one's teeth, to grin; མཆེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་རིགས the class of tusked animals, viz., the carnivora and the tusked pachydermata.

མཆེ་སྡེར *mche-sder* མཆེ་བ་དང་སྡེར་མོ *mche-wa dañ sder-mo* teeth and claws of wild animals.

མཆེ་བ་གཅིག་པ *Mche-wa gcig-pa* एकदन्त a name of Gaṇapati, the son of the goddess Umā.

མཆེ་བ་ལྡད་བྱེད་པ *mche-wa ldad-byed-pa* रोमन्थ to chew the cud, ruminate.

མཆེ་བ་སྟོང་ལྡན *mche-wa stoñ-ldan* (ཉ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ) fish, said to possess one thousand teeth (*Mñon.*).

མཆེ་བ་སྟོབས་ལྡན *mche-wa stobs-ldan*=གླང་པོ an elephant.

མཆེ་བ་དྲུག་ལྡན *mche-wa drug-ldan* ऐरावत n. of the king of elephants on whom Indra rides.

* མཆེ་བའི་སྡེ *Mche-wahi-sde* दंष्ट्रसेन n. pr. (*Tā. 2, 212*).

མཆེད *mched* (སྐུ་མཆེད *sku-mched*, མཆེད་ལྕམ *mched-lcam*) resp. for brother, also for sister; མཆེད་གཉིས two brothers; སྲས་མོ་ལྕམ་ལྕམ་མཆེད་བཞི four princesses, sisters; དེའི་མཆེད his brother, in reference to a king, prince, etc., esp. of gods; མཆེད་བཞི four divine brothers; མཆེད་གྲོགས or གྲོགས་མཆེད clerical brothers, politely addressed as brother. མཆེད་གྲོགས་མང་པོ་ཚོགས་པར where many clerical brothers assemble; མཆེད་གྲོགས་དམ་ཚིག་གཅིག་པ betrothed brothers, religious brothers (ཆོས་སྤུན *chos-spun*); an intimate friend. མཆེད་པོ་རྒྱུ the race that originated from the five early patriarchs of Tibet. མགུར་ལྷ་མཆེད་བཞི four brothers called:—མགུར་ལྷ *Mgur-lha*: (1) གཉེན *Gñen*, (2) དམུ *Dmu*, (3) གླུ *Glu*, (4) ཙ *Tsha*.

མཆེད་ཟླ *mched-zla* = (སྤུན་ཟླ *spun-zla*) brothers; also brother and sister.

མཆེད་པ *mched-pa* प्रसरित, प्रसृत, आयतन: to spread, gain ground; to increase, multiply; the word མཆེད་པ is seldom used except of fire, plague, etc.: འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་འདོད་ཡོན་གྱི་མེ་མཆེད་པས as the fire of voluptuousness spread or increased within me; མར་མེ་གཅིག་ལས་གཅིག་མཆེད་ལྟར as one kindles one light by another; གཅིག་གླེང་གཉིས་གླེང་རིམ་པས་མཆེད་དེ *gcig-gleṅ gñis-gleṅ rim-pas mched-de* as (the news) spread more and more passing from one to another. སྐྱེ་མཆེད *skye-mched*, v. སྐྱེ *skye* སྐྱེས་པའི་མཆེད *skyes-paḥi mched*. མཆེད་ཆེ་མིན་པ *mched che min-pa* very widely spread, very largely. འབྲུམ་པ་ཡང་མཆེད་ཆེ་མིན་པའི་ཡང་ལྕི་སྣ་ཚོགས *ḥbrum-pa yaṅ mched-che min-paḥi yaṅ lci sna-tshogs* (*Ya-sel. 17*) also several cases of small-pox of virulent and light (types) were very widely spread.

Syn. ཁྱབ་པ *khyab-pa*; རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa*; ཆེ་རུ་སོང་བ *che-ru soṅ-wa*; མང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *maṅ-du ḥgro-wa*; སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa*; འཕེལ་བ *ḥphel-wa*; འགྲིམ་པ *ḥgrim-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མཆེར་པ *mcher-pa* (also spelt མཆེར་བ) acc. to *Jä.* the milt, spleen.

མཆེལ *mchel* अवलम्बन a support, help: ལག་པ་མཆེལ the hand stretched to rescue (*A. K. 111, 21*).

མཆོག *mchog* वर, परम, अग्र, प्रधान, उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ, श्रेयः, प्रवर, अनुत्तम the best, the most, the most excellent of its kind; དཀོན་མཆོག the greatest rarity, the Deity; v. also under དཀོན —ཤིན་ཏུ་མཆོག *çin-tu mchog* the very excellent or superior, sublime, exalted; ཆོས་མཆོག *Chos-mchog* धर्मोत्तर n. of a Buddhist philosopher who wrote the न्यायबिन्दुटीका. མཆོག་གི་མཆོག *mchog-gi mchog* = པར་ཏེ་ར, སྤྱི་མཆོག་མ the most excellent, the best of the best, superior of the superior; སྐྱེས་བུ་མཆོག *skyes-bu mchog* the chief of great beings, also Buddha; མིའི་མཆོག the greatest of men, a king, also Buddha: རྐང་གཉིས་རྣམས་ཀྱི་མཆོག [illegible] the chief of the bi-peds, *i.e.*, of men, any Buddha. ང་ནི་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་མཆོག I am the highest in this world (says Buddha immediately after his birth). གཞུང་མཆོག chief of the fundamental doctrine. གནས་མཆོག་པོ་ཏ་ལ Potala is the chief of (holy) places. རོ་མཆོག excellent taste or flavour, delicious. མཁས་མཆོག་རྣམས most learned men: མི་མཆོག་ཁྱོད thou best of men. མཆོག་དམན the great and the low; མཆོག་དང་ཐ་མལ་ [illegible] the nobles and the commons; མཆོག་དང་ཐ་མལ་པ the great and the vulgar. As adv. མཆོག་ཏུ अत्यन्त very, most (used with verbs).

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; ཆེ་ཆོས *che-cos*; ཆེས་ཆེ་བ *ches che-wa*; ཕུལ་བྱུང *phul-byuṅ*; ཆེན་པོ *chen-po*; རྩེ་མོ *rtse-mo*; རབ *rab*; བླ་ན་མེད *bla-na med*; གྱ་ནོམ་པ *gya-nom-pa*; དཔོན *dpon*; གོང་མ *goṅ-ma*; དང་པོ *daṅ-po*; ཕུད་དུ་བསྐུར *phud-du-bskur*; རྩེ་མོར་སོན *rtse-mor-son*; ལེགས་པ *legs-pa*; ལེགས་གནས *legs gnas*; ཡང་རབ *yaṅ-rab*; གོང་མའི་གོང་མ *goṅ-maḥi*

goṅ-ma; དཔའ་བོ་ dpaḥ-bo; ངང་ཤེས་པ ṅaṅ çes-pa (Mṅon.).

མཆོག་སྐྱོང་ mchog-skyoṅ the chief protector.

མཆོག་གི་རྒྱན mchog-gi rgyan = མཆོག་མ the chief ornament; pure-born; a holy lady (D.R.).

མཆོག་གི་ལྕུག་མ mchog-gi lcug-ma the principal of the women in a family (Mṅon.).

མཆོག་གི་བདག mchog-gi-bdag the lord of the best; the principal among the nobles or lamas.

མཆོག་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན mchog-gi rgyal-mtshan n. of a gem, v. བཀྲ་ཤིས་རྟགས་བརྒྱད the eight auspicious objects.

མཆོག་གི་དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས Mchog-gi daṅ-poḥi Saṅs-rgyas the Supreme Adi-Buddha, v. དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོའི་མཚན Dus-kyi ḥkhor-loḥi mtshan.

མཆོག་གི་བདུད་རྩི mchog-gi bdud-rtsi अमृत-सार the best elixir; n. of a medicine.

མཆོག་གི་མ mchog-gi-ma the chief mother; epithet of the goddess Dolma (Mṅon.).

མཆོག་དགའ mchog-dgaḥ or མཆོག་ཏུ་དགའ་བ वरामोद, प्रमोद great joy, ecstasy.

མཆོག་ཉལ mchog-ñal (གྲངས) निखर्व n. of a number (Ya-sel. 56).

མཆོག་ཏུ་བཀྲབས mchog-tu-bkrabs चेतस् the chosen.

མཆོག་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བ mchog-tu ḥgro-wa to become great or attain to the position of the great, to be elevated to an exalted position. མཆོག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ mchog-tu gyur-pa, id.

མཆོག་ཏུ་རྒྱན་པ mchog-tu rgyan-pa to be very well-dressed.

མཆོག་ཏུ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ mchog-tu phun-sum tshogs-pa to become very prosperous.

• མཆོག་ཏུ་ཚ་བའི་དཔའ་བོ mchog-tu tsha-wahi dpaḥ-bo बलवज्र (Kālac. Tā. 2, 162).

མཆོག་ཏུ་མཛེས་པ mchog-tu mdses-pa दिव्यद्युति very handsome, lustrous

མཆོག་ཏུ་ཡིད་འཐད mchog-tu yid-ḥthad परम-मनोज्ञ exquisite, very pleasant.

མཆོག་ཏུ་རིང་བ mchog-tu riṅ-wa very remote.

མཆོག་ཏུ་བསམ་པ mchog-tu bsam-pa well-thought of.

མཆོག་བདག bchog-bdag met. the earth.

མཆོག་བདེ mchog-bde met. a fish.

མཆོག་འདོད mchog-ḥdod सूर्य met. the sun.

མཆོག་ལྡན mchog-ldan (གྲངས) 1. n. of a great number. 2. གུར་གུམ कुङ्कुम saffron (Mṅon.).

མཆོག་སྦྱིན mchog-sbyin 1. वरुण, वरुणे the god of water. 2. पारद quick-silver.

མཆོག་སྦྱིན་ཕྱག་རྒྱ mchog-sbyin phyag-rgya a gesture made in practicing magic, in conjuring up or exorcising ghosts.

མཆོག་སྦྱིན་མ mchog-sbyin-ma = ཀ་ཀོ་ལ (སྨན་སྐད་) n. of a medicine (Mṅon.).

མཆོག་སྦྱོར་བ mchog-sbyor-wa प्रयोजन to unite the principal ones, also to mix up the chief ingredients of medicines.

མཆོག་ཟུང་ mchog-zuṅ the model pair; the two most excellent amongst Buddha's disciples, S'āri-putra and Maudgalyāyana.

མཆོག་བོད mchog-bod or མཆོག་སྲིད mchog-srid वररुचि n. of the celebrated Sanskrt grammarian who wrote during the reign of king Vikramāditya.

མཆོག་ཡས mchog-yas (གྲངས) प्रवर n. of a great number.

མཆོག་ཤེས mchog-çes = ཤེས་རབ मति wisdom.

མཆོག་སེམས mchog-sems 1. = བྱང་སེམས a saint, purified soul, सत्त्वम्. 2. वरुण; ཆུ་ལྷ the god of water, also called མཆོག་སྦྱིན.

མཆོག་སྲིད Mchog-srid, कात्यायन, वररुचिः 1. n. of a great Buddhist sage who first composed the Pali grammar. 2. one of the nine sages who adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

མཆོག་གསུམ *ṃchog-gsum* = དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ the most precious ones: མཆོག་གསུམ་བྱིན་མཐུས་འདིར་ཡང་ཁྱུང་ཁམས་བདེ here I am in good health by the grace of the three chief ones (*Triratna*) (*Yig. k. 15*).

མཆོང *ṃchoṅ*=ཆོང་ *choṅ* n. of a gem which is believed to have the property of curing paralysis.

མཆོང་བ *ṃchoṅ-wa* लङ्घन; pf. མཆོངས to leap up, to jump (into the water, etc.), also to bathe in water: སེང་གེ་མཆོང་སར་ཝ་མཆོང་ན་རྐེད་པ་ཆག when the fox jumps in the place where lions leap, he breaks his waist; ཆུར་མཆོངས་ཏེ having leapt into the water.

Syn. འགེངས་པ *ḥgeṅs-pa*; བརྒལ་བ *ḅrgal-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་པ *ṃchod-pa* (vb.) आराधना, पूजन, अर्चना, मानना 1. to honour, to worship, to revere, respect; to receive with honour. ཕྱིའི་མཆོད་པ formal worshipping, *i.e.*, to honour saints or deities by offering articles of food, flowers, perfumes, etc.; དད་ཀྱི་མཆོད་པ to honour Buddha, *Bodhisattvas*, etc., in faith by meditating on their virtues. མཆོད་པར་འོས་པས་མཆོད་པ *ṃchod-par ḥos-pas ṃchod-pa* पूज्यपूजित because worthy of being honoured; (he) is honoured. 2. sbst. offering, oblation, libation; མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ to make offerings; རོལ་མོ་ མཆོད་པར་འབུལ་བ to bring an offering of music; མཆོད་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཐོགས་ཏེ carrying along with them all sorts of offerings; མཆོད་པའི་ཁྱད་པར་བཅུ the ten kinds of offerings; ལྷ་མཆོད offerings or libations to the gods; བླ་མ་མཆོད་པ offerings made to the lamas in order to honour them; འབྲུ་མཆོད an offering consisting of grain; དུས་མཆོད offering presented on prescribed occasions; རྒྱུན་མཆོད daily or usual offering or religious service. 3.=དགའ་སྟོན festivity, festive entertainment (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་ཀོང་ *ṃchod-koṅ* small oil-burners generally made of bell-metal, brass, copper, silver or gold.

མཆོད་ཁྲི *ṃchod-khri* the chair or seat of the priest performing any religious service. Also མཆོད trestle, table, altar or frame for placing offerings on=མཆོད་སྣམས, v. *Jä.*

མཆོད་ཁང་ *ṃchod-khaṅ* पूजागृह a chapel.

མཆོད་ལྕོག *ṃchod-ḷcog* a table or altar on which the offerings are put.

མཆོད་ཆས *ṃchod-chas* utensils necessary in making offerings.

མཆོད་མཆོག *ṃchod-ṃchog* मखराज a grand religious service; chief or principal service [n. of Indra] *S.*

མཆོད་བརྗོད *ṃchod-ḅrjod* the invocations, praises, &c., of the deities and saints worshipped.

མཆོད་རྟེན *ṃchod-ṛten*, चैत्य, स्तूप lit. means "receptacle of offerings," but is the common term for a chaitya; in Tibet this takes the shape of small and tall masonry monuments of settled form crowned with the ཉི་ཟླ (emblem of the sun and moon) and generally having in some cavity inside the ashes of a saint or other relics.

མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་འཁོར་ས *ṃchod-ṛten-gyi ḥkhor-sa* चैत्याङ्गन the walk or passage round a chörten for devotional circumambulation.

མཆོད་རྟེན་ཤིང་ *Ṃchod-ṛten-çiṅ* चैत्यवृक्ष lit. the tree which grows on the (brick) *chaitya*: or which is venerated on account of Buddha having attained to the state of Buddha under its shadow; *C.* བྱང་ཆུབ་ཤིང་ the *Bodhi* or *pipal* tree.

མཆོད་རྟེན་བྱེད *ṃchod-ṛten-ḅyed* met. an elephant (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་སྟེགས *mchod-stegs* offering-table, altar.

མཆོད་སྟོད *mchod-stod* an offering with a hymn of praise (*Sch.*).

མཆོད་སྟོན *mchod-ston* an entertainment, as a sort of libation, given to the priests.

མཆོད་ལྡན *mchod-ldan* अर्कः the sun (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་ལྡན་མ *mchod-ldan-ma* अर्चिता an epithet of Umā. (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ *mchod-sdoṅ* = མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten* 1. यष्टि, यूपकाष्ठ a stick [a sacrificial post] *S.* 2. offering-lamp (*Sch.*). 3. the wick of such a lamp (*Jä.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ཅན *mchod-sdoṅ-can* a kind of water-fowl (*Mṅon.*).

མཆོད་སྡོང་ཆེན་པོ *mchod-sdoṅ chen-po* སྐལ་བ་བྱུ་བ་ the great offering trunk or Bodhi tree. བསྐལ་བརྒྱའི་བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་མཆོད་སྡོང་ཆེན་པོར་བཞུགས་འགྱུར་གཡོ་མེད་དུ་བཞུགས། seated unmoved for a hundred *Kalpa*, as the worshipful Bodhi tree: by the good merits of all religious beings. (*Yig. k. 20*).

མཆོད་གནས *mchod-gnas* 1. objects to which offerings are made. མཆོད་པའི་གནས་ལ་གང་ཟག་དང་རྟེན་གཉིས, གང་ཟག་ནི་བླ་མ་སངས་རྒྱས་དགེ་འདུན་སོགས, རྟེན་ནི་སྐུ་གསུང་ཐུགས་རྟེན་སོགས་ཡིན the objects to which veneration is shown comprise two: persons and symbols; the persons are the assembly, Buddha, and the lamas; the symbols are images, the receptacles of what has been said, relics, and such like. 2. the officiating priest, the sacrificator.

མཆོད་པ་པོ *mchod-pa-po* a sacrificer, one who gives an offering.

མཆོད་པའི་སྤྲིན *mchod-pahi-sprin* पूजामेघ (མཆོད་པའི་ཚོགས་སྤྲིན) ["a cloud of worship" described in the Bodhi. II, to be a magnificent mode of worship in which incenses, lamps, garlands of flowers, etc., are profusely used] *S.*

མཆོད་པའི་ཚིགས *mchod-pahi-tshigs* མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་བ་ལ་བརྗོད་བྱའི་ཚིགས་བཅད the *Gatha* or verses recited at a religious service.

མཆོད་པར་བྱེད *mchod-par-byed* पूजयति worshipping, paying reverence.

མཆོད་པར་འོས་པ *mchod-par hos-pa* (སྦྱིན་གནས or མཆོད་གནས) पूज्य worthy of veneration, worshipful; they are three such, viz.:—(1) སློབ་དཔོན आचार्य the teacher or spiritual guide; (2) མཁན་པོ उपाध्याय the high priest; (3) those who are elders or superiors.

མཆོད་ཕྱིར་ཐོགས *mchod-phyir-thogs* यज्ञोपवीत, མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་དུས་ཕྱག་རེན་ནམ་ཁ་བཏགས་གྲུ་བཞི་བའི་ལག་ཏུ་འཛིན་ནས་མཆོད་པ་འབུལ་ནས་ཐོགས་པ the sacred raiment made of silk or a square satin scarf which is held in the hand while making any offerings to a deity; also an image or figure of a deity.

མཆོད་བྱ *mchod-bya* object of worship.

མཆོད་བྱེད *mchod-byed* = འབུལ་བ offerings, libations.

མཆོད་འབུལ *mchod-hbul* the offerings in a sacrifice (*Cs.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན *mchod-sbyin* यज्ञ, याग,, क्रतु, यजन a religious service where sacrifices of small figures are made. མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ལྔ the five *Yajña* (sacrifices) are:—(1) ཚངས་པའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཀློག་འདོན་པ *tshaṅs-pahi mchod-byin klog hdon-pa* the Brahma *Yajña*, which consists of recitation of the Vedas; (2) ལྷའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན—སྦྱིན་སྲེག་བྱེད *lhahi mchod-sbyin—sbyin-sreg-byed* the *Deva Yajña*, consisting of burnt offerings to the gods; (3) མིའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་མགྲོན་དང་མཆོད *mihi mchod-sbyin mgron-doṅ mchod* the human *Yajña* consisting of hospitality to those present; (4) ཕ་མེས་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་མཚུན་ཚིམ་བྱེད *pha-mes mchod-sbyin mtshun-tshim-byed* the *Yajña* for ancestors consists in giving them (their souls) satisfaction; (5) འབྱུང་པོའི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གཏོར་མའོ *hbyuṅ-pohi mchod-sbyin gtor-maho*, *Bhuta Yajña*, consists in

making torma offerings of cakes to the ghosts.

Syn. སྦྱིན་སྲེག *sbyin-sreg*; རྒྱུད་བདུན་པ *rgyud bdun-pa*; མཐོ་རིས་དོན *mtho-ris don*; ཨ་དྷ་ར *a-dhara* (*Mńon.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་རིག་བྱེད *mchod-sbyin-gyi rig-byed* यजुर्वेद the *Yajur* Veda of the Brāhmaṇs.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཅན *mchod-sbyin-can* मघवन् an epithet of Indra.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འཇོམས *mchod-sbyin-ḥjoms* क्रतुध्वंसी one who destroys a sacrifice; a *Yavana*, Mahomedan [an epithet of S'iva as destroyer of Dakṣa's sacrifice] *S*.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འཛིན *mchod-sbgin ḥdsin* = མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་ལས་བྱེད་མཁན *mchod-sbyin-gyi las byed-mkhan* priests who recite the ritual at a sacrificial offering.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་དགྲ་བོ *mchod-sbyin dgra-wo* = ལྷ་མ་ཡིན an *Asura*, a demon.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་འདོན་མ *mchod-sbyin ḥdon-ma* यज्ञिनी met. mother.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་གནས *mchod-sbyin gnas* = མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་པའི་ཁང་པ the house or place where *Yajña* sacrifices are performed.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤོ *mchod-sbyin spo* = སྤོས་དཀར *spos-dkar* lit. white incense, the resin of the *Sāl* tree (*Mńon.*).

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྤྱོད *mchod-sbyin-spyod* the performance of *Yajña*.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཕྱུགས *mchod-sbyin-phyugs* gen. the object that is sacrificed in a *Yajña*.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱས *mchod-sbyin-byas* याज्ञिक one who performs a *Yajña* sacrifice.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ *mchod-sbyin byed-du ḥjug-pa* याजन to make one perform a *Yajña* sacrifice.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྦྱར *mchod-sbyin-sbyar* = བདག་ཉིད आत्मा the self.

མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ལྷག *mchod-sbyin-lhag* अमृत nectar.

མཆོད་མེ *mchod-me* offering of lighted lamps in honour of a deity.

མཆོད་རྫས *mchod-rdzas* हव्य, द्रव्य the articles of *Yajña*, particularly clarified butter, *i.e.*, articles of religious service (མཆོད་ཆས or མཆོད་པའི་ཡོ་བྱད sacrificial utensils), requisites for festive processions in honour of a deity.

མཆོད་སྒོམས *mchod-çoms* or མཆོད་བཤམས the arrangements for a religious service and the placing of the offerings on the table before the deity to be worshipped.

མཆོད་ཚིག *mchod-tshig* (མཆོད་ཚིག or བསྟོད་ཚིག) स्तोत्र words of praise to a deity or saint.

མཆོད་ཧོས *mchod-hos* 1. सूर्य met. the sun (*Mńon.*). 2. worthy of worship, worshipful.

མཆོད་ཧོས་གནས *mchod-hos-gnas* = གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ a sanctuary or Gandhagṛha (དྲི་གཙང་ཁང་ *dri gtsań-khań*) or *Vihāra* (*Mńon.*).

མཆོད་ཡོན *mchod-yon* remuneration to a priest or lama performing any religious service.

Syn. ཉེ་རེག *ńe-reg*; བཤལ་གསིལ *bçhal-gsil*; ཁ་བཤལ་བ *kha bçal-wa*; ཡོན་ཆབ *yon-chab*; འཐོར་འཐུང *ḥthor-thuń* (*Mńon.*).

མཆོད་གཡོག *mchod-gyog* one who serves in a religious or sacrificial service.

མཆོད་རོ *mchod-ro* remnants of offerings consisting of cakes, etc., that have already been presented to a deity.

མཆོར་པོ *mchor-po* sometimes also འཕྱོར་པོ *ḥphyor-po* 1. pretty, handsome, neat, elegant; མི་མཆོར་པོ a handsome man; བུད་མེད་མཆོར་མོ a pretty woman, esp. a smart gaily-dressed female. 2. in *W.* also vain, conceited (*Jä.*).

འཆག *ḥchag* constitutional walk; in colloq. is called ལྟོ་འཇུ་བ *lto ḥju-wa* constitutional walk for the digestion of food; in

eleg. language of the lamas it is called རླུང་སངས་འགྲོ་ཆེད *rlun-sans hgro-ched* "a walk for clearing the wind." མ་ཉལ་འགྲོ་དང་འཆག་དང་རྩེ་བ་དང་། to play, to walk, and to move about, not lying down (*A. 14*).

འཆག་ཅན *hchag-can* in colloq. trodden, stamped; solid, firm, compact.

འཆག་པ *hchag-pa* I: pf. ཆག or ཆགས 1. to break, be broken; སྣོད་ཆག་པ *snod-chag-pa* a broken vessel; fig. ང་རྒྱལ་ཆག་པ humiliation, breaking one's pride; དེར་འགྲོ་སྐབས་ཆག the opportunity of going there has been cut off; ལམ་ཆག་པ *lam-chag-pa* a beaten, practicable road. 2. to abate, beat down from the price: ཟ་ཆག་མེད་པར there being no room for either asking or abating (*Jä.*).

འཆག་པ II: also ཆགས་པ, pf. བཅགས, fut. བཅག 1. to tread, to walk, to move, esp. when speaking respectfully or formally: ཕ་མེས་ཀྱི་ཞབས་ཀྱིས་བཅགས་པའི་ས་ the place where my ancestors did walk; ཞབས་ཆགས་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་ཕྱིར་འབྲོ follow me on my walk (*Jä.*); འཆག་རྒྱུ or འཆག་ཏུ་འགྲོ་བ to take a walk.

འཆག་ས *hchag-sa* ཕྱམས (ཞབས་འཆག་བྱ་བ་ལྟ་བུ) a place for walking in; འཆག་ས་ར་འཆག་པ to take a constitutional walk within a limited distance.

འཆག་པར་བྱེད *hchag-par-byed* ཞལ་ལག་མཇུག takes constitutional walk after dinner; also the place for this purpose.

འཆག་སའི་བུག་པ *hchag-sahi bug-pa* an artificial cavern where a recluse takes rest or retires.

འཆགས་པ=བཤགས་པ 1. confession: སྡིག་པ་འཆགས་སོ *sdig-pa hchags-so* I have confessed my sins. 2. v. འཆག་པ. 3. sometimes for འཆེག་པ *hcheg-pa* (*Jä.*).

འཆང་བ *hchan-wa*=འཛིན་པ *hdsin-pa*, pf. བཅངས, imp. ཆོང or ཆོངས 1. to hold, to take hold of. to keep, to bear; also possession; གཟུང, ཕྱིས; ལག་ཏུ་འཆང་བ to hold in the hand; སེམས་ལ་འཆང་བ to bear in the mind, also to retain in the memory: ཟན་གྱིས་གསོས་པའི་ཁྱི་རྒན་གྱིས, ནམ་ཞིག་རང་ལ་འཆང་བ་མཐོང་། *zan-gyis gsos-pahi khyi-rgan gyis, nam-shig ran-la hchan-wa mthon* one night I beheld the old dog which I had fostered with food laying hold on my own self. དབང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་བའི་ལྷ *dwan-po rdo-rje hchan-bahi lha.* the god Vajradhara—n. of the ideal Buddha of the *Gelugpa* school acc. to the *Tantrik* section of it. ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཆེན་པོ་འཆང་བའི་མཆོག *tshul-khrims chen-po hchan-bahi mchog* a very good character is the chief of possessions. 2. to carry, to wear, to carry about with one, *e.g.*, amulets, etc. 3. to have, to assume, *e.g.* the body of a goddess, of a *Rakṣasi* (*Jä.*). 4. to bite or bark at.

འཆང་ཟུངས *hchan-zuns* handle, crook of a stick.

འཆངས་པ *hchans-pa* in *W.* a (closed) handful, *i.e.*, of dough; འཆངས་བུ a clod (of clay), a snow-ball, etc., formed in the hand (*Jä.*).

འཆད་པ I: *hchad-pa* 1. pf. ཆད vb. n. to གཅོད་པ; like ཆད་པ ཤེ་ཀ, ཕྱམས to be cut into pieces, to be cut off, to decay, to separate or break asunder: ཐག་པ་ལྟར་ཆད་པ cut like a rope. 2. to cease, end, stop: དབུགས་འཆད་ཀྱིན་འདུག he is stopping for breath; to die away, to become extinct (of a family, a generation); to be consumed (of provisions, of bodily strength) (*Jä.*).

འཆད་པ II: pf. and fut. བཤད, imp. ཤོད གསུང, ཕྱིར་བཤད to explain; explanation, explaining: ད་རུ་བཤད it is now explained; ཆོས་འཆད་ཀྱིན་འདུག he is explaining the doctrine; ཉོན་ལ་ལེགས་པར་ཉོན་ཅིག་དང་བཤད give heed, and I will explain it to you; འཆད་པ་འགྱུར གསུང་གཞི;

བཤད་ཉན་པ to listen to an explanation (*Sch*).; འཇིག་ཚོགས་གསུམ་འཆད་པ to teach the transitoriness of existence (*Sch.*).

འཆད་མཁས་པ *hchad-mkhas-pa* = བརྗོད་བཟང་ or ངག་བཟང་ one skilful in explaining a thing; also a clever description. In Bon terminolgy འཆད་པ = a convincing explanation, where there is no room for doubt.

འཆད་འདོད *hchad-hdod* विवक्षा (ངག་དག) desire for explanation of any discourse.

འཆད་པ III: = ཤི་ཁང་ शवगृह dead-house, a shed where the corpse is kept.

卐 **འཆབ་པ** *hchab-pa* pf. བཆབས, fut. བཆབ, imp. ཆོབ, སྦེད་པ *sbed-pa* प्रतिच्छादयति to conceal, to keep secret. འཆབ་པ་མེད་པའི་སེམས a candid mind, open-heartedness (cog. to འཆབ་པ). The word is also explained as རང་གི་སྐྱོན་མི་མངོན་པར་བྱ་བ *rań-gi skyon mi-mńon-par bya-wa* not to make evident one's fault, to hide it.

འཆམ་པ I: *hcham-pa* = མཐུན་པ (pf. བཆམ *Lex.*), also adj. and sbst., to accord, to agree, agreeing, agreement: སྲིད་ལ་མི་འཆམ་པས *sri-la mi-hcham-pas* as they did not agree about the government. འཆམ་བྱེད་པ *hcham-byed-pa* to make agree, to reconcile; ཁ་འཆམ་པ to agree upon, to concert: དཔོན་པོ་རྣམས་ཁ་མ་འཆམ་ནས the officers having disagreed (*Pth.*).

འཆམ་པ II: གར་འཆམ, གར་འཆམས नर्तन to dance; also a dancer: ཁྲོ་འཆམ་པ *khro-hcham-pa* who dances in frantic leaps wearing a frightful mask; གར་འཆམ a dramatic or stage dance (*Jä.*).

འཆམ་པོ *hcham-po* or འཆམ་པ་པོ 1. a dancer. 2. མཐུན་པོ harmony, concord: རྒྱལ་པོ་བར་ཚན་གཉིས་འཆམ་པོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་རྫོང་པ་ཞུས the king sat between the two parties te reconcile them to each other (*Yig. k*, *52*).

འཆམ་དཔོན *hcham-dpon* director of a dance, a stage-master.

འཆམ་ཡིག *hcham-yig* a book on dancing.

འཆམས *hchams* नृत्य a dance, dancing.

འཆའ *hchah* in *Ld.*, a cup-board (*Jä.*).

འཆའ་བ I: *hchah-wa* 1. pf. བཅས rarely; བཅས fut. བཅའ *bcah* imp. ཆོས *chos* to draw up, prepare, construct, adjust. གནས་འཆའ་བ *gnas hchah-wa* to prepare a place, or abode; to settle. མལ་འཆའ་བ *mal hchah-wa* to prepare a bed; དམག་སྒར་འཆའ་བ *dmag-gar hchah-wa* to pitch a camp; སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་འཆའ་བ *skyil-kruń hchah-wa* to adjust in cross-legged posture; ཁྲིམས་ར་འཆའ་བ *khrims-ra hchah-wa* encamp, to establish a court of justice; རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་འཆའ་བ *rgyal-khrims hchah-wa* to draw up a law, to give laws. 2. with དམ *dam* to make a vow, to promise, assert; frq. ཡི་དམ་འཆའ་བ *yi-dam hchah-wa* to promise by oath; བློ་གཏད་འཆའ་བ *blo-gtad hchah-wa* to place confidence in. 3. with ཞེན་པ *shen-pa* or ཆགས་པ *chags-pa* to be attached to.

འཆའ་བ II: to snap at, mangle; གཅིག་གཅིག་འཆའ་ཞིང་ཟ་བ *gcig-la gcig hchah-shiń za-wa* to maul and devour one another; ཤིང་འཆའ་བ *çiń-hchah-wa* to gnaw at a piece of wood (*Jä.*).

འཆའ་རློམ་པ *hchah-rlom-pa* = ཁ་ལ་ཟ་རྒྱུ་ལ་རློམ་པ *kha-la za-rgyu la rlom-pa* one very fond of munching; a greedy person.

འཆར *hchar* उदय rising, appearance (as of the sun).

འཆར་ཀ *Hchar-ka* उदायी n. of an attendant of Buddha, who became a *Bhikṣu*.

འཆར་སྐྱེམས *hchar-skyems* (བློ་གྲོས་ལྟ་བུ *blo-gros lta-bu*) habit.

འཆར་ག *hchar-ga* the rising, the appearance,

འཆར་སྒོ *ḥchar-sgo* thought, idea, conception. སེམས་ཅན་སོ་སོའི་སྣང་བའི་འཆར་སྒོ་ལས *sems-can so-soḥi snañ-waḥi ḥchar-sgo las* from the thoughts that dawn (in the mind) of different animated beings (*Ya-sel. 43*).

འཆར་སྟེངས་པ *Ḥchar-steṅs-pa* n. of a celebrated Lama of Charteng (*Deb.* ཀ *44*).

འཆར་བ *ḥchar-wa* (pf. ཤར་བ) उदय, उद्गत, उद्भव to arise, to start up, become visible, to shine: ཡོངས་སུ་བདེན་མེད་རྟག་ཏུ་འཆར the six objects of perception free from fascination continually arise. གཟུགས་འཆར་བ་བྱེད་པ to cause an image to be reflected (in water); ཤེས་པ་འཆར་བ (thoughts) dawning or rising in the mind; གྲོགས་སུ་འཆར (they) appear as friends; རྒྱན་དུ་འཆར it turned into an ornament, *i.e.*, a blessing.

འཆལ *ḥchal* प्रलाप random talk or speech: འདི་འཆལ་བཤད་པས་ད་རང་རེ་རྣམས་འགྲོ། as this is meaningless talk, let us, every one of us, now go.

འཆལ་འཆོལ *ḥchal-ḥchol* or འཆལ་ལ་འཆོལ་ལེ confused, pell-mell.

འཆལ་གཏམ *ḥchal-gtam* meaningless talk; ཕན་པ་མེད་པ་ལ་འབྱུང་བའི་འཆལ་གཏམ meaningless talk where nothing practical comes out; འཆལ་གཏམ་སྨྲ་བ to rave, talk nonsense.

འཆལ་པ I: *ḥchal-pa* (ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་) a kind of supernatural wisdom; འཆལ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ दौष्प्रज्ञ mischievous wisdom or knowledge; འཆལ་པའི་ཁྲིམས दुःशील bad morals; immoral.

འཆལ་པ II: or འཆལ་པོ *ḥchal-po* lecher, fornicator; འཆལ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཚིག *ḥchal-pa rnams-kyi tshig* obscene language (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་བ *ḥchal-wa* 1. to lose one's wits, to be confused, to be in disorder. ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་འཆལ་བ to break moral discipline; to make confusion of the doctrine. 2. to hesitate, fluctuate in mind, be irresolute. 3. to fornicate, to commit adultery; བུད་མེད་རྣང་འཆལ་བྱེད་པ a woman that has lost her purity; a whore, harlot (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་མོ *ḥchal-mo* a whore (*Jä.*).

འཆལ་ཚིག *ḥchal-tshig*=ངག་འཆལ delirium, vain talk.

* འཆི *ḥchi* मृत्यु death (*Kālac. T. 109*).

འཆི་གུ *ḥchi-gu*=གཞུ་ཐུ sling, string-weapon.

འཆི་ཁ *ḥchi-kha* ཤི་བའི་སྐབས the point of death, just when dying; འཆི་ཁ་མ at the time of dying; འཆི་ཁ་བར་དོ་རང་གྲོལ n. of a religious work, which if read to a dying person his soul will not wander in the *Bardo* (the state between death and re-birth).

འཆི་རྟགས *ḥchi-rtags* sign of death.

འཆི་རྟགས་མཚན་མ་རང་གྲོལ *Ḥchi-rtags, mtshan-ma rañ-grol* another work which is read when the sign of approaching death is perceived. It is read in order to hasten death so that after death the deceased may go to some ascertained place in the next world.

འཆི་ལྟས *ḥchi-ltas*, अरिष्ट, अलक्षण forebodings of death; ཉི་མའི་འཆི་ལྟས་འཕེལ་བ increasing the signs of the sun's death (by the approach of the eclipse) (*Ya-sel. 51*).

འཆི་བདག *Ḥchi-bdag*=གཤིན་རྗེ यम, मृत्युपति Yama, the lord of death.

འཆི་ནད *ḥchi-nad* a fatal disease.

འཆི་འཕོ *ḥchi-ḥpho* or འཆི=འཆི་དང་འཕོ་བ च्युति-मरण, मरणच्युति termination of worldly concerns, death.

འཆི་འཕོ་བ *ḥchi-ḥpho-wa*=སྐྱེ་འཕོ་བ to change one's place of existence, to transmigrate.

འཆི་འཕོ་མེད *ḥchi hpho-med*=སྐྱེ་འཆི་མེད अच्युत not subject to change, without birth and death.

འཆི་བ *ḥhoi-wa*, मरण, मृत्यु, पञ्चत्वम्, देहत्यागः; कालधर्म, काल, परित्यज, मृ vb. to die: རང་འཆིའོ *rañ-ḥchiḥo* I will seek death; འཆི་བ་ཡིན he is about to die; འཆི་བར་བྱེད་པའི་ཆུ water causing death; འཆི་བའི་ཆར་གཏོགས मारणान्तिक appertaining to death, relating to death.

Syn. ལྟ་བའི་གནས་སྐབས *lta-waḥi gnas-skabs*; ལུས་ཞིག་པ *lus shig-pa*; དུས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *dus-kyi chos-ñid*; སྐལ་འཇིག *skal-hjig*; ཚེ་འགྲོ *tshe-ḥgro*; བལྟ་བའི་མཐའ *blta-waḥi mthaḥ*; ཏིལ་བཅས་ཁྱོར་ཆུ་སྦྱིན་པའི་ཡུལ *til-ḥcas khyor-chu sbyin-paḥi yul*; ཚེ་འདའ *tshe-ḥdaḥ*; ཚེ་འཕོ *tshe-ḥpho*; འཆི་འཕོ *ḥchi-ḥpho* (*Mṅon.*).

འཆི་བ་མེད *ḥchi-wa-med*, अमर immortal, v. འཆི་མེད.

འཆི་བ་ལས་རྒྱལ་བ *ḥchi-wa las-rgyal-wa*, मारजित he who has conquered death; an epithet of Buddha.

འཆི་བ་བསླུ་བ *ḥchi-wa-bslu-wa*, मृत्युवञ्चन to decieve death, to ransom the life of a dying man.

འཆི་མེད *ḥchi-med*, अमर, अमृत, अचिर 1. मुक्ति emancipation, immortality. 2. met. the raven which is famous for longevity.

འཆི་མེད་དགའ་བ *ḥchi-med dgaḥ-wa*, n. of a religious work (*Ya-sel. 60*).

འཆི་མེད་རྔ *ḥchi-med-rña*, or འཆི་མེད་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ, ལྷའི་རྔ་བོ་ཆེ lit. celestial drum; n. of a Buddhist work (*Yig. k. 20*).

འཆི་མེད་ཆབ *Ḥchi-med-chab*—གང་གཱ་ a name of the river Ganges (*Mṅon.*).

འཆི་མེད་མཆོད་ཡོན *ḥchi-med mchod-yon*, an epithet of the river Ganges (*Ya-sel. 76*).

འཆི་མེད་ལྗོན་ཤིང *ḥchi-med, ljon-çiñ*,=ལྷའི་དཔག་བསམ་གྱི་ཤིང the celestial wishing-tree: སྐུ་འཆི་མེད་ཀྱི་ལྗོན་ཤིང་ཇི་བཞིན་བརྟན་པོར་བཞུགས་ཤིང may your health remain as steady as the celestial wishing-tree (*Yig. k. 35*).

འཆི་མེད་བདུད་རྩི *ḥchi-med ḥdud-rtsi* the immortal elixir of life, Ganges water: བཀའ་མཆིད་ཕྲིན་ཚིགས་འཆི་མེད་བདུད་རྩིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་རྒྱ་བ་མཆིས pray let your letters, communication, &c., flow like the deathless elixir—the stream of the Ganges (*Yig. k. 12*).

འཆི་མེད་བུ་མོ *ḥchi-med bu-mo* a goddess.

འཆི་མེད་མཛོད *ḥchi-med-mdsod*, अमरकोष n. of a Sanskrt Dictionary composed by Amara Simha.

འཆི་མེད་རིལ་བུ *ḥchi-med ril-bu* (ཚེ་རིལ) lit. life-pill;, the life-giving pills. The abbess of Samding monastery and other sacred personages have such pills at their disposal.

འཆི་མེད་དབང་མོ *ḥchi-med dwañ-mo*, अमरेश्वरी the queen of the immortals; a name of the wife of Indra.

* འཆི་མེད་སེང་གེ *ḥchi-med señ-ge*, अमरसिंह (*Bull. 1898, 296*).

འཆིག་པ *ḥchig-pa* 1. =འཆི་བ་ शिला a pestle. 2. said to=ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པ་ལ་དམ་དུ་འཛིན་པ to hold as holy that which is not *Dharma* (Buddhism) (*K. d.* ན *355*).

འཆིང་བསྒྲིགས *ḥchiñ-ḥsgrigs* an agreement.

འཆིང་ཉེན་པ *ḥchiñ-ñen-pa* to become connected or related by marriage: ང་བང་ལ་རྒྱལ་པོ་འཆིང་ཉེན་བྱས in Bengal I entered into marriage relations (*A. 14*).

འཆིང་པ *ḥchiñ-pa* बन्धन bond, binding.

འཆིང་བ I: *ḥchiñ-wa* बन्धि, नाह, यमन, (pf. བཅིངས fut. བཅིང imp. ཆིང་ or ཆིངས) to bind, tie up, make fast to exorcise:

འཆིང་བ II: sbst. any binding-material. 1. ribbon; མགུལ་ཆིངས necklace, neck-cloth, neckerchief. 2. cord, fastenings, fetter, shackle: ལས་ཀྱི་འཆིང་བ་རྣམས कर्मबन्धन the fetters of *Karma*, also fig. for magic curse, anathema. 3. used in colloq. for cramp or convulsions.

Syn. འགྱིག་པ *ḥkyig-pa*; འཁྱིག་པ *ḥkhyig-pa*; འཆིང་བ *ḥciñ-wa*; pf. བཅིངས་པ *ḥchiñs-pa*=བཀྱིག་པ

bkyigs-pa; འཁྱིགས་པ་ *ḥkhyigs-pa*; འཆིལ་བ་ *ḥcil-pa*, signifying བསྡམས་པ་ *bdams-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཆིང་བྱེད་ *ḥchiṅ-byed* = ཐེ *the* or ཐེ་ཐག *the-thag* (*Mṅon.*).

འཆིང་བྱེད་མ *ḥchiṅ-byed-ma* a general term for women.

འཆིང་བ་སྦྱིན་མ *ḥchiṅ-wa sbyin-ma* a handsome woman; maiden.

འཆིང་བར *Ḥchiṅ-war* n. of a village in གཙང་ཁུལ, in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

འཆིང་ཟབ *ḥchiṅ-zab* = གཏིང་ཟབ or ཀློང་ཟབ *kloṅ-zab* depth, profundity (*Yig.*).

འཆིང་བུ *ḥchiṅ-bu* trinket; glass-bangle for feet.

འཆིང་བུའི་སྣོད *ḥchiṅ-buḥi snod* a glass vessel.

འཆིབ་པ *ḥchib-pa* or འཆིབས་པ, pf. ཆིབས, fut. ཆིབ, imp. ཆིབས, resp. to mount a horse or carriage; ཆིབས་འཆིབས་པ to ride, to mount a horse.

འཆིམས་ཕུག *Ḥchims-phug* n. of a holy place with a small temple near Sam-ye.

འཆིམས་པ *ḥchims-pa* to be full, to get full (*Sch.*).

འཆིར་བ *ḥchir-wa* evidently a form of ཅིར་བ *cir-wa* to press, to squeeze. འཚིར་བ has pf. བཙིར, fut. བཙིར, to press, to wring, &c.; འཆིར་བ and ཅིར་བ being mere corruptions of the foregoing, though *Jä.* has them.

འཆིལ་བ *ḥchil-pa* sometimes stands by mistake for མཆིལ་པ *mchil-pa*, a sparrow.

འཆུ་བ I: *ḥchu-wa* acc. to *Jä.* 1. vb. n. to be twisted, distorted, pf. ཆུས. 2. sbst. curvature, crookedness, distortion. 3. adj. as འཆུས་པ crooked; ཁ་འཆུས the mouth distorted.

འཆུ་བ II: pf. བཅུས, fut. བཅུ, imp. ཆུས 1. to scoop up or ladle water; ཆུ་མིག་ལ་ཆུ་འཆུ་བ to draw water from a spring; ཆུ་ཆོས water-bucket. 2. to irrigate, to water.

འཆུག *ḥchug* said to = ཕྱིན་ནས་སླེབས་པ་ལ *phyin-nas slebs-pa la* having reached; arrived at (*Yig.*).

འཆུག་མེད *ḥchug-med* = ནོར་འཁྲུལ་མེད་པ *nor-ḥkhrul med-pa* without mistake (*Rtsii.*); འཆུག་མེད་དགོས་ཆ sure necessaries; unmistakeable wants.

འཆུན *ḥchun* or འཆུན་པ under one's control, hence. 1. to be tamed, subdued, made to yield; ཤུགས་ཀྱིས་འཆུན retained by force; ཁག་ཀྱིས་འཆུན་པ subdued or overpowered by hard work; ངན་པར་འཆུན entangled in vicious indulgences (*Sch.*).

འཆུམ་པ *ḥchum-pa* 1. to wish, to long for. 2. sbst. = སེར་སྣ *ser-sna* covetousness (*Mṅon.*).

འཆུས་པ *ḥchus-pa* = གྱོག་པོ *gyog-po* ཁབ་འཆུས awkward, acc. to *Sch.* also left-handed; acc. to *Cs.* curved, crooked.

འཆེ་བ *ḥche-wa* (pf. བཆེས, fut. བཆེ, imp. ཆེས) to attest, to promise ཁས་འཆེ་བ resp. ཞལ་གྱིས་འཆེ་བ id.

འཆོག་པ I: *ḥchog-pa* related to འཆག་པ (pf. བཅག་པ, fut. བཅག, imp. ཆོག *cog*) 1. to cut in twain, cleave, split; ཤིང་འཆོག་པ to split wood; སོག་ལེས་འཆོག་པ to cut with a saw (*Cs.*). 2. to confess, to acknowledge (*Jä.*). 3. to be afraid of.

+ **འཆེམས་པ** *ḥchems-pa* pf. བཅེམས, fut. བཅེམ to chew (*Med.*; *Jä.*).

འཆེར་བ *ḥcher-pa* (མཆེར་ཕྲིན) མཆེར the spleen.

+ **འཆེལ་བ** *ḥchel-wa* or འཆེལ་བ = སེལ་པ or འདོད་པ ཡིད desire, wish; acc. to *Jä.* and *Cs.* to believe, to give credence to.

འཆོག་པ *ḥchog-pa* sometimes spelt as འཆོགས་པ happy advent.

འཚོག་པ *ḥchog-pa* རྡུང་བ to smite; acc. to *Sch.* a wall.

འཚོག་ཐོག *ḥchog-thog* the sound of a falling article or thing.

འཆང་བ *ḥchaṅ-wa* or འཆངས་པ = འཛིན་པ བཟུང་, བཟུང to be holding, keep fast.

+ འཆོབས་ཤིག *ḥchobs-çig* = གཅོབས་ཤིག made secret.

འཆོམས་པ *ḥchoms-pa* = འཆམས་པ vb. n. to འཆོམས་པ.

+ འཆོར་ཁན *ḥchor-khan* = ཆོར་ཁན, རང་རིགས་ཀྱི་ཐབས་ལས་ཉིད་འཆོར་ཁན་བཙུན (*Bdsa.*).

འཆོར་པོ *ḥchor-po* occasionally for འཆོར་བ.

འཆོར་བ *ḥchor-wa* I: vb. n. pf. ཆོར 1. to escape, flee or steal away; also to flow out, ooze; ཁྲག་འཆོར་བ the blood exuding; གཟི་བརྗིད་འཆོར without splendour, lustreless; ནོར་འཆོར the money has fled; སྡོམ་འཆོར the vow is dissipated; མེ་ལ་འཆོར་བ to be consumed by fire; ཆུ་ལ་འཆོར་བ to be carried away by water. 2. to come out, to break forth, frq. of fire; འཁྲུག་པ་ཆོར *ḥkhrug-pa-çor* a quarrel, a war broke out, also of water breaking through an embankment. 3. to go over, to pass, be transferred.

འཆོར་བ II: vb. a., pf. བཆོར, fut. གཆོར, to pursue, chase, go after; རི་བོང་རྒྱས hares by means of nets; ཉ་འཆོར་བ to fish; འཆོར་མཁན a seducer; a swaggerer (*Sch.*).

འཆོལ་བ *ḥchol-wa* I: 1. adj. topsy-turvy, upside-down. 2. to mistake or deviate from an order; འཆོལ་བར་བྱེད་པ to put into disorder, to confuse, to confound. 3. pf. བཆོལ to entrust, lay upon, to commit a thing to another's charge; to make, appoint; དེ་ལ་རྒྱལ་པོར་བཆོལ་ཏོ they appointed him king; བཙུན་མོ་ལ་རྟ་རྫི་བཆོལ་ཏོ they made the queen tend the horses; མ་གཡོག་ལ་བཆོལ་ཞིག he may be employed as a scullion; དབང་མེད་དུ་འཆོལ་བ to make one powerless, to compel authority; བཆོལ་བའི་གཉེར manager. ལས་འཆོལ་བ or (resp. ཕྲིན་ལས་ འཆོལ་བ) to commission one with an affair or transaction; བང་སོ་ཡུལ་དེའི་ལྷ་སྲུང་གནས་ལ་ཕྲིན་བཅོལ་མཛད་དོ། *baṅ-so yul deḥi lha-sruṅ gnas-la phrin-ḥcol mdsad-do* he entrusted the sepulchre to the tutelary gods of the country. 4. to be thrown together confusedly, *e.g.*, of the loose leaves of a book: དགེ་སྡིག་འཆོལ་བར་འདྲེ virtue and vice are intermixed. 5. to rave, to be delirious, to talk confusedly whilst heavy with sleep (*Jä.*).

འཆོལ་མ *ḥchol-ma*, acc. to *Cs.* 1. a thing committed to another's care. 2. a sly, crafty woman. 3. acc. to *Sch.* a dissolute woman (*Jä.*).

+ འཆོས་པ I: *ḥchos-pa* = བཅོས་པ: 1. pf. བཅོས or འཆོས, fut. བཅོ, imp. ཆོས, supine བཅོས་སུ, to make, make ready, prepare; to construct, build, etc.: བཅོས་སམ am I to build? རྩྭ་མ་ལས་ཐག་པ་འཆོས་པ to make ropes out of *dres-ma* grass, prop. to make ropes out of it. ལུས་འཆོས་པ to dress, to train one's self up (*Sch.*); གསར་དུ་འཆོས་པ to renew, renovate, repair (*Sch.*); ཞུང་བ་བྱིར་འཆོས་པ to retouch, amend, correct, improve. ཚུལ་འཆོས hypocrisy, a mere outward performance of religious rites and observances: ཚུལ་འཆོས་མ་བྱས་སྤྱོད་པ *tshul-ḥchos ma-byas spyod-pa* to live without hypocrisy. ཚུལ་འཆོས་མཁན hypocrite. ཚུལ་འཆོས་པ or བཅོས་པ acc. to *Cs.* an established rule or canon (*Jä.*).

འཆོས་པ II: *ḥtshos-pa* 1. adj. disorderly, dissolute, immoral. 2. sbst. disorderly conduct, dissoluteness: འཆོས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་སྤྱོད་པ committing various acts of immorality.

ཇ

ཇ *ja* I: this the seventh letter of the Tibetan alphabet, according to the grammarians of Tibet, was not borrowed from India, its equivalent being unknown in any of the Indian languages of the seventh century, A. D., when the Tibetan written language was shaped by Thon-mi Sambhoṭa. In sound it corresponds with the English J, but as an initial it is pronounced in *C.* as Jh. However when it is surmounted by any letter or has a prefix preceding it, as in the words རྗེ *rje* and མཇལ *mjal*, it then resumes the sound of a pure J.

ཇ II: 1. tea; word derived from the Chinese *ca*, signifying tea. The resp. form for *ja* is གསོལ་ཇ *gsol-ja*.

ཇ་ཀོ *ja-ko* a hide bag for packing tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་དཀྲུག *ja-dkrug* a twirling stick, the tea churning-piston.

ཇ་ཁ *ja-kha* of the colour of tea; n. of a Chinese scarf of brick-red colour.

ཇ་ཁུག *ja-khug* a vessel or bag in which tea is kept.

ཇ་ཁྲ *ja-khra* a large tea-pot made of copper, silver, &c., for serving tea to the congregation of monks at a religious service.

ཇ་རྒྱབ *ja-rgyab* lit. "after tea." In Tibet and Sikkim table-talk commences after tea has been served.

ཇ་མཆོད *ja-mchod* libation of tea.

ཇ་བཏགས *ja-btag* or ཇ་བཏག *ja-btag* tea-grinder (in Tibet powdered tea is put in boiled water); grinding stone, used for kitchen purposes.

ཇ་དཔོན *ja-dpon* one who is in charge of tea-drinking meetings; head tea-cook.

ཇ་ཕུད *ja-phud* the first preparation of tea which is sometimes offered to the gods; first quality of tea.

ཇ་བཞིང་ *ja-bžiṅ* tea-pot, tea-kettle. This word, sounded *sham-bing*, is the common term used in *C.*

ཇ་སྦྱོར *ja-sbyor* a mixture of tea with butter and salt (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་མ *ja-ma* tea-maker, tea-cook, a cook who prepares tea and gruel, &c. (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ཚགས *ja-tshags* a sieve to strain tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ཡཱ་ཛུ *Ja-yā-ju* n. of a kind of tea (*Rtsii.*). ཇ་ཡུ *Ja-yu* another kind of tea (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་རིལ *ja-ril* in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* grinding-stone; also a skull.

ཇ་ལག་གཉིས *ja-lag-gñis* an abbr. of ཇ་མ and ལག་གཡོག, *i.e.*, one who prepares tea and another who serves it (*Rtsii.*).

ཇ་ལུང་ *ja-luṅ* the handle straps of a leathern-trunk.

ཇ་ཤིང་ *ja-śiṅ* tea plant. In Tibet the tea-plant is styled རྒྱ་ནད་སེལ་ཤིང་, *i.e.*, the plant which cures Indian or Chinese diseases, as being an antidote against malarial fever.

ཇ་སང་ *ja-saṅ* plain decoction of tea: ཇ་སང་ཆས་བཅས་སོང་ཤོག get plain tea with its accessories! (*Rtsii.*).

ཛ་སིགས་ *ja-sigs* used in ཇོ་བོ་ཛ་སིགས་ཇི་སྙེད་དང་ *Jo-bo ja-sigs ji-sñed-dañ* (*J. Zañ.*).

ཛ་སྙུན་ *ja-sun* time when tea is served.

ཛ་སྙུན་ཙན་ *ja-sun-can* acc. to *Sch.* a cup of tea; as much as a cup of tea.

ཛ་སེར་ *ja-ser* yellow tea exported from Amdo into Eastern Tibet.

ཛ་ཧོང་ *ja-hoñ* = བཙོད་མདོག *btsod-mdog* or དམར་སེར་ *dmar-ser* པགིཞིལ yellowish-red, acc. to *Jä.* ཛ་བོད་ *ja-bod* is yellow-red.

ཛག་ *jag* ཇོར་ robbing, robbery; ཛག་རྒྱག་པ *jag rgyag-pa* to commit robbery.

ཛག་པ *jag-pa* ཇགར one who terrifies by shouts and gestures; a robber. ཞིང་པ་ཛག་པའི་སྐྱིབས་ཡིན་ it is a lurking place of husbandmen who rob, or who are robbers (*Mil.*). In this passage ཛག་པ might be almost a verb "to rob."

ཛག་དཔོན་ *jag-dpon* captain of a gang of robbers; a brigand chief.

ཛལ་ *Jal* n. of a place in Tibet; ཛལ་གྱི་ཕུ *Jal-gyi-phu* the uplands of *Jal* (*Deb.* ཀ *41*).

ཇི་ *ji* I: 1. num. fig 37. 2. the correlative form of the pron. ཅི་ *ci* what.

ཇི་ II: is used in expressions illustrating examples, comparison, measurement, dimensions, also extent of time. ཇི and ཅི are of same signification; but Tibetan grammarians discriminate their use as follows:—དཔེ་དང་ཚད་ལ་ཇི་ཞེས་བྱ། དངོས་ལ་ཅི་ཞེས། in making comparisons and measurement use *ji*, in the case of direct significations use *ci*.

ཇི་སྐད་ *ji-skad* ཇི་ལྟར, ཇི་སྐད what, whatever, relative to words spoken: ངས་ཇི་སྐད་སྨྲས་ཀྱང་ whatever I may have said; ཇི་སྐད་སྨྲས་པ་བཞིན་དུ་བྱེད་པ ཇི་ལྟར་ཇི་ལྟར doing in accordance with what one has said.

ཇི་ག *ji-ga* = བརྟག་པ when examined or searched into: ཇི་ག་སྐྱེས་བུ་དེ་ངོ་མཚར་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན་ནམ *ji-ga skyes-bu de ño-mtshar byed-pa yin-nam* (*K. d.* ཙ *4*) if looked into, is not that person really wonderful?

ཇི་མཉམ་པ *ji-mñam-pa* equal to what?

ཇི་སྙེད *ji-sñed*, = ཇི་ཙམ་ཇི་སྲིད, ཇི་སྲིད, ཇི་ཙམ: 1. as much as; as great as. 2. whatever is or may be possible. 3. just about (so much).

ཇི་སྙེད or ཇི་ལྟར་ཡོད what is, or as much as is (*Dag. 8*).

ཇི་ལྟ *ji-lta* or ཇི་ལྟ་བ 1. ཇི་ལྟར, ཇི་འདྲ, ཇི་ལྟར how, of what kind, of what nature. 2. sbst. quality, nature, condition (*Cs.*); ཇི་ལྟ = དེ་ནས་ཀྱང then.

ཇི་ལྟར *ji-ltar*, ཇི་ལྟར adv. as, in what manner; ཁོས་ཇི་ལྟར་ཟེར་བ་བཞིན་དུ acc. to what he has said; ཇི་ལྟ་ཇི་ལྟར in as much as, in the measure of. ཇི་ལྟ་ཇི་ལྟར་ཚིམ་པ་སྐྱེས་པ in the proportion as one shall be contented. ཇི་ལྟ་བུ *ji-lta-bu* such as, like as. ཇི་ལྟར་དེ *ji-ltar de* བཞིན = ཇི་ལྟར་ཡིན་པ་དེ་ལྟར; ཇི་ལྟར་ལྟ་བ བཟུང་ཞེ་ན how to be taken? བླ་མ་ལ་གསོལ་བ་ཇི་ལྟར་གདབ་པར་བགྱི in what manner should I convey requests to the lama? ཇི་ལྟར་འབྱོར་པ *ji-ltar hbyor-pa* ཇི་ལྟར་བཞིན acc. to the measure of one's means or attainments. ཇི་ལྟར་ཡང་, *ji-ltar yañ* = དཔེར་ན་ཇི་ལྟར for example, thus.

ཇི་སྟེ *ji-ste* is said to = ཅི་སྟེ་དེ་ནས *ci-ste de-nas* ཇི་ལྟར so and so. It also is a conjunction meaning but if, nevertheless.

ཇི་ནས *ji-nas* = ཅི་ནས་ཇི་ལྟ་བ or ཇི་ལྟར *ji-ltar* also འདི་ནས as for instance; henceforth.

ཇི་ནུས་ཀྱིས *ji-nus-kyis* = ཅི་ནུས་ཀྱིས as much as possible; to the utmost, to the best of one's ability, as far as it lies in one's power.

ཇི་མ་རུང་ *ji-ma-ruñ* = ཅི་མ་རུང་ཞེ་ན exclamatory phrase akin to ཨ་ཙ, ཀྱི་ཧུ or ཀྱི་ཧུད་ཙ, alas!

ཇི་ཙུག *ji-tsug* = ཅི་ལྟར་ how, like what? in what manner? ཐུགས་རྗེ་སྐྱབས་མགོན་རྣམས་ཇི་ཙུག་གཤེགས་ (*A. 128*) "how the merciful ones, the refuge (of the helpless), have passed away!

ཇི་ཙམ *ji-tsam* ཅི་ཙམ་ how much? ཇི་ཙམ་ནས as soon as, when; ཇི་ཙམ་བྱུང་ how many have been got?

ཇི་ཞིག *ji-zhig* ནམ་ཞིག; ཇེ་ཞིག, ཇི་ཞིག་ཙམ་ ནམ་ཞིག་རེ་ seldom.

ཇི་བཞིན *ji-bzhin* how, like what?

ཇི་བཞིན་དུ *ji-bzhin-du* accordingly.

+ ཇི་སོར *ji-sor* = མཐུན་པ 1. in accordance with, conformity with. 2. ཅང་འོས་པ whatever is fit, is becoming (*Dag. 8*).

ཇི་སྲིད *ji-srid* ཇི་ཙམ་ as long as; ཇི་སྲིད་འཚོ་བའི་བར་དུ ནམ་ཚོའི་བར all the life long; as long as one lives.

ཇིང་ *jiṅ* the Chinese term for Buddhism which in Tibetan is ཆོས, in Sanskrt ধর্ম.

ཇུ *ju* num. fig. 67.

ཇུ་ཐིག *ju-thig* denotes a drawing of lots by threads of different colours, whence a class of Bon-po is called ཇུ་ཐིག་པ་ཆེན་པོ (*Jä.*).

ཇུ་པོ *ju-po* a globular stone used for grinding spices = མ་ཆེན (*Jä.*); acc. to *Mṅon.* ཇུ་པོ = ཐུག, a pestle.

ཇུ་རུ་ཇ *ju-ru-ja* a kind of tea (*Btsü.*).

ཇུ་ཤེས *ju-śes* a kind of satin.

ཇུན་ཝང་ *Jun-waṅ* n. of a celebrated Tibetan chief under whose orders the sacred series of works called Kahgyur and Tangyur were engraved on wooden blocks at Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ན, *17*).

ཇུབ་ཕབ *jub-phab* a kind of tea (*Btsü.*).

ཇུས *jus* strategy (*Jä.*).

ཇུས་མཁས་པོ *jus mkhas-po* = ཐབས་མཁས་པ one skilful in means, one full of resources.

ཇུས་ལེགས I: *jus-legs* = ཇུས་ལེགས་ པའི་རྒྱལ one who has conquered his enemies; a Buddhist saint of the *Hīnayāna* School.

Syn. ཐབས་རྩོད་རྒྱལ *bthab-rtsod-rgyal*; གཡུལ་ལེགས་པ *gyul-legs-pa*; དགྲ་བཅོམ་པ *dgra-bcom-pa*; དགྲ་ལས་རྒྱལ *dgra-las-rgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

ཇུས་ལེགས II: 1. acc. to *Sch.* possessed of good manners, of propriety of conduct; decent, agreeable; ཇུས་བཟང sincere. 2. acc. to *Cs.* clever, skilled, able, experienced; ཞིང་གི་ལས་ལ་ཇུས་བཟང skilful in agriculture; དམག་ལ་ཇུས་ལེགས་པ dextrous in military matters.

ཇུས་མ *jus-ma* a sort of silk stuff (*Cs.*).

ཇེ *je* 1. num. fig. 97. 2. a particle, used for expressing the comparative degree of an adj. or adv., and esp. a gradual growing or increase, often with termin. case or ལ, ཇེ་ཆེ་ཇེ་ཆེ = ཆེ་རུ་ཆེ་རུ grew larger and larger: ཆུ་ཕྲན་མང་པོ་ཇེ་ཆེ་ཇེ་ཆེར་འགྱུར་བ་བྱུང་ངོ་། many streamlets increased in size becoming larger and larger (*Bzhu. 50*). ཇེ་མང་འགྲོ (they) go on increasing in number; ཇེ་གསལ་དུ་སོང་ it has become more evident; ཇེ་ཉེ་ཇེ་ཉེར་འགྲོ going nearer and nearer; ཇེ་མཐོ་ཇེ་མཐོ higher and higher; ཇེ་བཟང་ཇེ་བཟང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to grow better and better. 3. progress: ཆོས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་འཕེལ་ཇེ་ ཇེ་ཞིག་མཐོང་ (*Sureś. 5*) whatever progress you observe in the advance of the doctrine in this place (association). 4. acc. to *Lex.* སྒྲ་སྐད sound, voice (*Jä.*). 5. acc. to *Schtr.* a hortative particle, often connected with a vocative.

ཇེ་ཁ *je-kha* a deed.

ཇེ་ཁྱོད *je-khyod* acc. to *Sch.* now you, you first.

ཇེ་དང་པོ *je-daṅ-po* the very first. ཇེ་ཕྲ = ཕྲ་རུ་ཕྲ་རུ thinner and thinner or finer and finer.

ཇེ་དབུལ་བ *je-ḍbul-wa* = ཕྱིར་དབུལ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to grow poorer, become more and more destitute.

ཇེ་ཞིག *je-shig* = རེ་ཞིག a little while, sometime.

ཇེ་རིང *je-riṅ* = རིང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ growing longer and longer.

ཇེང *jeṅ* = 1. དང་པོ *daṅ-po* or རེ་ཞིག प्रथम, आदि the first or earliest. 2. སྒྲ, घोष sound, voice.

ཇོ *jo* 1. num. fig. 127 = ཇོ་བོ or ཇོ་མོ.

ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo* अग्रजाता elder brother (*Dag.* 8); = ཨ་ཇོ in *C.* and ཨ་ཅུ in Sikk.

Syn. ཕུ་བོ *phu-ḇo*, སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes*, ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས *thob-ma skyes*, ཚེས་འཛིན *tses-ḥdsin*, ཐུ་བོ *thu-ḇo*, གཅེན་པོ *gcen-po* (*Mṅon.*).

ཇོ་གདན *jo-gdan* = ཇོ་ནང་གི་གདན་ས the seat or head-quarters of the Jo-nang-pa sect of Buddhism in Tibet.

ཇོ་ནང *Jo-naṅ* or ཇོ་མོ་ནང n. of a place with a lofty *Chorten* and a convent situated about 100 miles to the N.W. of Tashilhunpo; the place where *Phyogs-las Rnam-rgyal* the founder of the Jonang-pa sect was born, and whence the name Jonang-pa was derived.

ཇོ་བོ *jo-wo* प्रभु, स्वामी, आर्य; ཇོ་བོ also ཇོ་རིགས lord, master, noble, venerable; also one of the nobility.

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; མགོན་པོ *mgon-po*; མགོན་འདྲེན *mgon-ḥdren* (*Mṅon.*).

ཇོ་བོ་ཛ་མ་ལི *Jo-wo Ja-ma-li* n. of an image of Buddha in Yambu the ancient capital of Nepal.

ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ *Jo-wo rje* (lit. the noble lord) the Tibetan title of Atis'a.

ཇོ་བོ་ཕྱིང་དཀར་བ *Jo-wo phyiṅ dkar-wa* n. of a demi-god (*Rtsii*).

* ཇོ་བོའི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་རྟ་མགྲིན *Jo-woḥi lugs-kyi rta-mgrin* (55c) the deity Hayagriwa acc. to the system of *Jo-wo*.

ཇོ་མོ *jo-mo* 1. स्वामिनी the female head of a household, a woman that governs as mistress of her own servants. 2. a cloistress, nun.

ཇོ་མོ་ཁ་ནག *Jo-mo kha-nag* snowy mountain in S. Tibet towards Bhotan.

ཇོ་མོ་གངས་དཀར *Jo-mo gaṅs-dkar* lit. the lady of the white snows, a Tibetan name for Mount Everest.

ཇོ་མོ་ལྷ་རི *Jo-mo lha-ri* the snowy mountain between Tibet and Bhotan ordinarily called Chumalari.

ཇོ་རྩི *jo-rtsi* varnish for wooden furniture.

ཇོ་རྩི་གསེར་ཤོག *jo-rtsi gser-çog* lustrous gold-leaf for painting purposes.

ཇོ་རྫོང *Jo-rdsoṅ* or ཇོ་མོ་རྫོང *Jo-mo rdsoṅ* n. of a fort and district in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

* ཇོ་ལུགས་སྒྲོལ་དཀར *Jo-lugs sgrol-dkar* (2A.)

མཇལ་བ *mjal-wa* resp. for འཕྲད་པ समागम; imp. མཇོལ *mjol* 1. to meet; to interview, obtain access to an honoured person, to wait on, to pay one's respects to a person: ཡབ་དང་མཇལ་འགྲོ་བོ I will pay a visit to my father; ཕྱིས་མྱུར་དུ་མཇལ་དུ་ཡོང *phyis myur-du mjal-du yoṅ* I shall take the liberty of soon coming back; མཇལ་ཁར་ཞུ་བ to ask for an audience; མཇལ་དུ་མི་འཆུག cannot get in, cannot obtain admittance; མཇལ་སྐྱིད་དང་དགའ་བའི་གཏམ་མང་པོ་མཛད they exchanged many compliments and expressions of joy; གནས་མཇལ་བ to visit a sanctuary or a holy place; to go on a pilgrimage; གནས་མཇལ་བ a pilgrim. 2. གོ་བའི་མཇལ་བ *go-waḥi mjal-wa* ज्ञा to understand, comprehend; དོན་མཇལ་བ to understand the meaning.

མཇལ་ཁ *mjal-kha* audience, access to a great man's presence, admittance; མཇལ་ཁ་གཏོང་བ or གནང་བ to give audience, grant interview; མཇལ་ཕྲད་བྱེད་པ to have an interview with; to meet.

མཇལ་རྟེན *mjal-rten* a present made at an interview with a great man.

མཇལ་དར *mjal-dar* the scarf that is presented on the occasion of an interview.

མཇལ་སྣ་པ *mjal-sna-pa* an introducer, master of ceremonies (*Cs.*).

མཇལ་ཕྱག *mjal-phyag* salutation.

མཇལ་མང་ *mjal-maṅ* a visit paid by many together, a grand reception (*Cs.*).

མཇལ་ཞུ *mjal-shu* a prayer made on the occasion of an interview or meeting.

མཇིང་པ *mjiṅ-pa* = འཇིང་བ 1. ग्रीवा the neck (*Dag. 8*). 2. = རྩྭ་མཇིང་ meadow (*Schtr.*).

མཇིང་བསྣོལ *mjiṅ-bsnol* explained as ཐེམས་མཉིད་པ་མག་ཚུན་བསྣོལ་བ་གཅིག་གིས་གཅིག་ལ་སོས་ཕྲུག་པ་བྱེད among birds or animals, for instance one hugging or embracing the neck of another to pick or tickle each other with the teeth; ཟུར་བཞིར་རྨ་བྱ་མཇིང་བསྣོལ་མཛེས་པར་བྱིས let the four corners be made beauteous with peacocks crossing each other's necks (*A. 4*).

མཇིངས་ཟབ *mjiṅs-zab*, v. ཀློང་ཟབ *kloṅ-zab*.

མཇུག *mjug* the back, the tail; what is behind, the hinder part, of anything, resp. སྐུ་མཇུག posteriors, backside, tail (*Dag. 8*). མཇུག་སློར་བ colloq. to turn one's back (on another). With regard to time = the end: ཟླ་བ་བརྒྱད་པའི་མཇུག་ལ at the end of the eighth month; མཇུག་ལ or མཇུག་ཏུ as adv. and postp. are colloquially in common use to signify: at the end of, at last, behind, after, with genit. of the verbal root; also ཡང་གི་མཇུག་མ = the last, the last one.

མཇུག་སྒྲོ *mjug-sgro* lower or inferior part, underpart, buttocks; tail-feather (*Schl.*).

མཇུག་སྒྲོ་ཅན *mjug sgro-can* = རྨ་བྱ बर्ही peacock.

མཇུག་བསྔོ་བ *mjug bṅo-wa* to make a prayer after having done some act of merit.

མཇུག་བསྡོས *mjug-bsdos* (མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ་བསྡད *mthar phyin-pa bsdad*) निष्ठा gone to the extremity; attaining thoroughness in any subject.

མཇུག་དོ *mjug-do* the bone of the tail: ལུག་གི་མཇུག་དོར་མཁལ་ནད་རྐེད་ནད་སེལ (*Sman.*) the sheep's tail-end cures kidney, pains in the waist and disease caused by རླུང་ *rluṅ*.

མཇུག་རྡུམ *mjug-rdum* = མཇུག་མ་ཆད་པ with short tail, tail cut off; an ill-conditioned improvident person who at the end disappoints or behaves ungratefully.

མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug-phod-can* = དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིང་ केतु a comet (*Mṅon.*).

མཇུག་མ *mjug-ma* or འཇུག་མ *hjug-ma* लाङ्गूल, पुच्छ, बालहस्त the tail, the posterior that hangs down; མཇུག་མ་སྒྲིལ་བ *mjug-ma sgril-wa* to wag the tail; fig. the further progress and final issue of an affair; the consequences; ཡང་གི་མཇུག་མ the last.

Syn. རྔ་མ *rṅa-ma*, ཞུ་གུ *shu-gu* (*Mṅon.*).

* མཇུག་རིངས *mjug-riṅs* or དུ་བ་མཇུག་རིངས *Du-wa mjug-riṅs* केतु comet (*Kālac. T, 49*).

མཇུག་རིང་ केतु one of the nine planets of Hindu Astronomy.

མཇེ *mje* शिश्न, पुंचिह्न the penis (*Dag. 8*); in the Tantras it is called གསང་བའི་རྡོ་རྗེ; མཇེ་ལང་བ or དབང་པོ་ཡར་ལྡང་བ erection of the penis; མཇེ་མགོ the glans penis; མཇེ་རླིག *mje-rlig* the penis and the testicles. མཇེ་ཤུབས the membraneous covering or the sheath of the penis (*Jä.*).

Syn. ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags*; ཕོ་དྭངས་ *pho-dwaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

མཛོད་པ *mdzod-pa* सहा suffering, enduring, bearing patiently; acc. to *Cs.* obnoxious; མ་མཛོད prop. free; gen. acc. to Buddhist ideas the world, the universe.

འཇག་པ *ḥjag-pa* pf. བཞག *jags* (*Cs.*); acc. to *Sch.* to establish, settle, fix, found; hence prob. བདེ་འཇགས and ཁྲིམས་འཇགས *khrim-ḥjags*, འཇགས་ཁྲིམས prob. འཇགས་རིང་ time of prosperity, of peace, of rest; a time without disturbances, war, epidemic, etc. (*Jä.*).

འཇག་སྐྱ *ḥjag-skya*, v. འཇག་མ.

འཇག་གདན *ḥjag-gdan* a seat made of the grass called འཇག་མ; a cotton-rug with its edges turned up with red cloth.

འཇག་མ *ḥjag-ma* वीरण 1. a fragrant grass, *Andropogon muricatus*. 2. acc. to *Sch.* a coarse and thick grass of inferior quality used in roofing huts. 3. a blade (of grass); stalk (of corn); འཇག་མ་རེ་རེའི་རྩེ་ན on every blade of grass; ཀུ་ཤའི་འཇག་མ་ཐོག་ཅིག a bundle of blades of *Kuça* grass. འཇག་ཐོད acc. to *Sch.* horse-tail, pewter grass, *Equisetum* (*Jä.*). འཇག་མའི་རྩ also called འཇག་རྩ वीरणमूल the roots of this grass. In Tsang འཇག་མ is called ཁྱིམ, འཇག་མ being colloq. a word of *C.*; in Tsang we hear ས་ཞིང་ཕྲུག་རྒྱུག་བྱེད་རྒྱུའི་ཁྱིམ *sa-shiṅ phru-rlog byed-rgyuḥi khyom* a shovel with which soil is overturned (*Rtsii.*).

འཇགས *ḥjags* v. under འཇག 1.=བཞག as ཐུགས་འཇགས=སེམས་འཇགས remember, keep in mind: རིང་མིན་ངོ་མཇལ་ཐུབ་པ་ཐུགས་མཚོར་འཇགས་པ་མཛོད pray bear in the ocean of your mind that we may meet before long (*Yig. k.* 25). 2. clay or mud (*Dag. 8*).

འཇགས་པ *ḥjags-pa* in *C.* to give, to make a present, to formally present (*Georgi's Alphabetum Tibetanum*).

འཇགས་རིང་ *ḥjags-riṅ*=བདེ་སྐྱིད་ལྡན་པའི་རིང་ the time of happiness or prosperity.

འཇང་ *Ḥjaṅ* place in N. W. Tibet which once formed the kingdom of *Ḥjaṅ* (*J. Zaṅ.*).

འཇང་གི་རྒྱང་མཁར *Ḥjaṅ-gyi rgyaṅ-mkhar* one of the thirty-seven holy places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 38*).

འཇང་བ *ḥjaṅ-wa* to devour, swallow (*Sch.*).

འཇང་ཚ་ལྷ་དབང་ *Ḥjaṅ-tsha Lha-dwaṅ* the son of king ཁྲི་ལྡེ་གཙུག་བརྟན *Khri lde-gtsug-brtan* betrothed to the sister of the Emperor *Jaṅ*, *Jaṅ* the fifth of the *Tang* dynasty. He died before his would-be spouse could reach Tibet. His father, however, married her as she would not go back to China without becoming a queen.

འཇང་སོ *ḥjaṅ-so*=ས་མཚམས *sa-mtshams*.

འཇངས་ཤཔས *Ḥjaṅs-shabs* n. of a place in Kham (*Loṅ.* [a], *12*).

འཇངས་ས་ཐམ *Ḥjaṅs-sa-tham* n. of a place in Kham (*Loṅ.* [a], *12*).

ꜰ **འཇན་པོ** *ḥjan-po* a consort; properly འཇག་པོ=husband, and འཇག་མོ=wife.

འཇབ་གདན *ḥjab-gdan* a soft rug made of wool (*Rtsii.*).

འཇབ་པ *ḥjab-pa* pf. prob. འཇབས fut., ཇབ, to sneak, slink, creep privily; to lie in wait, in ambush; སྲོག་འཇབ་པ to make an attempt on a person's life.

འཇབ་བུ་བ *ḥjab-bu-wa*=རྐུན་པོ *rkun-po* or རྐུན་མ *rkun-ma* (*Mṅon.*) a thief; འཇབ་བུ་མ ཉིན་ཤས་བྱེད་པ to steal clandestinely.

འཇབ་ཙེ *ḥjab-tse* a pair of scissors, nippers, tweezers.

འཇབ་ཙེ་ཁ *ḥjab-tse-kha* a kind of rug made of སྡེར་མ *sder-ma* (*Jig.*).

འཇམ་པ *hjam-pa* कोमल, मृदु, मन्द tender, soft, lovely, charming.

Syn. མཉེན་པ *mñen-pa*; འབོལ་བ *hbol-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འཇམ་གླགས *hjam-glags* सरल, ऋजु straight.

འཇམ་མགོན *Hjam-mgon* मञ्जुनाथ; v. འཇམ་དཔལ.

འཇམ་མགོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Hjam-mgon chos-kyi rgyal-po* the complimentary title by which Tsong-khapa is addressed in Tibet: འཇམ་མགོན་ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཞབས་ཀྱི་པད་མོའི་དྲུང་དུ། to the lotus feet of the king of the Doctrine, Jam-pal.

འཇམ་མགོན་བསྟན་པའི་སྲོག་ཤིང *Hjam-mgon bstan-paḥi srog-çiṅ* Jam-gon the life-tree of the Doctrine.

འཇམ་མགོན་བླ་མ *hjam-mgon bla-ma* an address of politeness to the hierarchs of the S'akya school.

འཇམ་ཇུས = རྒྱང་ཇུས *hjam-jus* = *rkyaṅ-rus* a kind of silk scarf or satin.

འཇམ་འཇམ *hjam-hjam* polite words: ངན་པ་ཡང་མི་འཇམ་འཇམ་གྱི་ཚིག་འདེབས "polite language should be used even towards the meanest person." Also. in *C.* softly, gently.

འཇམ་ལྗང་འདབ་ལྡན *hjam-ljaṅ hdab-ldan* a parrot or the bird with light green plumage (*Mṅon.*).

འཇམ་གཉེན་མ *hjam gñen-ma* a woman of fascinating speech.

འཇམ་ཐབས *hjam-thabs* gentle means, milder measures.

འཇམ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Hjam-paḥi rdo-rje* मञ्जुवज्र n. of a deity; a *Bodhisattva*.

* འཇམ་པའི་དབྱངས *Hjam-paḥi-dbyaṅs* मञ्जुघोष, मैत्री *Maitri* ཤེ་བཤེས (*Org. m. 113, 35*).

འཇམ་པའི་རིགས *hjam-paḥi rigs* मध्यमजाति humbler classes (opp. to རྩུབ་པ *rtsub-pa*), soft, tender, smooth, mild, *e.g.*, of cloth, hair; a meadow, a plain without stones or rock., of fruit, the air, the character of a person, a person's way of speaking.

འཇམ་པོ *hjam-po* 1. soft, gentle, not rough or cross; གྱོང་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ *gyoṅ-po-ma yin-pa* not stiff. 2. मृदुल, मधुरतीक्ष्ण mild; alum.

འཇམ་པོས་ལེན *hjam-pos-len* to draw out information or any secret from another by using fascinating or smooth language.

འཇམ་པོར་སྨྲ *hjam-por-smra* speak softly, gently.

འཇམ་དཔལ *Hjam-dpal* मञ्जुश्री n. of the third *Dhyani Bodhisattva*, who is regarded as the deputy of the third Dhyani Buddha, Dzin-sten Jung-do. Is popular throughout Nepal and Tibet. His several names are:—འཇམ་དབྱངས मञ्जुघोष the soft-voiced; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ལྷ *Çes-rab-kyi-lha* the god of wisdom; བསྟན་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ *Bstan-paḥi hkhor-lo*; རལ་གྲི་ཅན *Ral-gri-can*; ཟུར་ཕུད་ཁ་པ *Zur-phud kha-pa*; བློ་ཡི་གཏེར *Blo-yi-gter*; ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག *Ṅag-gi dwaṅ-phyug*; སེང་གེ་སྒྲ *Seṅ-ge-sgra*; སྨྲ་བའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Smra-wahi rgyal-po*; སྨྲ་བའི་ལྷ *Smra-waḥi-lha*; ཡེ་ཤེས་མེ་ལོང *Ye-çes meloṅ*; ཡེ་ཤེས་སྐུ *Ye-çes-sku*; ཤེས་རབ་འཁོར་ལོ *Çes-rab hkhor-lo*; ཤེས་རབ་སྐུ *Çes-rab-sku*; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣོན་པོ *Rdo-rje rnon-po*; ངག་གི་རྒྱལ་པོ *Ṅag-gi rgyal-po* (*Mṅon.*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་ཞིང་ཁམས मञ्जुश्रीविहार the residence or sphere in the heavens of Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་གྲགས *Hjam-dpal-grags* मञ्जुश्रीकीर्ति (*Bull. 1848, 295*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ *Hjam-dpal rgya-mtsho* n. of the eighth Dalai Lama of Lhasa who died in the year 1805, aged 46. From the birth of Tsong-khapa to the 20th year of the Dalai Lama *Hjam-dpal rgya-mtsho* 420 years elapsed (*Loṅ.* ཀ *16*).

* འཇམ་དཔལ་རྔ་སྒྲ *Hjam-dpal rṅa-sgra* मञ्जुश्रीदुन्दुभिस्वर n. of a Buddha (*Tā. 2, 279*).

འཇམ་དཔལ་སྙིང་པོ *Hjam-dpal sñiñ-po* the name under which Tsong-khapa is now believed to be known in the *Tuṣita* regions.

འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་བཀོད་པ མཉྫུཤྲཱི-བུདྡྷ-ཀྵེཏྲ n. of a Buddhist religious book giving description of the region where dwells Mañ-jus'ri or Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ *Hjam-dpal gshon-nur gyur-pa* मञ्जुश्रीकुमारभूत a manifestation of Jam-pal.

* འཇམ་དཔལ་བཤེས་གཉེན *Hjam-dpal bçes-gñen*, मञ्जु श्री मित्र.

འཇམ་དབྱངས *Hjam-dbyañs* मञ्जुघोष v. འཇམ་དཔལ called also the principal *Bodhisattva* among ཉེ་བའི་སྲས་ཆེན་བརྒྱད the eight spiritual sons of the Buddha.

* འཇམ་དབྱངས་དཀར་པོ *Hjam-dbyañs dkar-po* a white image or manifestation of Jam-pal. A yellow ditto:—འཇམ་དབྱངས་དམར་སེར *Hjam-dbyañs dmar-ser.*

* འཇམ་དབྱངས་སྨྲ་སེང *Hjam-dbyañs smra-señ* ཝ་གི་ཤྭ་ར *Wa-ghi çva-ra* वागीश्वर Lord of speech.

འཇམ་འབྲས *Hjam-hbras* n. of medicinal fruit reputed useful in diseases of the kidney (*Med.*); འཇམ་འབྲས་མཁལ་མའི་ནད་ཀྱི་སེལ་བར་བྱེད.

འཇམ་འབྲས་དབྱེ་པ *hjam-hbras dbye-pa*, v. ཀརཉྫ (*Mñon.*), a medicinal fruit. [the tree *Pongamia glabra*]*E.*

འཇམ་མ *hjam-ma* 1.=ཞི་འཇམ resp. for ཐུག་པ gruel, broth. 2. goddess of fortune.

འཇམ་མོ *hjam-mo* post-stage (*Sch.*).

འཇམ་རྩི *hjam-rtsi* विरेक a purging clyster; a mild purgative medicine.

འཇམ་ཡས *hjam-yas* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འཇམ་གླུས་མགོ་སྐོར་བ *hjam-hglus mgo-skor-wa* to deceive by sweet and fascinating language.

འཇའ *hjah* or འཇའ་ཚོན इन्द्रचापः, इन्द्रधनु, इन्द्रायुध rainbow; also the colours of the rainbow; འཇའ་ཚོན་ཡལ་བ *hjah-tshon yal-wa* the vanishing of the rainbow; འཇའ་འོད *hjah-hod* light or splendour of the rainbow; འཇའ་ལུས the body of a saint vanishing in the rainbow or in the manner of the colours of the rainbow.

Syn. དབང་པོའི་མཚོན *dwañ-pohi mtshon*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གཞུ *brgya-byin gshu*; རླུང་གི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *rluñ-gi rgyal-tshan;* རླུང་གི་བལ *rluñ-gi bal*; རླུང་གི་འབྲས་བུ *rluñ-gi hbras-bu*; འོད་ལྡ་པ *hod lda-pa*; གཞའ་ཚོན *gshah-tshon*; འཇའ་རིས *hjah-ris*; རྒན་པོའི་ཐིག *rgan-pohi thig*; ལྷ་རྒྱལ་མཚོན་ཆ *lha-rgyal mtshon-cha*; སོག་ཀ་བཤད *sog-ka bshad*; དབང་གཞུ *dwañ-gshu*; ལྷ་ཡི་ཚོན་རིས *lha-yi tshon-ris*; དབང་པོའི་ཅིང་བལ *dwañ-pohi çiñ-bal* (*Mñon.*).

འཇའ་བ *hjah-wa* 1. also འཇའ་མོ acc. to *Sch.* lame, gen. ཞ་བོ; འཇའ་བར་བྱེད་པ *hjah-war byed-pa* to make lame, to lame. 2. to bespeak, to concert, to confederate (*Sch.*)

འཇའ་མ *hjah-ma* laces or needle-work representing the colours of the rainbow; generally Chinese shoes are made with such laces.

འཇའ་ས *hjah-sa* or འཇའ་མོ edict, diploma, a permit (*Cs.*); said to be a Chinese word Tibetanized.

འཇའ་རིས *hjah-ris*, v. འཇའ *hjah.*

འཇའ་ས *hjah-sa*, རྒྱལ་ལུགས་བཟང་པོ faithful servant of the king.

འཇར་བ *hjar-wa* acc. to *Cs.*=འབྱར་བ to stick together, to cohere.

འཇལ་བ *hjal-wa*, pf. བཅལ, fut. གཞལ, imp. འཇོལ (*Rdo. 46*) 1. to weigh. འཇལ་སྲང (a pair of) scales for weighing. 2. to measure: རིང་ཐུང་ཚད་འཇལ་བ to measure the length. 3. to appraise, to tax; to weigh

in one's mind, to ponder; more fully expressed by བློས་གཞལ་བ *blos-gshal-wa* (भावय, चिन्तेति) to understand. 4. to pay; pay back, repay; བུ་ལོན་འཇལ་བ to pay a debt; སྐྱིན་པ་འཇལ་བ *skyin-pa hjal-wa* to repay a loan; ཁྲལ་འཇལ to pay rent or tax, esp. with ལན; ལན་ལན་གསོད་པ་འཇལ or ལེགས་པའི་ལན་ཉེས་པས་འཇལ to retaliate, return, repay, return evil for good; also in the way of a fine or punishment. In the Tibetan penal code ཁྲི་འཇལ *khri-hjal*, *i.e.*, payment in ten thousand fold is necessary for making good the loss of sacred life or objects; བརྒྱད་ཅུ་འཇལ in eighty-fold for the property of the clergy; དགུ་འཇལ nine-fold is compensation for the property of ordinary men. འཇལ་རྒྱུའི་དངོས་པོ the articles or essentials of payment in purchase or of exchange in barter.

འཇལ་ཁ *hjal-kha* the act or business of measuring; འཇལ་བསྒོ मित measured.

འཇལ་བར་བྱེད *hjal-war-byed*=རིན་དུ་བྱེད or མཉམ་བྱེད मिनोति paying in price; འཇལ་བས *hjal-was* मान dry or liquid measurement or weighment.

འཇལ་བྱེད *hjal-byed* द्रोण = 4 âdhakas; a measure; a measure of capacity.

འཇས་པ *hjas-pa*, v. ཉིད་རྒྱང་བ (*Mhon.*).

འཇི་བ *hji-wa* 1. or འཇི་ཤིག=སྦྲ་ཤིག a flea, also ཛི་བ *dzi-wa*. 2. acc. to *Cs.*=འཇིམ་པ. 3. soft, smooth. 4. acc. to *Sch.* disgusting, nasty, *e.g.*, of a filthy smell.

འཇིག་རྟེན I: *hjig-rten*=སྲིད་པ संसार 1. the transmigratory existence (*Mhon.*); འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ or སྲིད་པ་ལས་འདས་པ passed out of the world. 2. symbolically the number three (*Rtsi.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན II: लोक receptacle of all that is perishable. 1. the external world, the universe; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ལྷ the god of the world (who is also subject to death); འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ *hjig-rten las hdas-pa* one that has escaped from this world, emancipated, blessed; འཇིག་རྟེན་གསུམ *hjig-rten-gsum* the three divisions of the world: earth, the heavens and hades; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ *hjig-rten-gyi bya-wa* worldly things or affairs; འཇིག་རྟེན་ལ་དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ *hjig-rten-la dgos-pahi bslab-bya* useful maxims of life, moral rules; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཆོས་བརྒྱད लोकधर्म the eight worldly objects:—(*a*) རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa* लाभ gain; (*b*) མ་རྙེད་པ *ma rñed-pa* अलाभ loss; (*c*) གྲགས་པ: fame; (*d*) མི་གྲགས་པ अयश notoriety or ill-fame; (*e*) སྨད་པ निन्दा slander or scandal; (*f*) བསྟོད་པ प्रशंसा praise; (*g*) བདེ་བ सुख happiness;. (*h*) སྡུག་བསྔལ *sdug-bsñal* दुःख misery. འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་མཛད་པ་ལྔ the five temporal acts of a Buddha:—Conception in the mother's womb, birth, youthful achievements, marriage, and reigning over the kingdom. འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་མཛད་པ་ལྔ the five works leading to the passing out of the world of a Buddha: (*a*) རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བ (प्रव्रज्या) renunciation; (*b*) དཀའ་བ་སྤྱད་པ (तपश्चर्या) asceticism; (*c*) ཆོས་འཁོར་བསྐོར་བ *chos-hkhor bskor-wa* (धर्मचक्रप्रवर्तन) turning the wheel of Law, *i.e.*, preaching religion; (*d*) ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་གྱིས་སྟོན་ཅིང་བདུད་བཏུལ་བ *cho-hphrul ston-cin bdud btul-wa* subduing the devil (Mâra) by exhibiting religious miracles; (*e*) མྱང་འདས་པ the attainment of *Nirvâṇa*. 2. world, as a more general term: བདེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན *bde-wa-can gyi hjig-rten* the Sukhâvati or the world of bliss. There are two kinds of worlds:—(*a*) མ་དག་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན the impure or defiled world, *i.e.*, the world of sin; (*b*) དག་པའི་འཇིག་རྟེན the sanctified world, *i.e.*, the world of purity. Most Buddhists include our world, in the *Madag-pahi Hjig-rten*. The following five include the pure worlds or *Dag-pahi hjig-rten*: (*a*) བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ་བདུད

ཞིང་ཁམས the worlds which have been sanc- med by the presence of the seven Sugata Buddhas or the happily-passed-away Buddhas; (*b*) the worlds presided over by the Buddhas of the ten quarters and the five Dhyāni Buddhas; (*c*) the world of beatitude called མངོན་དགའ་བ or མངོན་པར་དགའ་བའི་ཞིང་ཁམས; (*d*) the world called པདྨ་ཅན *pad ma-can*; (*e*) De-wa-chan or the World of Bliss of the Northern Buddhists (*Sorig.*). Our present world is divided into two:—(*a*) ཕྱི་སྣོད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན *Phyi-snod-kyi hjig-rten* the physical or inorganic world, (*b*) ནང་བཅུད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན the living or animated world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས *hjig-rten-khams* लोकधातु the world.

Syn. ས་རྟེན *sa-rten*; བཅུད་ཀྱི་སྣོད *bcud-kyi snod*; གནས་རྟེན *gnas-rten*; རང་སྐྱེད *rań-skyed*; ས་བོན *sa-bon* (*Mńon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤས *hjig-rten-khams kyi cha-ças* लोकधात्वंश part of the world.

* འཇིག་རྟེན་མཁའ་འགྲོ *Hjig-rten mkhah-hgro* n. of a nymph.

འཇིག་རྟེན་མཁྱེན་པ *hjig-rten mkhyen-pa* लोकविद् the knower of the world, *i.e.*, of all that happens in the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁྲིམས *hjig-rten-khrims* = རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས *rgyal-khrims* the laws or institutes for governing (*Mńon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་གཏམ *hjig-rten-gyi gtam* worldly saying, common saying, proverb.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཐད *hjig-rten-gyi thad* लावकारिका worldliness; in the direction of worldliness, or usage, custom, etc.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བར *hjig-rten-gyi bar* लोकान्तरिका in the world a dark space, n. of a hell.

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ *Hjig-rten-gyi gtso-bo* the lord of the universe (*M. V.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཚུལ *hjig-rten-gyi tshul* लोकयात्रा worldly manner, according to custom, or usage.

འཇིག་རྟེན་མགོན་པོ *Hjig-rten mgon-po* लोकनाथ the patron or protector of the world; an epithet of the *Bodhisattva* Avalokites'vara; also n. of the Buddha.

འཇིག་རྟེན་འཇིག་པ *hjig-rten hjig-pa* लोकक्षिपण the destruction of the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་ཟད་པ་མཛད་པར་མི་དགའ་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཅན. लोकचलनिरपेक्षता an aversion to the concerns of this world, being the outcome of adherence to the Doctrine.

འཇིག་རྟེན་འདུལ *hjig-rten-hdul* (སངས་རྒྱས་སྤྱིའི་མཚན *sańs-rgyas spyihi-mtshan*) लोकजित् one who has conquered the world—a general epithet of Buddha (*Mńon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་པ *hjig-rten-pa* लौकिक, लोकजः a worldly man, a layman.

འཇིག་རྟེན་དཔང་པོ *hjig-rten dpań-po* = ཉི་མ also लोकेश, कर्मसाक्षी the sun, the witness of the world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་ཕ་རོལ *hjig-rten pha-rol* परलोक the next world.

འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱེད་པོ. *Hjig-rten byed-po* the maker of the universe, an epithet of དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པོ Mahes'vara (*Situ. 8*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱེད་པོ *Hjig-rten byed-po* = ལྷ་ཚངས་པ *lha-tshańs-pa* a name of Brahmā (*Mńon.*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག *Hjig-rten dbań-phyug* लोकेश्वर a name of Avalokites'vara (*Mńon.*).

* འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཡི་གེ་བདུན *Hjig-rten dbań-phyug yi-ge bdun* the seven letters symbolical of Avalokites'vara (*A. 24*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་མིག *hjig-rten-mig* = ཉི་མ लोकचक्षु: the sun as the eye of the world (*Mńon*; n. of a Rishi, the founder of *Lokāyata* sect of Indian atheists (*Grub.* ཀ *5*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་མེས་པོ *Hjig-rten mes-po* (ཚངས་པ the ancestor of the world, an epithet of Brahmā (*Mńon.*).

* འཇིག་རྟེན་ཟླ་བ *hjig-rten zla-wa* [illegible] (*Kálac. T, 74*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་མ *Hjig-rten las hdas-ma* a n. of the queen of the Noi-Jin demons (*K. g.* ད *130*).

འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་རྟ་མ *hjig-rten gyi rta-ma* = འབབ་ཆུ *hbab-chu* a hill torrent (*Mnon.*).

འཇིག་པ I: *hjig-pa* = འཇིག་པ नाश breaking down, destruction, ruin.

འཇིག་པ II: 1. vb. act. pf. བཤིག, fut. གཞིག, imp. ཤིག (*Rdo. 46.*) to destroy, to devastate, to devour, to abolish, to do away with, dissolve (an enchantment). 2. vb. n. pf. ཞིག or ཤིག *shig* to be lost; undermined; to decay, perish: འཇིག་པར་ཉེ་ཚུལ (earthly good) may be easily lost again; འཇིག་པ་ཞིག་གསོ་བྱེད་པ to restore repair. 3. to suck, draw out moisture (*Sch.*), v. འཇིབ་པ.

འཇིག་པ་ཅན *hjig-pa-can* frail, perishable (*Cs.*); མི་འཇིག་པ imperishable.

འཇིག་པའི་བསྐལ་པ *hjig-pahi bskal-pa* संवर्तकल्प the period of dissolution of the universe.

འཇིག་པའི་ངང་ཅན *hjig-pahi nan-can* विनाश subject to destruction.

འཇིག་པར་ལྟ་བ *hjig-par lta-wa* भयदर्शी apprehensive of danger, fearful.

འཇིག་ཚོགས *hjig-tshogs* lit. collection of the destructibles, *i.e.*, the worldly things; सत्काय terrible.

འཇིག་ཚོགས་ལ་ལྟ་བ. *hjig-tshogs-la lta-wa* the doctrine of regarding everything as destructible; described as ལྟ་བ་རྣམ་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ཅན་ལྔ་ཡོད། ལྔ་ཞིག one of the five schools of philosophy that aimed at freedom from misery, holding that worldly existence is comprised of five miseries; the doctrines opposed to it were:—(1) མི་འཇིག་ལྟ; (2) མཐར་ལྟ; (3) ལྟ་བ་མཆོག་འཛིན; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མཆོག་འཛིན; (5) ལོག་ལྟ. [The Sanskrt equivalents may be thus rendered:—(1) सत्कायदृष्टि regarding the body as permanent; (2) अन्तग्राहदृष्टि pondering on death; (3) मिथ्यादृष्टि false conception, *i.e.*, denial of future existence; (4) विचिकित्सा hesitation or doubt about truths; (5) शीलव्रतपरामर्श doubt about rules of conduct] *S.*

འཇིགས = *hjigs*, བ་རུ་ར *ba-ru-ra* a medicinal fruit.

འཇིགས་པ *hjigs-pa* I: भी vb. to fear, be afraid, be terrified. Frq. both in old and recent lit., also common in colloq. In books occurs with the instrumental case of the object: གྲོང་ཁྱེར་འཇིག་པར་ནུས་པ་དེ་དག་གིས་འཇིགས་ཏེ fearing those who were able to destroy the city; but in later writings and in colloq. takes ལ: ཁྲོ་བ་འབྱུང་བས་ལྷ་མོ་ལ་འཇིགས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ because her anger was arising, he became afraid of the goddess (*Mil.*): ང་ཁྱེད་ལ་འཇིགས་སོ་ཞེས་ཟེར I am afraid of you, thus he said. The form of the supine seems to be འཇིགས་སུ not འཇིགས་པར and is in common use: དོངས་ཀྱི་ནང་ན་སྦྲུལ་དུག་ཅན་འཇིགས་སུ་རུང་བས་བཀང་ངོ as it was proper to fear the poisonous snakes in the trench, they filled it (with water) (*G. Sndg.*). Intensive forms of this verb are very frq. in early lit., འཇིགས being combined with either སྐྲག or དངང་ or with both; esp. common in the Kah-gyur treatises: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་པར་གྱུར grew afraid; འཇིགས་དངང་སྐྲག་ཅིང་ was sore affrighted.

འཇིགས་པ II: sbst. fear, apprehension, dread. Often with genit. case: རྒྱལ་པོའི་འཇིགས་པ *rgyal-pohi hjigs-pa* standing in fear of the king; རྐུ་འཕྲོག་གི་འཇིགས་པ་དང་བྲལ་བས་བདེ because free from fear of robbery, I am happy; ཟད་པའི་འཇིགས་པ་མེད་པས་བདེ when having no apprehension of expenditure, he felt happy.

Syn. སྐྲག་པ *skrag-pa*; དོགས་པ *dogs-pa*; དངངས་པ *dnans-pa*; སྐྱི་གཡའ *skyi-gyah*; སྐྱི་བུན *skyi-bun*; བག་ཚ་བ *bag-tsha-wa* (*Mnon.*).

* འཇིགས་སྐྱོབས *hjigs-skyobs* མེའི *mehi*... ཆུའི *chuhi*... སེང་གེའི *sen-gehi*... གླང་པོའི *glan-pohi*,

མཆད་པའི *chhad-pahi*... ཀླུའི *kluhi*... མཁའ་འགྲོའི *mkhah-grohi*...མི་རྒོད་ཀྱི *mi-rgod-kyi*... (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་སྐྲག *hjigs-skrag* fear, panic; also a terrible object: འཇིགས་སྐྲག་ཏུ་སོང་ he has become frightened.

འཇིགས་མཁན *hjigs-mkhan* one who is frightened.

འཇིགས་བཅས *hjigs-bcas* सभय, भीत with fear, possessed of fear.

འཇིགས་བཅས་ལམ *hjigs-bcas-lam* a bad, unsafe road (*Mṅon.*).

འཇིགས་ཆུམ་པ *hjigs-chum-pa*, v. ཆུམ་པ.

* འཇིགས་སྟེར *hjigs-ster* भयदा (*Kālac T. 152*) [inspiring fear, causing danger]*S.*

འཇིགས་སྡང་ *hjigs-sdaṅ* भयङ्कर fierce, terrible; also a term for wine.

འཇིགས་སྡེ *Hjigs-sde* भीष्म, भीमसेन, भयानक terrible, a name of the second Pāṇḍava, also Bhishma.

འཇིགས་གནས *hjigs-gnas* 1. lit. a. fearful place; a cemetery, where dead bodies are left or disposed of. 2.=འབྱོར་པ विभव wealth, prosperity.

Syn. དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi-gas* (*Mṅon.*).

འཇིགས་པ་ཅན *hjigs-pa-can* 1. fearful, timorous. 2. dreadful, frightful (*Cs.*).

འཇིགས་པ་བཅུ་པ *hjigs-pa bcu-pa*=མ་ཧེ *ma-he* महिष a buffalo.

འཇིགས་པ་མེད *hjigs-pa-med* अभय fearless.

འཇིགས་པ་སེལ་བྱེད *hjigs-pa sel-byed* the remover of all fears; a kind or ruler; also=རྒྱལ་བ a Jina, who removes all fears.

Syn. མིའི་མགོན་པོ *mihi mgon-po*; ས་གཞི་སྐྱོང་ *sa-gshi skyoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འཇིགས་པར་འགྱུར *hjigs-par-hgyur* बिभेति becomes frightened; འཇིགས་པར་བྱེད *hjigs-par byed* भायय- ति frightened.

འཇིགས་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *hjigs-byed-skyes* भीष्मज born of Bhishma.

* འཇིགས་བྱེད་བཞུགས་པ *Hjig-byed bshugs-pa* (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་བྱེད་མ *Hjigs-byed-ma* 1. n. of a princess of the *Yakṣa* or Noijin demi-gods. (*K. g.* ད, *130*). 2.=ཉེས་པའི་ལམ the way to sin (*Mṅon.*).

* འཇིགས་བྱེད་རོ་ལངས་བརྒྱད་སྐོར་གྱི་སྒྲུབ་ཐབས propitiating eight fearful goblins (*Schr.*).

འཇིགས་རུང་ (བ) *hjigs-ruṅ-(wa)* भयानक, प्रतिभय, बीभत्स, रौद्र, भीषण, भैरव, भीम fearful, loathsome; one of the names of the second son Pāṇḍu Rāja.

འཇིགས་ས *hjigs-sa* dangerous quarters or place.

འཇིགས་ས་ཆེ *hjigs-sa-che* a place where there is much occasion for being afraid.

འཇིགས་སུ་རུང་བ་མ *hjigs-su ruṅ-wa-ma* रौद्री, रौद्र, भीषणा: n. of a goddess of fearful mien.

འཇིང་ I: *hjiṅ* a mineral substance applied on old sores.

འཇིང་ II: seems to mean the midst, as well as the expanse, the whole bulk; རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཡི་འཇིང་ *rgya-mtsho-ye hjiṅ* the whole surface of the sea; ལུས་འཇམ་འཇག་པོ་མཚོ་འཇིང་འཇུག *lus-hjam hjag-po mtsho hjiṅ-hjug* the smooth-bodied Takshaka (snake) enters into the midst of the lake.

འཇིང་པ *hjiṅ-pa* also མཇིང་བ neck, resp. རྒྱ་འཇིང་འཇིང་ཀྱོག *hjiṅ-kyog* a wry neck (*Cs.*); འཇིང་རྒྱབ་ the nape of the neck (*Jä.*); འཇིང་ལྟག the back part of the neck (*Cs.*); འཇིང་ནུབ (lit. sunk-neck) a short-neck (in a man).

འཇིངས *hjiṅs* मध्य, गर्भ the center, the pith or དབུས, རྒྱ་མཚོའི་འཇིངས=རྒྱ་མཚོའི་དབུས the depths of the sea; the centre of ocean (*Dag. 8*).

འཇིབ་འཐུང་ *ḥjib-ḥthuṅ* lit. that drinks as soon as it is born = སྐྱེས་མ་ཐག་པ *skyes-ma thag-pa* an infant just born.

འཇིབ་པ I: *ḥjib-pa* or འཇིབས་པ pf. འཇིབས also གཞིབས *gshibs*, fut. འཇིབ or གཞིབ to suck, *e.g.*, of a baby; མཆུས་འཇིབས་པ to suck with the lips (*Dag. 8*). ཁྲག་འཇིབས to suck blood; also to blister.

འཇིབ་པ II: or འཇིབས་པ, cf. ཞིམ་པ to relish, also to taste.

འཇིབ་རྩི *ḥjib-rtsi* acc. to *Cs.* a syrup, a medicinal plant.

འཇིབ་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ *ḥjib-rtsi chen-po* n. of a medicinal plant; it is said of it: ཁ་སོ་ནད་དང་སོ་དང་མཆིན་པའི་ཚད་པ་སེལ་བར་བྱེད it cures inflammation of the liver and the teeth and diseases of the mouth.

འཇིམ་པ *ḥjim-pa* ལྡེར་ mud, clay, also muddy water (*Mṅon.*). འཇིམ་སྐུ mud image or statue. འཇིམ་སྐོང་ *ḥjim-skoṅ* a small cup of clay; a crucible (*Cs.*). འཇིམ་གཟུགས a figure formed of clay.

འཇིམ་ལས་པ *ḥjim-las-pa* one of the four classes of the rural people who make mud houses; those who work in mud, cultivators of the soil (*Ya-sel. 55*).

འཇིལ་བ *ḥjil-wa* 1. to shed blood. 2. pf. འབིལ *ḥbil*, fut. གཞིལ to expel, eject, remove. turn off. ཕྱིར་འཇིལ་བ *phyir ḥjil-wa* to banish out (noxious animals, vices, etc.).

‡ འཇིལ་ན་ཙན *Ḥjil-na-çan* river mentioned in early history of India (*K. my.* ཁ *198*).

འཇིལ་ལི *ḥjil-li* = ཁྲི་བུ་ཅིང *khri-ḥu-çiṅ* a chair, wooden stool; also = འཇའ་རིས *ḥjaḥ-ris* colours of the rainbow: རྫིངས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ཁྱེར་ལས་འཇིལ་ལི་བྱས་ནས *rdziṅs-kyi kha khyer-las ḥjil-li byas-nas* (*A. 18*) a seat was furnished him by his being carried on the deck of a vessel.

འཇུ་བ I: *ḥju-wa* vb. 1. pf. འཛུས to seize, grasp, lay hold of, with ལ (*Dag. 8*): དཔྲལ་བའི་མདའ་ལ་འཇུ་བ *dpral-waḥi mdaḥ-la ḥju-wa* grasping the arrow (that was) sticking in his forehead; གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་འཇུ་བ taking firmly hold of each other; ལག་པ་ནས་འཇུ་བ to grasp by the hand (*Jä.*). 2. pf. འཞུས, fut. འཞུ to melt, to digest; ཟས་འཇུ་བ to digest the food; འཇུ་སླ་བ easily digestible; འཇུ་དཀའ་བ difficult for digestion; ཟོས་པ་དང་འཐུངས་པ་དང་འཆོས་པ་དང་གྱུར་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བདེ་བར་ཞུ whatever has been eaten, drunk, or tasted with perfect ease (pleasure) becomes well digested.

འཇུ་བ II: 1. digestion; འཇུ་བ་ལ་སྒོ *ḥju-wa-la-sgo* the digestion is in order, is easy (*Med.*); འཇུ་སྟོབས་ཆུང་ the digestive power is weak (*Med.*; *Jä.*). 2. = འཇི་བ a flea (*Sch.*).

འཇུག I: *ḥjug*, སྟབས *stabs* to plant, fix, pitch; འཇུག་བདེ་བ *ḥjug-bde-wa* = སྟབས་བདེ་བ *stabs-bde-wa* easy to plant or to fix.

འཇུག་འཁྲུན་ཆོད་པ *ḥjug-ḥkhrun chod-pa* to make the last settlement, settle a thing once for all.

འཇུག་བརྒྱ་པ *ḥjug-brgya-pa* = གློག *glog* ब्रह्मवर्ष lightning; banks, margin.

འཇུག་ངོགས *ḥjug-ṅogs*, तीर n. of Vishṇu; ཆུ་རབ a ford, where one may cross a river, also the margin of a river.

འཇུག་ལྡོག *ḥjug-ldog* obstacles.

འཇུག་སྡུད *ḥjug-sdud* for འཇུག་སྡུད निगमन insertion, also conclusion in a syllogism.

འཇུག་པ I: *ḥjug-pa* गमन, प्रवेश, निवेश, अवेश pf. and imp. ཞུགས *shugs* 1. to go into, to enter; ཆུའི་ནང་དུ་འཇུག་པ to enter into the water; རྒྱ་མཚོར་འཇུག་པ to start on the sea; ལམ་དུ་འཇུག་པ to set out, start, to proceed on a journey. Gen. འཇུག་པ is used with the termin. case, but sometimes it occurs with ལ: རྗེ་བླ་མའི་བྱིན་རླབས་ཀྱིས་ལ་ཞུགས by the blessing of

the reverend lamas I have entered the mountains (*Mil.* ཕ *278*); བསམ་གཏན་དང་པོ་ལས་ལངས་ནས། བསམ་གཏན་གཉིས་པ་ལ་ཞུགས and when they had emerged from the first stage of Samtan abstraction (*i.e.*, *dhyâna*), they entered into the second stage (*Dzl.*). In this passage, we find the termin. case employed: འཁྱགས་ན་སྟོང་ཉིད་ཀྱི་རར་འཇུག when I feel cold, I enter into the fold of the very Void (*Mil.* ཀ *92*). དགེ་བ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to betake to pious works; འཇུག་པའི་ལས works that are a consequence of having really entered upon the practice of virtue, positive good works; ཆོས་ལ་འཇུག་པ=ཆོས་ལ་བབས to turn to religion, to be converted; བསྟན་པ་ཞིག་ལ་འཇུག་པ *bstan-pa shig-la hjug-pa* to adopt a certain religion, a certain doctrine. 2. almost analogous to 1. is another common signification: to begin, to set about. Here the vb. is always coupled to the participle by ལ: དཔྱོད་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to begin to think upon; སྟོན་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ to begin showing; གཅིག་ལ་གཅིག་ཕམ་པར་བསྒྲུབ་པ་ལ་ཞུགས་པས having started entirely exterminating one another (*Jä.*).

འཇུག་པ II: = ཞུགས་པ sbst. the going into, the entering; the beginning; the first stage of a disease (*Mńg.*); also can signify: अवतार the incarnation of a deity, འཇུག་པ་བཅུ *Hjug-pa-bcu* दशावतार the ten incarnations of the Supreme Being (Vishnu), viz., ཉ मत्स्य the Fish; རུས་སྦལ་ कूर्म Tortoise; ཕག वराह the Pig; མི་སེང་གེ नृसिंह the Man-lion; མིའུ་ཐུང་ वामन the Dwarf; སྟོབས་ལྡན་པོ बल Krishna or rather his elder brother Balarâma; དགར་བྱེད་རམ་ཎ परशुराम Paras'u Râma; དགའ་བ་རམ་ཎ रामचन्द्र Râmacandra; སངས་རྒྱས बुद्ध Buddha; ཀིང་ཀྱི་རྩེ *Kiń-gyi rtse* कल्कि Kalki.

འཇུག་པ III: pf. བཅུག (perh. also ཞུགས *Lex.*), fut. གཞུག (*Rdo. 46*), imp. ཆུག vb. 1. to put into, insert; to infuse, inject; to fix. མི་ཞིག་ཆོས་ལ་འཇུག་པ to convert a man, to induce him to adopt a certain religion. 2. to appoint, constitute; also to manifest, place out, settle. 3. to command, induce. 4. to permit, allow, suffer. In last two senses with termin. case of root of verb.

འཇུག་པ་གཅིག *hjug-pa-gcig* = མཐུན་གཅིག of one opinion, of the same party; ཕྱོགས་མཐུན; ཕྱོགས་མཚུངས; བསམ་བློ་མཚུངས (*Mńon.*).

འཇུག་པའི་གནས *hjug-pahi-gnas* met. house, residence (*Mńon.*).

འཇུག་པར་འདོད་པ *hjug-par hdod-pa* to wish to take up any work.

འཇུག་པར་བྱེད་པ *hjug-par-byed-pa* to undertake.

འཇུག་བྱ *hjug-bya* 1. road. 2. dwelling.

འཇུག་རིངས *hjug-riṅs* (for མཇུག་རིངས) *mjug-riṅs* केतु comet.

+ **འཇུངས་པ** *hjuńs-pa* = སེར་སྣ་ཅན་ 1. avarice; avaricious (*Dag. 8*). 2. कृपण a miser; འཇུངས་པ་ཅན *hjuńs-pa-can* avaricious.

+ **འཇུད་པ** *hjud-pa* and more frq. འཇུད་པ a secondary form of འཇུག་པ cf. ཆུད་པ, འཆུད་པ.

+ འཇུད་མཐུན་མ *hjud-mthun-ma* or འཇུད་ལྡན་མ = སྨད་འཚོང་མ गणिका a prostitute, harlot (*Dag. 8*); འཇུད་མཐུན་བྱེད་པ *hjud-mthun byed-pa* to play the harlot.

འཇུན་གར *Hjun-gar* a tribe of Eleuth Mongols who invaded Tibet and destroyed monasteries *circa* 1645 (*Loń.* ན *12*).

འཇུན་པ *hjun-pa* pf. བཅུན *bcun*, fut. གཞུན *gshun* (cf. བཞུན *bshun*, ཞུན *shun*) acc. to *Cs.*, to subdue, make tame; to make confess; to make soft, to soften, to punish (by words or blows); to convert. ཐབས་ཀྱིས་འཇུན་པའོ one who can tame by certain means or strategy.

འཇུམ་ཁྱད *hjum-khyad* = ཇེ་ཆུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ་སར་ལྡོག་པ to diminish, to become less (*Rtsii.*).

འཇུམ་པ *hjum-pa* or འཇུམས་པ pf. འཇུམ *hjum*, fut. གཞུམ, imp. ཞུམ, prop. to cause to shudder, but is frq. as neut. vb. to contract; ཤ་འཇུམ་པ contraction of the muscles, shrinking (*Sch.*).

འཇུར་གེགས *Hjur-gegs* n. of a kind of Yi-dag whose throat is so contracted that a drop of water can hardly pass through it to quench his ever-burning thirst.

འཇུར་གྱིས *hjur-gyis* suddenly, all at once: ན་བཟའི་ཕག་ན་ཚུར་དངུལ་གྱི་མཎྜལ་ཁྲུ་གང་པ་ཞིག་འཇུར་གྱིས་བཏོན *na-bzahi phag-na tshur dṅul-gyi maṇ-ḍal khru gaṅ-pa shig hjur-gyis bton*. from the pocket of his robe he suddenly drew forth a silver *mandal* tray one cubit square (*Hbrom. 14*).

འཇུར་བ *hjur-wa* (pf བཞུར q.v.) 1. to draw tight; འཇུར་བར་འཇུར་བ to be entangled; འཇུར་མཇུག wrinkled, as the skin is in old age; འཇུར་མིག *hjur-mig* a wire-drawing hole or vice. 2.=འཛུར་བ to evade, to shun, to go out of the way; འཇུར་མེད unavoidable (*Jä.*).

འཇུར་བུ *hjur-bu* the act of busying one's self in worldly concerns and thereby remaining tied to them, འཇུར་བུས་བཅིངས་པའི་སེམས་ཉིད་དེ, ཆོད་ན་གྲོལ་བར་ནི་ཐོམ་མེད (*Lo. 40*).

འཇུས *hjus* seized, held by the hand, v. འཇུ་བ.

འཇེ *hje* sometimes written for མཇེ.

† **འཇེབས་པ** *hjebs-pa* or མཛེས་པོ well sounding, beautiful, handsome; also of sweet sounds; སྒྲ་འཇེབས harmony, euphony (*Jä.*).

འཇེམ་པ *hjem-pa* also འཇེམས་པ or འཇེམས་པོ 1. dexterity, cleverness. 2. skilled, clever.

འཇེར་འཇིགས *Hjer-hjigs* an epithet of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

འཇོ་བ *hjo-wa* I:=སྒེག་པ *sgeg-pa* ललित fascinating, charming, seductive. འཇོ་སྒམ་ཕྱོས་པ *hjo-bgam phyos-pa*=འཇོ་སྒེག་ཅན or འཇོམ་པ सलील playful, coquettish. འཇོ་སྒེག *hjo-sgeg*: 1. beauty, charm (*Yig. 50*). 2. a coquettish, alluring posture; འཕྱད་མཛུན་འཇོ་སྒེག་འཇོག the harlot places herself alluringly (*Jä.*). འཇོ་སྟེར་བ *hjo ster-wa*=དགའ་བ giving delight, charming (*Mṅon.*).

འཇོ་བ II: pf. བཞོས, fut. བཞོ, imp. འཇོས दोहन to milk; མཛོ་མོ་འཇོ་བ to milk a yak-cow. འདོད་འཇོའི་བ *hdod-hjohi-ba* कामधेनु a cow yielding all desires; a cow that gives milk at pleasure.

འཇོ་མཁན *hjo-mkhan* one who milks a cow; also འཇོ་བ་པོ *hjo-wa-po*.

འཇོ་བ་མོ *hjo-wa-mo* a milkmaid.

འཇོ་མ *hjo-ma* a milch-cow.

Syn. བ་མོ *ba-mo*; འབབ་བྱེད *hbab-byed*; ཡོངས་འཇོམ *yoṅs-hjom* (*Mṅon.*).

འཇོ་ཕ *hjo-pa* and འཇོ་ཕ་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *hjo-pa-ka chen-po* are celestial flowers.=ལྷའི་མེ་ཏོག *lhahi me-tog* flowers of the gods (*K. d.* ཀ *156*).

འཇོག་པ *hjog-pa* I: स्थापन, निक्षेप, प्रक्षेप, स्थापित, परिक्षेपण; pf. བཞག, fut. གཞག, imp. ཞོག: 1. to put, place, make a place for, settle; to assign: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་འཇོག་ནུས་ན་ཉེ་གནས་ཀྱི་ལས་ག་བྱེད་དགོས (*A. 95*) if you can employ me I must do the work of an attendant. ལས་སུ་འཇོག་པ to set one a task, to employ one in a certain service; རྫུན་གྱི་དཔང་པོ་ཁ་ཅིག་མ་འཇོག་པ to set up some person as false witnesses; སེམས་ལ་འཇོག་པ to bear in mind; ཕྱིར་འཇོག་པ to leave behind, to leave out, to put by, to lay aside. ནོར་གསོག་འཇོག་མེད treasure and articles were not put by. གསོག་འཇོག་མཁན one who hoards up wealth. 2. .to leave, to leave behind; ལག་རྗེས an impression; རང་གི་ཡུལ་འཇོག་པ to leave one's own country; ཕོངས་པར་མ་བཞག་པར so that it is not left to poverty; རྒྱུད་བརྒྱུད་འཇོག་པ to leave offspring behind, to propagate the species (*Jä.*).

འཇོག་པ II: pf. བཞག, འཇོགས, fut. བཞག, imp. ཞོག to cut, to hew, to square (a pen, timber, etc.), to carve, to chip (a thin piece of wood, etc.) (*Jä.*).

འཇོག་པོ *Hjog-po*=ཏཀྵཀ n. of a species of Nāga or Lu. རྡོ་འཇོག तक्षशिला Taxila, n. of an ancient city in the Panjab which was visited by Alexander the Great. ཀླུ་རྒྱལ་དགའ་བོ་འཇོག་པོ *Klu-rgyal dgah-bo Hjog-po* Nāga-rāja Nanda Takshaka.

འཇོག་བྱེད *hjog-byed* n. of a bitter medicinal plant.

འཇོང *hjoṅ* 1.=ལྕོང་ *ltoṅ* tadpole. 2. a hoe, pick-axe: འཇོང་ཆེན *hjoṅ-chen*, ཏོག་ཙེ a large hoe, also pick-axe: ཐོ་བ་དང་ཏོག་ཙེ་འཇོང་ཆེ་ཀ་གཉིས the hammer and hoe are both of the devil (*D.R.*). 3. of egg-form (སྒོང་ང་འཇོང་ཀ་གྲུབ) (*Dag. 8*).

འཇོང་པོ *hjoṅ-po* also *hjoṅ-hjoṅ* oblong, longish, oval, elliptical, cylindric, bottle-shaped, etc.; also applied to stature: tall; འཇོང་དབྱིབས་ཅན oblong shaped, in relation to leaves, cones of firs, etc.; ལོ་མ་འཇོང་ཕྲ་ལ་ཕྲ་ཅན slips; leaves split into narrow slips. (*Vai. sñ.*); དབྱིབས་འཇོང་ an oval form (*Jä.*).

འཇོང་ཙེ *hjoṅ-tse*=ལྕོག་ཙེ a small low table (used as dining table for a single person in Tibet).

འཇོན་དམར *hjon-dmar*=ཟངས copper (*K. du. 19*).

* འཇོམས *hjoms* भग्न broken (*Kālac. T. 144*).

འཇོམས་པ *hjoms-pa*, pf. བཅོམ, or བཅོམས also of ཅོམ, fut. གཞོམ (*Rdo. 46*), imp. ཆོམ 1. प्रमथन, मर्दन, ध्वंस, घात, विनाशन, निर्जय, जयित to conquer, subdue, put down, suppress; ནད་འཇོམས to root out a disease; དམག་ལ་འཇོམས་པ to defeat in a war; བློ་མུན་འཇོམས་པ *blo-mun hjoms-pa* to keep down or suppress a wicked person; འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱིས་ཤུགས་ཀྱིས་འཇོམས་པ to be quite overpowered by lust; རབ་ཏུ་འཇོམ་པ་འདི the following overpowering (charm); འཇོམས་པ་དང་བརླག་ पृथिमहे will be killed, destroyed; འཇོམས་སོ an exclamation: I am done for! (*Jä.*). 2. to oppress, tyrannise over, plunder: འཇོམས་པ་འདི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ལྟ་བ as they were on the point of plundering him. རྒྱལ་པོས་བཙིར་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཐར་བར་བྱས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད all who were oppressed by the king were delivered. From this verb is derived the well-known appellation of Buddha, བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས, meaning "he who, possessed of victory, has passed beyond."

འཇོམས་བྱེད I: *hjoms-byed* 1. a charm, a magical formula. 2. an exorcist who suppresses the vanquisher.

Syn. མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ *mthu-bo-che*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *rdo-rje hdsin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

* འཇོམས་བྱེད II: जयनीय the conqueror; conquerable (*Kālac. T. 153*).

འཇོམས་བྱེད་བུ *Hjoms-byed-bu* the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (*Mṅon.*).

འཇོར *hjor*=གཏོར 1. hoe, grubbing hoe, mattock, pick-axe; འཇོར་ལྕགས the iron of a mattock (*Cs.*). 2. the supine of འཇོ་བ as in འཇོར་གྱིས་རྐོ་བ *hjor-gyis rko-wa* to turn up with the hoe; འཇོར་བུ a small hoe.

འཇོར་པོ *hjor-po* a large mattock, spade; འཇོར་ཡུ *hjor-yu* the handle of the hoe.

འཇོལ་བ I: *hjol-wa* 1. to hang down, གོས་ལྟ་བུ *gos lta-bu* as of a robe, garment. 2. occurs for འབྱོལ་བ *hbyol-wa* to turn aside, to make way.

འཇོལ་བ II: a sbst. acc. to *Cs.*=འཇོལ་འཇོལ་ *ḥjol-ḥjol* or བཀོལ་བ *gakol-wa* train, trail, retinue; འཇོལ་གོས་ *ḥjol-gos* or འཇོལ་བེར་ *ḥjol-ber* གོས་ a linen cloth, a robe or garment with a train; འཇོལ་ཅན་ *ḥjol-can* having a train; ཐོས་བསམ་སྒོམ་པའི་འཇོལ་རྒྱབ་གྱོན་ put on the protecting robes of listening, reflection, meditation (*Mil.* ཀ. *92*).

འཇོལ་འཇོལ་ *ḥjol-ḥjol* hanging belly or paunch *Jä.*; (གོས་རྒྱབ་ས་ལ་ནུད་ནུད་ རིང་བ་ལས་འགྲོ་བ like a flowing robe touching the ground while walking) (*Dag. 8*).

འཇོལ་ལེ་ *ḥjol-le* hanging; cf. ལྟོ་རི or ལྟོད་པ་ འཇོལ་ལེ་ hanging-belly, paunch.

འཇོལ་མོ *Ḥjol-mo* 1. a singing bird of very sweet note, said to be abundant in the juniper groves near Lhasa and in Lhokha: འཇོལ་མོའི་གྲེ་བས་ཚངས་པའི་དབྱངས་ལྟ་བུ་སྐྱེད་ *ḥjol-moḥi gre-was tshańs-paḥi dbyańs lta-bu skyed* from the throat of the Jol-mo comes out a voice-like that of Brahmā. In *Snd. Hbk.* mention is made of two species of Jol-mo: འཇོལ་ནག་ said to be a species of blackbird identical with *Merula ruficollis*, and འཇོལ་ཁྲ a middle-sized piebald bird described as white in colour with yellow markings and with a daub of red behind each ear.

Met. Syn. ལྷ་བའི་དབྱངས་ལྡན་ *lha-waḥi dbyańs-ldan*; གྲེ་འགྱུར་མཁན་ *gre-ḥgyur-mkhan*; དུས་ཚིགས་ཀུན་འགྲོ *dus-tshigs kun-ḥgro* (*Mńon.*).

རྗང་མ *rjań-ma*=རྫང་མ store-room (*Jä.*).

རྗིད་པ *rjid-pa* acc. to *Cs.* lean; gen. རིད་པ.

རྗིབ་ལས *rjib-las* in *W.*=service done in socage; compulsory service in the fields, on roads etc. (*Ja.*).

རྗུད་པ *rjud-pa*=རྒུད་པ *rgud-pa* བྱསན, བྱསན trouble, danger, disadvantage (*Dag. 8*).

རྗེ *rje* स्वामी, नाथ, प्रभु lord, master, superior, chief; རྗེ་རྗེ་ཉིད་པ his lordship, his majesty; a title of rulers and chiefs. In Tibet this title is also applied to ministers and to officials up to the rank of མདའ་དཔོན *Mdaḥ-dpon* (general) if appointed from among the hereditary nobles of the land. ཡུལ་གྱི་རྗེ་མཛད་ནས *yul-gyi rje mdsad-nas* having acted the part of a sovereign of the country.

རྗེ་ཁྲི་སྒྲ་སྤུངས་ཅན *Rje Khri sgra spuńs-can* one of the kings of Tibet (*Yig.*); རྗེ་ཁྲི་ཐོག *Rje khri-thog* the reigning king (of Tibet).

རྗེ་དགེ་འདུན་གྲུབ *Rje Dge-ḥdun-grub* Gedun-dub, the famous Lama of Lhasa who founded the monastery of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang, and who was one of the most distinguished disciples of Tsongkhapa. *Note*: the title of Dalai Lama was not assumed until 200 years later.

རྗེ་ངར *rje-ńar* ཅཱ། the loin; but acc. to *Jä.* the lower part of the leg.

* རྗེ་ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེ *Rje lcań-skya rol-paḥi rdo-rje* or ལྕང་སྐྱ་རོལ་པའི་རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཞབས *Lcań-skya rol-paḥi rdo-rjeḥi-shabs* (*18B*), v. *Rolpaḥi Rdorje*.

རྗེ་ཉིད *rje-ñid* भवान् your lordship, reverence.

རྗེ་ཐོག་བཙན *Rje-thog-btsan* n. of a king of Tibet (*Yig.*).

རྗེ་བ *rje-wa*, pf. བརྗེས, fut. བརྗེ, imp. བརྗེས परिवर्तन to change, barter, to give or take in exchange: འདི་དག་གིས་བརྗེར it may be changed for these; to shift, pass on; རྗེ་རྒྱུའི་དངོས articles of barter.

རྗེ་བོ *rje-bo* ईश्वर, स्वामी, नाथ, प्रभु 1. lord, master, ruler, king: ཉིད་ཀྱང་ཇི་རྗེ་བོར་གྱུར he

became sovereign of Tibet; ས་ཡི་བདག་པོ་མི་ཡི་རྗེ *sa-yi ḅdag-po mi-yi ṛje* the lord of the soil, ruler of the people; རྗེ་བོ་དང་བྲན master and servant; རྗེ་ཁོལ master and slave; རྗེ་བློན king and minister; རྗེ་ཅི་ལགས *ṛje-ci lags* sir, what for, why? 2. a title of honour for dreaded persons or deities.

Syn. གཙོ་བོ *gtso-ḅo*; དམག་འདྲེན *ḍmag-ḥdren*; མགོ་དཔོན *ṃgo-ḍpon*; དཔོན་མགོ *ḍpon-ṃgo* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེ་འབངས *ṛje-ḥbaṅs* the king and his subjects.

རྗེ་མ *ṛje-ma*=བཙུན་མ acc. to *Cs.* a lady of rank; རྗེ་མ་ཆུང young lady.

རྗེ་མོ *ṛje-mo* देवी mistress, lady.

རྗེ་བཙུན *ṛje-ḅtsun* भट्टारक reverend, worshipful. This title is applied to saints, hermits, learned lamas, *e.g.*, to Milaraspa, the author and peripatetic teacher.

* རྗེ་བཙུན་དམ་པ་བློ་བཟང་བསྟན་པའི་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Ṛje-ḅtsun dam-pa ḅlo-ḅzaṅ ḅstan-paḥi ṛgyal-ṃtshan* Schr.

* རྗེ་བཙུན་དཔལ *ṛje-ḅtsun-ḍpal* श्रीभट्टारक honourable sir! (*Bull. 1848, 301*) *Schr.*

* རྗེ་བཙུན་བྱམས་པ *Ṛje-ḅtsun byams-pa* or བྱམས་པ་མགོན་པོ your beneficient reverence! (*1 A.*) *Schr.*

རྗེ་བཙུན་མ *ṛje-ḅtsun-ma* देवी lady who has entered the order of ge-long-ma. Applied also to any very charitable or devout woman. བསྟན་འགྲོའི་དཔལ་མགོན་མཚུངས་མེད་རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་ཞབས་ཞལ་མཆོག་གི་ཞབས་དྲུང་དུ to the feet of the venerable lady who in her devotion to the cause of religion and in beneficence is unrivalled (*Yig. k. 14*).

* རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་ཀཱ་པ་ལི་ཏཱ་ར *Ṛje-ḅtsun-ma kā-pa-li tā-ra* (*54 A.*) * རྗེ་བཙུན་མ་འཕགས་མ་སྒྲོལ་མ *Ṛje-ḅtsun-ma ḅphags-ma sgrol-ma* महाभट्टारिकार्या तारा titles of the goddess Dolma (*Tā. 2, 151*).

རྗེ་རིགས *ṛje-rigs* the caste of the nobility; རྗེའུ་རིགས the caste of the smaller lords, *i.e.*, gentlemen.

Syn. བརླ་བྱུང *ḅṛla-byuṅ* (sprung from the loins); བརླ་སྐྱེས *ḅṛla-ṣkyes* (loin-born); ས་རེག *sa-reg*, རྗེའུ་རིགས *ṛjeḥu-rigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Ṛje Rin-po-che* the epithet by which Tsong-khapa is commonly known in Tibet. His real name was བློ་བཟང་གྲགས་པ in Sans. सुमतिकीर्त्ति.

རྗེའུ་རིགས *ṛjeḥu-rigs*, v. རྗེ་རིགས *ṛje-rigs*.

རྗེ་ས *ṛje-sa*=ཞེ་ས deference, respect; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད་པ to show respect, to pay one's respect.

+ རྗེད་པ *ṛjeḍ-pa* पूजा, pf. and fut. བརྗེད *ḅṛjeḍ* 1. to honour, reverence; མཆོད་ཅིང་བརྗེད to honour and worship; བརྗེད་པའི་གནས venerable, worthy of honour. 2. विस्मृति to forget; བརྗེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ *ḅṛjeḍ-du ḥjug-pa* to make forget, to cause to forget: རང་ཡུལ་རང་གིས་བརྗེད་དེ having gradually forgotten my native land (*Mil.*).

རྗེད་ངས་ཅན *ṛjeḍ-ṅas-can* acc. to *Lex.* consulted; by *Jä.* मुषितस्मृति; forgetful, oblivious: *Cs.* gives instead of it རྗེད་ངེས་ཅན.

རྗེད་ཆུ *ṛjeḍ-chu* draught of oblivion, water of forgetfulness.

རྗེད་ཐོ *ṛjeḍ-tho* list of notes, memorandum, journal, note-book, etc.

རྗེད་རྡོ *ṛjeḍ-ṛdo* prob. memorial stone (*Jä.*)

རྗེད་བྱང *ṛjeḍ-byaṅ* specification or list of goods, luggage, etc., which the Tibetans mark with letters of the alphabet.

རྗེད་བྱེད *ṛjeḍ-byeḍ* or རྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན 1. a demon that takes away the power of memory. 2. अपस्मार epilepsy.

རྗེད་ཟས *ṛjeḍ-zas* the meal of forgetfulness (*Cs.*); any food that produces oblivion.

རྗེན་པ *rjen-pa* ཤམ, ཤཔེལ 1. stark, bare, naked; རྐང་རྗེན་ bare-footed, unshod; འགྲོ་རྗེན་པར་འགྲོ་བ to go bare-footed; གདོང་རྗེན་དུ་སྡོད་པ *gdoṅ-rjen-du sdod-pa* to sit with unveiled face; མགོ་རྗེན་ with uncovered head; རྒྱབ་རྗེན་པ *rgyab-rjen-pa* naked backside; རྗེན་པར་འདོད་པ to strip perfectly; རྗེན་རྗེན quite naked (*Sch.*); རལ་གྲི་རྗེན་པ *ral-gri rjen-pa* a naked sword; ས་རྗེན་པ the bare ground, an uncovered ground; རྗེན་ནེ་བ undisguised, obvious to the understanding, manifest. 2. raw, not roasted or cooked; ཤ་དམར་རྗེན red raw meat; མར་རྗེན butter not melted; ནས་རྗེན raw barley, not parched; also the meal of it; བྲ་རྗེན buck-wheat meal (*Sch.*). 3. unripe (chiefly from *Jd.*).

རྗེན *rjen* raw; ཤ་རྗེན 1. raw meat. 2.= ཁ་ན་ཕྱི་མཐོང་རྗེན་པ a naked person (*Dag. 8*).

Syn. གཅེར་བུ *gcer-bu*; རྐྱང་པ *rkyaṅ-pa*; སྒྲིབ་མེད *sgrib-med*; གཡོགས་མེད *gyogs-med* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེན་བཏགས *rjen-btags* raw barley or peas ground, without being first parched.

རྗེན་ཕྱེ *rjen-phye* unparched barley, pea, or wheat flour (*Btsii.*).

རྗེན་རིགས *rjen-rigs* victuals that may be eaten raw (*Cs.*).

རྗེན་ཟས *rjen-zas* uncooked meal or victuals.

རྗེས *rjes* has primarily the signification of a mark left, an imprint made on the ground; and this meaning is more exactly expressed in such terms as རྐང་རྗེས *rkaṅ-rjes*, a foot-mark, the trace of one's foot and ལག་རྗེས the impression or mark left of one's hand, hence fig. an action or deed. 2. However, from this the primary sense of རྗེས there is derived the second and more ordinary signification of the word, *i.e.*, that which comes after, that which follows, the consequence. Hence we obtain the most common usage of all, namely its use as an adv., signifying after, afterwards; and the postp. རྗེས་སུ, རྗེས་ལ, or simply རྗེས, meaning after, behind, &c. རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ to follow; ཤ་བའི་རྗེས་ལ་འབྲངས་པ་སྟེ་ pursued after the stag. Also, conjunction དེ་རྗེས therefore, consequently. 3. the hinder-parts, v. *Pth. 270*, line 6.

རྗེས་ཁུགས་པ *rjes-khugs-pa* ཤགསཔ་ to recall or find out afterwards.

རྗེས་ཁྲིད *rjes-khrid* ཤམ, ཤིས certainty, sureness.

རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ to recover, to re-acquire, v. རྗེས་མ (*Situ. 110*).

རྗེས་དངོས *rjes-dṅos* real.

རྗེས་གཅོད *rjes-gcod*=གྲི knife (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་གཅོད་པ *rjes-cod-pa* ཤགསཔེར 1. acc. to *Sch.* to destroy, blot out, efface a track or trace; in *Med.* to eradicate the trace of a disease, to cure thoroughly. 2. to separate, disjoin. 3. In *W.* acc. to *Jd.* to follow a trace or track, to find or to come upon the track.

རྗེས་ཆགས *rjes-chags* ཤགསར attachment, attached; compassion.

Syn. རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ *rjes-su-brtse*; སྙིང་རྗེ *sñiṅ-rje*. འགྲོགས་པ *bgrogs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་ཆགས་སྐྱེ *rjes-chags-skye*=བསྔགས་བརྗོད or བསྟོད་བརྗོད eulogy, praise (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་འཇུག *rjes-hjug* 1. a final consonant. རྗེས་འཇུག་བཅུ the ten finals, *i.e.*, ག, ང, ད, ན, བ, མ, འ, ར, ལ, ས, which are affixed to others to form a syllable or word. 2. adj. following, subsequent; མི་རབས་རྗེས་འཇུག་ཐམས་ཅད all the following generations.

རྗེས་བརྗོད *rjes-brjod* ཤགསགས imitative words; a copy; also postscript, anything said or written afterwards; an after-expression.

རྗེས་སྙེགས་པ *rjes-sñegs-pa* to follow after (in *Sikk.*).

རྗེས་ཐོག *rjes-thog*=རྗེས་ལ afterwards.

རྗེས་ཐོབ 1. cessation of meditation to take food, but no more of it than is absolutely necessary for preservation of life. 2. अनुलाभ, अनुप्राप्त profit, gain. 3. to find the track.

རྗེས་མཐུན་པ *rjes-mthun-pa* अनुरूप (*A. K. III. 38*) to make similar, to adjust afterwards.

རྗེས་དྲན *rjes-dran* अनुस्मृति remembrance, recollection.

རྗེས་གནང *rjes-gnań* अनुज्ञा, अनुमति, सम्मति, अभ्यनुमति permission, leave, consent.

རྗེས་པ *rjes-pa*, v. རྗེ་བ *rje-wa*.

རྗེས་དཔག *rjes-dpag* 1. अनुमान conjecture, guessing or guess. 2. consideration, deliberation. 3. acc. to *Was.* a syllogism consisting of three propositions.

རྗེས་འབྲང *rjes-hbrań* अनुगत a follower, an adherent.

རྗེས་མ *rjes-ma* 1. चरम last, final; the final one. 2. sometimes for རྗེས *rjes*. 3. the hinder part (*Cs.*).

Syn. ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; རྟིང་མ *rtiń-ma*; ཕྱི་ཆོས *phyi-ços*; གཞམ་མ *gżam-ma*; མཇུག་མ *mjug-ma*; རྗེས་སུ་བསྒྱིད *rjes-su-bgyid*; རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ *rjes-su sgrub* (*Mńon.*).

རྗེས་མེད *rjes-med* without leaving any traces, trackless; རྗེས་མེད་འཇིག་པ to destroy without trace being left.

རྗེས་འཛིན *rjes-hdsin* acquirements; accomplishments: རྗེས་འཛིན་རིག་པའི་ཡང་རྩེ་འདི་ནམ་ཡང་མི་ཉམས *rjes-hdsin rig-pahi yań-rtse-hdi nam-yań mi-ńams* these acquirements—the *summum bonum* of knowledge—can never fade.

རྗེས་བཟུང *rjes-bzuń* अनुग्रह the taking or receiving at last; a favour or kindness done (*A. K. XXX. 3*).

རྗེས་ཤེས *rjes-çes* अनुज्ञान, अनुमति knowledge; knowing after.

རྗེས་སུ *rjes-su* adv. afterwards.

རྗེས་སུ་སྐྱེས *rjes-su-skyes* = མཐུན་པར་སྐྱེས *mthun-par-skyes*, v. རྗེས་སྐྱེས *rjes-skyes*, अनुज a younger brother; also कर्म a deed, act.

རྗེས་སུ་ཁྱོད *rjes-su khyod* प्रतिमा a statue, representation; a figure representing some person or deity.

རྗེས་སུ་བགུགས་པ *rjes-su-bgugs-pa* to recall; to summon; to order to do according to one's instructions.

རྗེས་སུ་བགྲོད *rjes-su-bgrod* gone behind, followed.

རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *rjes-su bgro-wa* अनुगम to follow, go behind; to imitate.

རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ་པ *rjes-su bsgrub-pa* अनुविधान lit. doing after an order; following, obeying.

རྗེས་སུ་གཅོད *rjes-su gcod* = met. a knife (*Mńon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཆགས *rjes-su chags* = རྗེས་ཆགས अनुराग atttachment; अनुरक्त attached, fond of; རྗེས་སུ་ཆགས་བཅས with love or fondness; also सवेग with motion, or force.

རྗེས་སུ་འཇིགས *rjes-su-hjigs* = འགྱོད་པ *hgyod-pa* a repentance (*Mńon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *rjes-su hjug-pa* अनुकारि or अनुकारिणी, अनुवर्ति imitation; imitator; follower.

རྗེས་སུ་རྟོགས་པར་བྱ *rjes-su rtogs-par bya* अनुमन्तव्य should ponder on, consider, reflect upon.

རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes-su bstan-pa* अनुशासन orders, ruling instruction; བཀའ་ལུང་ or རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ precepts, instructions left (*Mńon.*); in colloq. མགོ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་པ *mgo-hdren byed-pa* to instruct a disciple in spiritual learning; also to protect, patronise.

རྗེས་སུ་ཐོས *rjes-su-thos* अनुश्रुत hearing afterwards, anything heard after.

རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པ *rjes-su mthun-pa* अनुलोम, अनु regular, harmonious; faith. རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་ཆོས་དྲུག षडनुलोमिकधर्म six regular virtues:—(1) རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པའི་བཟོད་པ अनुलोमिकक्षान्ति resignation

to natural consequences; (2) རྗེས་སུ་[illegible] [illegible] character; (3) རྗེས་སུ་[illegible] [illegible] disposition to view a thing properly; (4) རྗེས་སུ་[illegible] [illegible] remorse; (5) [illegible] *bgyod-pa* [illegible], [illegible] sorrow for good as well as bad acts; (6) རྗེས་སུ་འདོད་པ *rjes-su hdod-pa* [illegible] right ambition.

རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *rjes-su dran-pa*,=[illegible] [illegible] subjects of recollection, which are six:—(1) སངས་རྒྱས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ [illegible] the remembrance of the Buddha; (2) ཆོས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ [illegible] the remembrance of the *Dharma*; (3) དགེ་འདུན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ [illegible] the remembrance of the *Saṅgha*; (4) [illegible] the rememberance of religious duty; (5) གཏོང་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ [illegible] the recollection of renunciation; (6) ལྷ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ [illegible] the remembrance of the gods.

རྗེས་སུ་ལྡན *rjes-su-ldan* [illegible] practised, habituated.

རྗེས་སུ་གནང་བ *rjes-su gnaṅ-wa*, v. རྗེས་སུ་བསྟན་པ *rjes-su bstan-pa* to propound; to grant religious instruction.

རྗེས་སུ་དཔག *rjes-su-dpag* or [illegible] [illegible] to weigh, to deliberate upon.

རྗེས་སུ་སྤྱོད་པ *rjes-su spyod-pa*=[illegible] or [illegible] (*Mṅon.*) to perform or practise.

རྗེས་སུ་འཕྲོག་པ *rjes-su-hphrog-pa* [illegible] to deprive, to plunder, to rob, to snatch.

རྗེས་སུ་བྱེད་པ *rjes-su byed-pa*=རྗེས་སུ་འགྱུར་བ *rjes-su hgyur-wa* [illegible] to do like another, to imitate; imitation.

རྗེས་སུ་འབྱུང་བ *rjes-su hbyuṅ-wa* [illegible] feeling, thinking.

* རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* [illegible] going after; usage, custom (*Bull. 1848, 891*).

རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *rjes-su hbraṅ-wa* [illegible] to follow.

རྗེས་སུ་འབྲེལ་བ *rjes-su hbrel-wa* [illegible] to adore, to worship.

རྗེས་སུ་མི་མཐུན་པ *rjes-su mi-mthun-pa* [illegible] discordant, in contradistinction to another.

རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ་བ *rjes-su brtse-wa* [illegible] to pity; to favour out of compassion (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཚོལ་བ *rjes-su tshol-wa* [illegible] searching after; [illegible] imploring help, favour, etc.

རྗེས་སུ་འཚོ *rjes-su-htsho* [illegible], [illegible] being supported or backed by another, maintained or favoured with sustenance.

རྗེས་སུ་ཞུགས *rjes-su-zhugs* [illegible] involved with.

རྗེས་སུ་མི་འཛིན་པ *rjes-su mi-hdzin-pa* not retaining; not retentive.

Syn. མི་འཛིན *mi-hdzin*; དེ་ངང་བཀལ *de-ṅaṅ-bgal* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་འཛིན་པ *rjes-su hdzin-pa* 1. [illegible] to follow (one in reading or in making a speech, etc.); to welcome or receive kindly. 2. to believe; to have the impression of, to retain.

Syn. མངོན་པར་བསྐྱེད *mṅon-par-bskyed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྗེས་སུ་ཡི་རང་བ *rjes-su yi-raṅ-wa* to rejoice in ecstasy.

རྗེས་སུ་འཆད་པ *rjes-su hchad-pa* [illegible] to explain; explanation, description.

རྗེས་སུ་སློབ་པ *rjes-su slob-pa* [illegible] teaching according to another's system.

བརྗོད་པ pf. and fut. [illegible], to say, to recite ([illegible] from a book); pronounce, utter, *e.g.*, a charm or magic formula; to annouce, promulgate ([illegible] a religious doctrine); to enumerate, set forth, [illegible] or [illegible] the good or bad qualities, actions etc.; to treat of a subject in writing.

བརྗིད *brjid*=གཟི་བརྗིད *gzi-brjid*, དཔལ་བརྗིད *dpal-brjid* glory, halo, splendour, lustre; བརྗིད་ཀྱིས་བརྗིད *brjid-kyis brjid* shines with still greatersbrightness.

བརྗིད་ཅན་ *ḅṟjiḍ-can* = གཟི་བརྗིད་ཅན་ [illegible] lustrous, refulgent; very able and accomplished.

བརྗིད་ཆགས་པ *ḅṟjiḍ-chags-pa* = ཡིད་ཆགས་པ or འདུ་ཆགས་པ (*Dag. 8*)

བརྗིད་ནོན *ḅṟjiḍ-non* bringing another under one's power by the spell of speech, learning, or force of character; subduing one by will-power or by the fascination of one's charms, &c. ཡོང་སྡུད་བརྗིད་ནོན་ཆེ་ཞིང་ *yoṅ-sdud ḅṟjiḍ-non che-çiṅ* (*Ṛtsii.*).

བརྗིད་པ *ḅṟjiḍ-pa* to shine, glitter.

བརྗིད་པའི་འགྲོས *ḅṟjiḍ-paḥi-ḥgros* = སྒེག་པའི་འདུ་བྱེད walking with a dancing gait (*Mṅon.*).

བརྗེ *ḅṟje* परिवर्त sbst. change, barter.

བརྗེ་བ *ḅṟje-wa* to be absorbed in thought; བརྗེ་བ་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས behaviour after the manner of a *Bodhisattva* whose self is lost in the thought of the well-being of others. As a vb. དངོས་པོ་ལས་རྫས་བརྗེ་བ to change, transfer, barter property.

བརྗེ་བོ *ḅṟje-ḅo* a making up, a compensation by barter; བརྗེ་བོ་བྱེད་པ to exchange, to give an equal measure in bartering, *e.g.*, of salt for barley, &c.

བརྗེ་མཚམས *ḅṟje-mtshams* taking over office, when a new officer takes charge of a post from an old officer (*Ṛtsii.*).

བརྗེད *ḅṟjeḍ* = བསྐུད་པ *ḅskuḍ-pa* oblivion.

བརྗེད་ངབའི་འཚེ་བ *ḅṟjeḍ-ṅa-waḥi ḅtshe-wa* the danger of forgetting.

བརྗེད་ངས་པ *ḅṟjeḍ-ṅas-pa* मुषितस्मृति one whose recollection (memory) has been robbed. ཆོས་ཟབ་པ་དེ་ཉིད་བརྗེད་པ་མི་དྲན་པ་སྟེ་བརྗོད་པའོ "it signifies that which has been forgotten in reference to a religious discourse" (*K. d.* ཀ *355*).

བརྗེད་ཐོ *ḅṟjeḍ-tho* memorandum.

Syn. དྲན་ཐོ *dran-tho*; བརྗེད་བྱང་ *ḅṟjeḍ-byaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྗེད་ཐོ་བཏགས་པ *ḅṟjeḍ-tho-ḅtags-pa* to keep a memorandum; མ་བརྗེད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཐོ་འགོད་པ to keep note with a view not to forget a thing: ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ་མཚར་ཆེན་གྱི་གཏམ་ལ་དགྱེས་པས་བརྗེད་ཐོ་བཏགས the lord (Atis'a), being pleased with the wonderful account, took a note of it (*A. 50*).

བརྗེད་པ *ḅṟjeḍ-pa* विस्मृति, सम्प्रमोष to forget. Stated by lamas to be the correct spelling of རྗེད་པ *ṟjeḍ-pa*.

བརྗེད་པ་མེད་པ *ḅṟjeḍ-pa meḍ-pa* असम्प्रमोष without forgetfulness, oblivion.

བརྗེད་སྤྲོད *ḅṟjeḍ-sproḍ* prob. mis-spelt for བརྗིད་སྤྲོད *ḅṟjiḍ-sproḍ* to give or make over charge of an office or duty.

བརྗེད་བྱེད *ḅṟjeḍ-byeḍ* [illegible] forgetfulness (*Zam. 11*).

བརྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན *ḅṟjeḍ-byeḍ-kyi gdon* demon who brings in forgetfulness (*Mṅg. 77, 79*).

བརྗེད་སྦྱང་བ *ḅṟjeḍ sbyaṅ-wa* to recall to the mind what has been forgotten and to retain it by exercise.

བརྗེས་པ *ḅṟjes-pa* pf. of བརྗེ་བ q.v.

བརྗོད *ḅṟjoḍ* [illegible], [illegible] ([illegible] *Kālac. T, 101*) speech, clear expression; a phrase, utterance. བརྗོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལང་བ vb. to be inexpressible. རེ་རེའི་མིང་ནས་བརྗོད་མི་ལང་ one cannot mention or enumerate each by its name: བརྗོད་ཀྱིས་མི་ལང་བའི་ཕྱིར་མི་བཀོད *ḅṟjoḍ-kyis mi-laṅ-waḥi phyir mi-ḅkoḍ* I do not write it down, because it is impossible to relate everything (*Jā.*).

བརྗོད་ངམས་ཚིག *ḅṟjoḍ-ṅams-tshig* = ཚིག་བཟང་པོ་མེད་པ *tshig ḅzaṅ-po meḍ-pa* bad language, vulgar speech.

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ *ḅṟjoḍ-du meḍ-pa* अनभिलाप्य 1. indescribable, inexpressible, ineffable;

བརྗོད་དུ་མེད་པ་ལས་བརྗོད་པ अनभिलाप्य परिवर्त recording what is unspeakable. 2. (གྲངས) n. of a number.

བརྗོད་དོ *brjod-do* उक्त said, described.

བརྗོད་བདེ་བ *brjod-bde-wa* agreeable speech; also one able to speak with facility.

བརྗོད་འདོད *brjod-hdod* acc. to *Schtr.* a mere supposition.

བརྗོད་པ་ཡིན *brjod-pa-yin* कथित it is said, related, v. རྗོད་པ *rjod-pa*.

བརྗོད་པར་འདོད་པ *brjod-par hdod-pa* wishing to speak; also विकत्था to desire to talk of one's own self, conceit.

བརྗོད་པར་བྱ་བ *brjod-par bya-wa* वाच्य fit to be spoken; བརྗོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *brjod-par byed-pa* वद to speak; sbst. वाचक a speaker.

བརྗོད་བྱ *brjod-bya* = དོན *don* meaning; वाच्य, वाचक, अर्थ, अभिधेय, परिघोष an expression, anything said; an attribute (*Zam. 11*).

བརྗོད་བྱ་ཅན *brjod-bya-can* = དོན་ཅན *don-can* possessed of meaning; explainable.

བརྗོད་བྱ་ལྡན *brjod-bya-ldan* बटुक, बालक met. a child.

བརྗོད་བྱ་བྲལ *brjod-bya-bral* = བརྗོད་བྱ་མེད་པ अवाच्य that cannot be said, or described.

བརྗོད་བྱའི་རྟགས *brjod-byahi-rtags* sign of expression; प्रत्यर्थन begging back.

བརྗོད་བྱའི་རབ *brjod-byahi-rab*, བརྗོད་བྱེད་རབ प्रशंसनीय fit to be proclaimed, praiseworthy.

བརྗོད་མི་བདེ་བ *brjod-mi bde-wa* one who is not able to speak well.

བརྗོད་མེད *brjod-med* 1. the unspeakable, the transcendental. 2. a speech not earnestly meant; empty words, mere talk. 3. གྲངས་ཆེན n. of a very large number. དཔག་ཐག་གཉིས་དང་བརྗོད་མེད་གཉིས *dpag-thag-gñis dañ brjod-med-gñis* (*Ya-sel. 57*).

བརྗོད་བཟང *brjod-bzañ* = སྨྲ་བ་བཟང or ངག་བཟང good speech also a good speaker; good delivery (*Mñon.*). མཚོན་བརྗོད synonymy, explanation of words; imagery. མཚོད་བརྗོད praise, eulogy; acc. to *Sch.* invocation of a deity. ཚེ་བརྗོད complimentary expression, adulation. ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པ acc. to *Schtr.* preface, introduction; acc. to *Jä.* in *C.* to approve, commend, sanction; acc. to *Was.* the title of a book called उदानवर्ग, class of *gâthâ* delivered by Buddha out of joy

བརྗོད་ཡས *brjod-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a large number.

ལྗག་མ *ljag-ma* fine satin generally spread on cushions used by the great of Tibet.

ལྗག་མོ་གླིང་ག *Ljag-mo gliñ-ga* n. of a state grove in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗགས *ljags* resp. for ལྕེ *lce* जिह्वा, रसना the tongue; ལྗགས་ཀྱིས་ཆབ་འདོར་བ *ljags-kyis chab-hdor-wa* to spit, to spit out; ལྗགས་ཆབ *ljags-chab* spittle, saliva; ལྗགས་དབུགས *ljags-dbugs* breath. ལྗགས་ཀྱི་དབང་པོ *ljags-kyi dwañ-po* जिह्वेन्द्रिय the organ of taste, the tongue.

Syn. རོ་འཛིན *ro-hdsin*; ལྕེ *lce* (*Mñon*).

ལྗགས་བསྙེན་པ *ljags-bñen-pa* = སྔགས་བཟླས་པ *sñags-bzlas-pa* to ejaculate charms or *mantras*.

ལྗང *Ljañ* also spelt, ལྗངས a place one day's journey to the west of Lhasa.

ལྗང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དགོན་པ *Ljañ-bkra-çis dgon-pa* n. of an ancient monastery in Jang (*Deb. 40*).

ལྗང་གུ *ljañ-gu* green (light).

ལྗང་ཇ *ljañ-ja* also called ལྗང་ཇ་པ་རི *ljañ-ja-pa-ri* green tea, exported from the Chinese district of Kang-tse Repak situated on the confines of Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗང་དུང *ljañ-duñ* in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* solid, not hollow; it also prob. signifies, bar-silver, *i.e.*, silver beaten.

ལྗང་སྐྱ *ljaṅ-skya* greenish-white.

ལྗང་ཁུ *ljaṅ-khu* also spelt ལྗང་གུ *ljaṅ-gu* हरित, श्याम green (*Dag.* 8).

ལྗང་ཁྲ *ljaṅ-khra* party-coloured on a green base; different colours on green back ground.

ལྗང་ནག *ljaṅ-nag* श्यामश्यामल blackish-green.

ལྗང་དམར *ljaṅ-dmar* greenish-red.

ལྗང་སེར *ljaṅ-ser* greenish-yellow.

ལྗང་པ *ljaṅ-pa* adj. 1. green, not ripe. 2. green corn in the first stage of its growth, green leaves of barley and oats. 3. silver-plate, pure silver: དངུལ་གྱི་ལྗང་པ་དེ་རྣམས་གད་སྐྱིབས་ཅིག་ཏུ་སྦས *dṅul-gyi ljaṅ-pa de-rnams gad-skyibs çig-tu sbas* they concealed the plates of silver in certain crevices of the cliff (*A.* 121).

Syn. མ་སྨིན་པ *ma-smin-pa*; སྔོ་སངས *sṅo-saṅs*; རེས་སྒྲིབ *res-sgrib* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྗང་བུ *ljaṅ-bu* the seedlings of rice, when they grow a foot high and are fit to be transplanted; greenness, verdure (grass, foliage, shrubs); ལོ་ལྗང་བ a green leaf, also having a green leaf.

ལྗང་མ *ljaṅ-ma* = ལྗང་བུ *ljaṅ-bu*.

ལྗང་མོ *Ljaṅ-mo* a district in Lithang beyond Kham.

ལྗན་ལྗིན *ljan-ljin* परिक्षेप defilement, filth, dirt, dust, sweepings: བསྲུབས་པའི་ཆུ་མངས་ལྗན་ལྗིན་འདོད་པའི་སྣབས་བྱེད *for washing off by consecrated water the defilement and the mucus of lust* (*D.R.*).

ལྗབ *ljab* in *W.* flat, plain, even (*Jä.*).

ལྗབ་ལྗབ *ljab-ljab* a large number.

ལྗི *lji* = ལྗི sbst. भार heaviness.

ལྗི་ཏིང *lji-tiṅ* heavy, depressed, as if pressed with a stone: སྟོན་པའི་ཐུགས་ལྗི་ཏིང་ངེ་བ་རྗེ་ལ་ཞུས་པ Stonpa's mind having become depressed, he said to the lord (*A.* 115).

ལྗི་བ *lji-wa* or ལྗི་མོ *lji-mo* adj. 1. गुरु, गुरु heavy, weighty. 2. a flea.

ལྗི་མེད *lji-med* light, not heavy.

ལྗིད་གནོན *ljid-gnon* also ལྗིད་ནོན *ljid-non* बाधक oppressive.

ལྗིད་ཅན *ljid-can* heavy; ལྗིད་ཆེ་བ *ljid-che-wa* very heavy.

ལྗིད་པ *ljid-pa* गुरुत्व heaviness, weight: གསེར་དང་ལྗིད་པ་མཉམ་པ་དགོས *gser-daṅ ljid-pa ñams-pa-dgos* it must be weighed up with gold (*Jä.*). དེ་དང་ལྗིད་མཉམ་པ *de-daṅ ljid ñams-pa* of equal weight, equal in weight: ལུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ལྗིད་ཕབ *lus-thams-cad-kyi ljid-phab* he sat down with the whole weight of his body (*Cs.*); ལྗིད་ཅི་ཙམ *ljid-ci-tsam* what is the weight of.

ལྗུར *ljur* prob. for ལྡུར *ldur*.

ལྗེན་པ *ljen-pa* to enter, to penetrate; བློ་ལ་ལྗེན་པ *blo-la ljen-pa* to be perceived, understood; ཚོན་ལྗེན *tshon-ljen* a dye or colour penetrating and remaining fixed in cloth, etc. (*Jä.*).

ལྗོང་དར *ljoṅ-dar* = མདའ་དོང་གི་དར *mdaḥ-doṅ-gi dar* a scarf that is used to cover a quiver; ལྗོང་དར་རེར་འབྲུ *ljoṅ-dar rer ḥbru* bre (བྲེ) of corn for each scarf (*Rtsii.*).

ལྗོངས *ljoṅs* 1. = གཤོང་ a cultivated valley; སྨན་གཤོང་ *sman-gshoṅ* or སྨན་ལྗོངས *sman-ljoṅs* a valley of medicinal herbs. 2. a province or district; ལྗོངས་ཆེན་པོ *ljoṅs-chen-po* a large country; ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ལྗོངས *Kha-wa-can-gyi ljoṅs* हिमवत् प्रदेश the snowy provinces. མུ་གེའི་ལྗོངས *mu-geḥi ljoṅs* starving country, a poor country where food is scarce. ཕལ་ལྗོངས

nags-ljoṅs woody district. ལྗོངས་མི་རྣམས *ljoṅs-mi rnams* provincial people. ལྗོངས་སུ་རྒྱུ་བ *ljoṅs-su rgyu-wa* to rove about: སློབ་དཔོན་ཛེ་ཏཱ་རི་ལྗོངས་རྒྱུར་བྱོན་པས *slob-dpon dze-tā-ri ljoṅs-rgyur byon-pas* when the teacher Jetāri was roaming in the district (जनपद), *i.e.*, at a place round about his monastery after the summer recess (*Śkiṅ*). ལྗོངས་རྒྱུར་བ *ljoṅs-rgyur-wa* the time at the end of the summer confinement in the monastery when monks are allowed holiday to roam about in the country.

ལྗོངས་གསུམ *ljoṅs-gsum* 1. ལྷོ་ནུབ་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་འབྲས་མོ་ལྗོངས *lho-nub mtshams-na sbas-yul Ḥbras-mo ljoṅs* on the south-western confines (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of *Ḥbras-mo-ljoṅs* (Demojong or Sikkim). 2. ནུབ་བྱང་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་མཁན་པོ་ལྗོངས *nub-byaṅ mtshams-na sbas-yul Mkhan-po-ljoṅs* on the north-west boundary (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of firs. 3. བྱང་ཤར་མཚམས་ན་སྦས་ཡུལ་ལུང་གསུམ་ལྗོངས *byaṅ-çar mtshams-nas sbas-yul Luṅ-gsum-ljoṅs* on the north-east boundary (of C. Tib.) is the hidden country of the three valleys. (*Kathaṅ.* 168). *Note*:—Huc's *San-chuan.*

ལྗོན་པ *ljon-pa* an immortal paradise, or country of the gods. ལྗོན་པའི་ནགས a sublime forest.

ལྗོན་ཤིང་ *ljoṅ-çin* वृक्ष, द्रुम, तरु a tree; a magic tree in Dewachan.

Syn. ལྗོན་པ་ཤིང་ *ljon-pa-çiṅ*; ཡལ་ག་ཅན *yal-gal-can*; འདབ་ལྡན *ḥdab-ldan*; རྐང་འཐུང་ *rkaṅ-ḥthuṅ*; རྐང་པས་འཐུང་ *rkaṅ-pas-ḥthuṅ*; རྒྱལ་ལས་སྐྱེས *rlan-las-skyes*; ཆུར་མི་ལྷུང་ *chur-mi-lhun*; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན *rtse-mo-can*; མགོ་ལྡིང་ཅན *mgo-ldiṅ-can*; ཡལ་ག་འཛིན *yal-ga-ḥdsin*; འདབ་མ་ཅན *ḥdab-ma-can*; ཕུང་པོ་ཅན *phuṅ-po-can*; འགྲོ་འགོག *ḥgro-ḥgog*; འགྲོ་མེད *ḥgro-med*; སྟེང་སྐྱེས *steṅ-skyes*; ས་སྐྱེས *sa-skyes*; ཡལ་ག་འབྲེལ *yal-ga-ḥbrel* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྗོན་པ་ལུང་ *Ljon-pa-luṅ* n. of a district in Kong-po in South-Eastern Tibet.

ལྗོན་པ་སེར་པོ *ljon-pa ser-po*=སར་ཤིང་ དེ་བདཱ་རུ་ཀ the *deodara* tree.

ལྗོན་ཤིང་རྩ་ཆས *ljon-çiṅ rtsa-chas* a branching magic tree (*Mṅon.*).

ཉ

ཉ *Ña* I: the eighth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponds in sound to the Sanskrit ञ. The sound of this letter, when followed by *u*, may be heard in English in such words as neuter, new, &c.

ཉ II: in general Buddhism this letter signifies ཤེས་རབ wisdom, knowledge (*K. my.* ཀ *207*); in Tantrikism: ཉ་ནི་སྤྱོད་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྒོ, བྱ་བ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ། *ña* is the symbol of passive existence; being free from action it leads to *Nirvāṇa* (*K. gu.* ཕ *42*).

ཉ III: symb. num. for eight.

ཉ་ཉེར *ña-ñer* n. of a number གྲངས་ཀྱི་འབྱུང་འགྱུར་ཉ་ཉེར་དང་། (*Ya-sel 57*).

ཉ IV: मीन, अनिमिष, झष, मत्स्य the general term for a fish; means also the egg-born, the fixed; རྒྱལ་པོའི་གསོལ་ཉ the king's table fish; འདམ་ཉ an eel (*Cs.*).

Syn. སྒོང་སྐྱེས *sgoñ-skyes*, མིག་མི་འཛུམ་པ *mig mi-hdsum-pa*, འགྲོ་ལྡན *hgro-ldan*, རྣམ་འཕྱོ *rnam-hphyo*, སྣ་ཚོགས་རྒྱུ *sna-tshogs rgyu*, གསེར་གྱི་མིག་ཅན *gser-gyi mig-can*, ཆུས་མི་འཚུབ *chus mi-htshub*, ཆུར་ཉལ *chur-ñal*, རྒྱབ་རིང *rgyab-riñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཉ་ཀྱུ *ña-kyu*, described as ཉ་འཛིན་པའི་ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *ña hdsin-pahi lcags-kyu*, iron hook for catching fish.

Syn. ཉ་འབིགས *ña-hbigs*, ཉ་འཛིན *ñy-hdsin*, ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* (*Mñon.*).

ཉ་རྐྱལ *ña-rkyal* the bladder of a fish (*Cs.*).

ཉ་སྐྱོགས *ña-skyogs* = ཉའི་ན་བ gills (*Mñ.*).

ཉ་ཁྲ *ña-khra* probably *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey; but in *W.* is the n. given to *Polioaëtus humilis*, Hodgson, also of *Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*; two species of grey fishing eagle.

ཉ་ཁྲབ་ཅན *ña-khrab-can* carp; ཉ་ཁྲབ་ཆེན *ña-khrab chen* sturgeon (*Sch.*).

ཉ་དགྲ་དཀར་མོ *ña-dgra dkar-mo* = དཀར་ཀ་མ *dkar-ka ma* a species of white crane, a fish-eating bird (*Rtsii.*).

ཉ་རྒྱ *ña-rgya* जालक a fishing net.

ཉ་ཉི་མ་དགའ *ña ñi-ma dgah* संभाव lit. sun-loving fish, *i.e.*, that basks in the sun.

Syn. ཚོགས་ཀྱི་སྲད་བུ *tshogs-kyi srad-bu*, དོལ *dol* (*Mñon.*).

ཉ་རྒྱབ *ña-rgyab* coping, covering of the top of a wall; acc. to *Jä.* earth heaped up (like the back of a fish) on the top of the outer walls of a house.

ཉ་སྒོང *ña-sgoñ* fish-spawn, roe of fish.

ཉ་ལྕིབས *ña-lcibs* शुक्तिका 1. mother-o'pearl, a kind of oyster. 2. fish-gills (*Cs.*). 3. n. of a medicinal root: ཉ་ལྕིབས་མེས་ཚིག་ཆུ་སྐྱེམ་འཚོ *ña-lcibs mes-tshig chu-skyem htsho* the root of *ña-cib* heals scalds and blisters.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་ཀྱི་སྙིན་འགྱུ *ña-lcibs kyi snin-hgyu* head ornaments made of mother-o'pearl used by women of rank in Kham.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་ཁོག་པར་སྨིན་པ *ña-lcibs khog-par sminpa* may be taken to indicate མུ་ཏིག the pearl.

ཉ་ལྕིབས་པ་ཧོག་གནམ་སྐྱེས *ña-lcibs pa-hhog nam-skyes* शुक्तिबीज lit. the sky-born pearl-seed. Acc. to the common belief, drops of rain falling in the mouth of river-mussels become converted into pearls.

ཉ་དོལ *ña-dol*, fishing-net.

ཉ་དོལ་པ *ña dol-pa* a fisherman; such as those living on the southern shores of Yamdok Tsho.

Syn. རྒྱལ་ཆེན *skyal-chen*, ཉ་འཆིང *ña-hchiñ*, དྲ་བ་འཛིན *dra-wa hdsin*, ཉ་ཡིས་འཚོ་བ *ña-yis htsho-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉ་དོས *ña-dos* a load of fish.

ཉ་ཕྱིས *ña-phyis* mother-of-pearl; an oyster shell; it is believed that any food or drink kept in a vessel of mother-of-pearl never becomes poisonous.

ཉ་འབིགས *ña-hbigs* fishing hook; ཉ་འབིགས་ཅན, v. ཆུ་བྱ a kind of wild duck (*Mñon*).

ཉ་མིད་ཆེན་པོ *ña-mid chen-po* n. of a sea-monster; ཉ་མིད་ཆེན་པོའི་གཟུགས་ཀྱིས་ལམ་བཀག taking the form of the sea-monster called *Ña-mid*, he obstructed our passage. ཉ་རློན་མིད་ཆེན་པོ་ང་ཅག་གིས་མཐོང་ he said:—"we also saw the *Ña-rlon mid chen-po*" (*A. 16*).

ཉ་མོ *ña-mo* a female fish.

ཉ་མོའི་ཡུལ *ña-mohi yul*=ཉའི་ཡུལ.

ཉ་ཚེར *ña-tsher* fish-bones (*Sch.*).

ཉ་སན *ña-san* 1. n. of an aquatic monster, perhaps the crocodile. 2. an aquatic bird, a fish-eater.

ཉ་གཤོག *ña-gśog* the fin of a fish (*Cs.*).

ཉ་ཤག *ña-sag* fish-scale.

ཉ་སོག *ña-sog* the saw-like fringe on the back of a fish.

ཉ V: acc. to *Jä.* 1. tendon, sinew. 2. in colloq. mark left by a blow, a weal; in *W.* ཉ་ཤར the blow has left a weal. 3. acc. to *Sch.* a lock. ཉ་བཞི the four muscles, viz., those of the arms and the calves of the leg. ཉ་ཆུ *ña-chu* tendon, sinew; perh. also a large nerve in the nape of the neck. ཉ་ལོག *ña-log* a contraction or wasting of the sinews (*Mñon*).

ཉ VI: the day of the full moon; ཉ་ཚེས a day in the increasing phase of the moon; ཚེས་ཉ་དྲུག་ལ on the sixth day of the moon; ཉ་གང *ña-gañ* the full moon; ཉ་གང་བ full moon; filled with fish; ཉ་རྒྱས *ña-rgyas* (ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*) the full phase of the moon; ཉ་སྟོན *ña-ston* a festival observed on a full-moon day.

ཉ་ཁྲར *ña-khrar* a kind of brick tea.

ཉ་ཁྲི *Ña-khri* p. n. the youngest son of king གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ Digum-tsanpo.

ཉ་ག *ña-ga* or ཉག *ñag* a steel-yard.

ཉ་བོ *ña-bo* body, figure (*Sch.*).

ཉ་མ *ña-ma* I: acc. to *Sch.* mistress of the house, house-wife; hearer of a lama, without being a regular disciple (*Jä.*).

ཉ་མ་ཕོ་མོ་རྣམས *ña-ma pho-mo rnams* hearers, male and female.

ཉ་མ II: 1. in the colloq. of *C.* a woman; the word occurs in the Gurbum of *Mila-ras-pa* where it applies to a lady who helped the saint. 2. in Amdo colloq. the vagina.

ཉ་མོ་སྒང་ས *Ña-mo gañs* n. of a snowy mountain in Tibet to the north of Palpa in Nepal.

ཉ་བཟུང་མ *ña bzuñ-ma*=བག་མ a bride.

Syn. དང་པོའི་རྡུལ་ཅན་མ *dañ-pohi rdul can-ma*; ཁྱོ་འདམ་པ *khyo hdam-pa* (*Mñon*).

ཉ་ར *ña-ra* care; ཉ་ར་བྱེད་པ to take care of, to provide for a person, to keep a thing safe; cf. ཉར་བ.

ཉ་ར་ཉོ་རེ *ña-ra ño-re* weak, fragile, frail.

ཉ་རི *Ña-ri* n. of a place situated to the north-east of Tashi-lhunpo.

ཉ་ལྷོག *ña-lhog* n. of a disease.

ཉྭ་སུལ *ñwa-sul*, defined in སེམས་ཅན་གང་རུང་གི་རྐང་པའི་ཉྭ་ཡི་སུལ *sems-can gañ-ruñ-gi rkañ-paḥi ñwa-yi sul* the muscular ridges of the legs of any living creature.

ཉག *ñag* 1. v. ཉ་ག, ཉག་གང་ one measure on the steel-yard=4 *srañ* and 1 *skar*=four and one-fourth ounces. 2.=ཉགས. 3. also ཉག་ག or ཉག་ཁམ notch, indenture; ལོ་མ་ཟླ་བ་ཉག་ག་ཅན having multifold leaves, like those of caraway (*Jä.*; *Vai-sñ*); ཉག་ག་མེད་པ not cleft, not indented. 4. of wool, ཉག་ཐུ་འདྲེན་པ *ḥdren-pa* to draw out into threads, to spin (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

ཉག་རྐྱང་ *ñag-rkyañ* obstinately; ཉག་རྐྱང་བཏང་བ=མ་ཉན་པར་བཏང་བ to send anything obstinately, not listening to any one.

ཉག་སྐྱག *ñag-skyag*=ཁོ་ན in Sikk. dialect: ཉང་ཆང་སྐྱེལ་རོགས་པ་ཞིག་ཉག་སྐྱག་བཏང་དགོས should only press the application to be permitted to send the *Nañ-chañ* (proposal-wine for marriage).

ཉག་གཅིག *ñag-gcig*=ཁོ་ན alone, the only: སྐྱབས་ནི་ཉག་གཅིག་དཀོན་མཆོག་གཙོ the only refuge is (in) *Dkon-mchog gtso* (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ *28*): སངས་རྒྱས་ཉག་གཅིག only Buddha (*Jä.*).

ཉགས *ñag-ma* single; སྤུ་ཉག་མ *spu nag-ma* or སྤུ་ཡི་ཉག་མ a single hair.

ཉག་ཉིག *ñag-ñig* filth, dirt (*Sch.*).

ཉག་ཉུག *ñag-ñug*=སྣ་ཚོགས various, of different kinds.

ཉག་ཉོག *ñag-ñog* 1. not clear, turbid; mixed with foul matter (as water mixed with mud). 2. confusedly, speaking irrelevantly; also contradicting one statement by another.

ཉག་ཐག *ñag-thag* thread, chain (of gold or iron), cord for stringing turquoises (*Jä.*).

ཉག་མཐིལ *ñag-mthil* scale of a steel-yard.

ཉག་རྡོ *ñag-rdo* the weight of a steel-yard.

ཉག་ཤིང་ *ñag-çiñ* the beam of a steel-yard.

ཉག་པ *ñag-pa* notch, indenture=རྣ་ཉག notch or hole in the nose, or a notched nose (*Sñiñ*).

卐 ཉག་ཕྲན *ñag-phran*=མདའ སྨར an arrow; acc. to *Cs.* a beam, a pole.

ཉག་མོ *ñag-mo* acc. to *Sch.* a woman.

ཉག་རེ *Ñag-re* 1. n. of a place in Kham (*Loñ.* ཉ *9*). 2. single.

ཉག་རོང་ *Ñag-roñ* n. of a small principality ruled by a petty king in Kham.

ཉག་ལེ *Ñag-le* n. of a place in Tibet.

ཉང་ *Ñañ* the district of Tsang of which Gyang-tse is the chief city. It is sometimes spelt མྱང་ *Myañ* signifying tasteful, sweet (on account of its water). So in *Mil.* ཀ *26*: མྱང་སྟོད་རི་ནང་དུ་བླ་མ་དང་མཇལ met with the lama in the mountains of upper Nyang.

ཉང་གྲུམ *ñañ-grum* the square carpet-rug manufactured in the district of *Ñañ*.

ཉང་ཆུ *Ñañ-chu* the tributary of the Yeru Tsang-po which, rising from the mountains in the district of Phagri, flows N.N.W. and falls into the Tsang-po near Shiga-tse.

ཉང་ཆུ་སྐྱ་མོ *ñañ-chu skya-mo* a feeder of the *Ñañ-chu*.

ཉང་སྟོད *ñañ-stod* upper Ñang containing the town of Gyang-tse.

ཉང་པོ I: *Ñañ-po* n. of a place in Tibet visited by Atis'a: ཉང་པོར་ཡང་བྱོན he also visited *Ñañ-po* (*A. 87*).

ཉང་པོ II: n. of a district in the province of Kong-po.

ཉང་རྩི་བྲག *ñañ-rtsi brag* a kind of yellow fibrous root largely exported from Tibet to China: ཉང་རྩི་བྲག་ཉག་རེ་རེ་ལ་རྒྱ a *ñag* "weight of *ñañ-tsi-brag* is so much a piece, &c." (*Rtsii.*).

ཉང་རོ་ཞལ་བཅམ་པོ་མཁར *Ñañ-ro bçam-po mkhar* a small town in Tsang: ཉང་རོ་ཞལ་བཅམ་པོ་མཁར་གྱི་རི་རྩེ་ལ on the top of the hill of *Ñañ-ro bçam-po mkhar* (*Yig*).

ཉང་རོང་ *Ñañ-roñ* n. of a battle-field where the people of Tibet fought with one of their kings (*Yig*).

ཉང་ཀ *ñañ-ka* or ཉང་གེ *ñañ-ge* in Sp. a currant (*Jä.*).

ཉང་ནོན *ñañ-non* = ཉམས་ནོན espionage.

ཉན་པ *ñan-pa* श्रवण, 1. imp. ཉོན to hear, to give ear to, to listen; sbst. hearing or a hearer श्रोता. ཉན་པར་བྱེད श्रृणोति hears or does hear. ཉན་བྱེད = རྣ་བ श्रव the ear. ཉན་ཟིན श्रुतवान् have heard. སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་ཆོས་ལ་ཉན་པ to attend to the religious instructions of the teacher; ཚིག or བཀའ་ཉན་པ to listen to the word (of the teacher); ཁ་ཉན་པ to obey; བཀའ་ལ་ཉན་པ to obey the commands or orders, to yield; ངས་རི་ཁྲུང་ཏེ་མི་ཁ་ལ་ཉོན listen to my words as I speak. ཁ་ཉན་པོ or ཁ་ཉན་མཁན one who is obedient; ཁ་མི་ཉན་མཁན one who is disobedient. 2. to be able: འགྲོ་མ་ཉན་པས not being able to walk (on account of illness); in *W.* ཉན་གིས yes, I shall be able. In this sense ཉན is used also as a formative, added to the root of a verb, signifying capability, possibility, &c. ཆུ་འདི་བརྒལ་ཉན་འདུག the river is fordable.

ཉན་ཐོས་པ *ñan-thos-pa* श्रावक; ཆོས་ཉན་ཏེ་ཐོས lit. one who hearing the *Dharma* understands it; a follower of the *Hinayána* school.

Syn. ཐུབ་དབང་གསུང་སྐྱེས *thub-dwañ gsuñ-skyes*; ཐོས་གྲོག་པ *thos grog-pa*; ཐེག་ཆུང་སྐྱེས་བུ *theg-chuñ skyes-bu*; བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དབང་ *brtul-shugs dwañ*; སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་གནས་པ *sbyañs-pahi yon-tan la gnas-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ས་བདུན *ñan-thos kyi sa-bdun* सप्तश्रावकभूमि the seven stages of perfection acc. to the S'rávaka school: (1) शुक्लविदर्शनाभूमि; དཀར་པོ་རྣམ་པར་མཐོང་བའི་ས the white illuminated stage; (2) गोत्रभूमि; རིགས་ཀྱི་ས the exalted stage of noble birth; (3) अष्टमकभूमि; མཐོང་བའི་ས the stage through sight; (4) तनुभूमि; བསྲབས་པའི་ས the fine or subtle stage; (5) वीतरागभूमि; འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་བའི་ས the stage which is free from passions (desires, etc.); (6) कृतभूमि; བྱས་པ་རྫོགས་པའི་ས the finished or perfected stage; (7) श्रावकभूमि; བརྒྱད་པའི་ས the eighth stage.

ཉན་ཐོས་བཅུ་དྲུག *ñan-thos bcu-drug* the sixteen chief disciples of S'ákya-muni, *i.e.*, the གནས་བརྟན or *Sthavira* of the S'rávaka school.

ཉན་ཐོས་མ *ñan-thos-ma* श्राविका a female hearer of the *Hinayána* school.

ཉན་འདུད་པ *ñan-bdod-pa* = ཞབས་ཏོག་པ शुश्रूषणा, शुश्रूषा respectful, respectful service.

ཉན་རྣ *ñan-rna* messenger, envoy, ambassador.

Syn. ཕོ་ཉ *pho-ña*; གཏམ་སྐྱེས *gtam skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ཉན་རྣ་པ *ñan-rna-pa* चरचर to overhear; an overhearer.

ཉན་པ་མོ *ñan-pa-mo* a female listener.

ཉན་པོ *Ñan-po* the birth place of a celebrated Lama called ཤཱཀྱ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *Çákya rgyal-mtshan* (*Loñ.* 8.10).

ཉམ *ñam* locust; also ཉམ་ཉིག acc. to *Jä.* a cricket.

ཉམ་ང *ñam-ṅa* or ཉམས་ང་ उपायास despair anxiety, dread, fear (of a thing); ཉམས་ང་ ལས་ཐར་བ to be delivered from anxiety.

ཉམས་ང་བ *ñam-ṅa-wa* = དོགས་པ शङ्का, विपद्, आतंक sbst. danger, fear, anxiety; also adj. anxious, fearful; vb. n. to be alarmed, to be in great anxiety: དེས་ན་ཉམ་ང་བའི་འཁོར་བའི་དུག་ཅན་གནས་སུ། so it is, in that pernicious sphere where the cycle of anxious cares prevails (*J. Zañ.*). ཉམ་ང་བ་ཉུང་བ सप्रत्यूह less risky, beset with danger.

ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam-ṅa med* intrepid, fearless. Syn. སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiñ-stobs-can*, འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*, སྟོབས་ཅན *stobs-can* (*Mñon.*)

ཉམ་ཆུང་ *ñam-chuñ* दुर्बल weak, feeble.

ཉམ་ཆུང་དབང་པོ *ñam-chuñ dwañ-po* मधु met. a fly, a bee.

ཉམ་ཐག་པ *ñam thag-pa* भग्न to be stricken, exhausted.

ཉམ་སྣང་ *ñam-snañ* आभास a sudden flash; also a hint.

ཉམ་པའི་ལམ *ñam-paḥi lam* = ལམ་ངན་པ a bad dangerous road (*Mñon.*).

ཉམ་ཡོས *ñam-yos* in Sikk. locust. = the Tib. ཆ་ག་འབུ or ཆ་ག་པ.

ཉམས *ñams* or སེམས་ཉམས resp. ཐུགས་ཉམས 1. thought, apprehension of ideas: སེམས་ལ་ཉམས་སུ་སྡང་བ भाविकक्रिया to comprehend, to acquire the meaning or import of a thing; ཆོས་ཉམས་སུ་སླང་བ to commit religious instructions to memory and to comprehend their meaning. 2. the soul, mind, spirit, as an entity: ཉམས་ཀྱི་གྲོགས companions of the soul when in retirement (*Mil.*); ཉམས་ཀྱི་ཆང་ wine of the soul, *i.e.*, religious knowledge (*Mil.*); ཉམས་སྐྱེ *ñams-skye* or ཉམས་ཤར a thought springing up in the mind. 3. manner, extent, degree, condition, state; ཉམས་ཀྱི་ཚད་བྱེད་པ to try, to put to test, *e.g.*, one's strength; ཐུགས་དམ་གྱི་ ཉམས་བསད་པ to try the degree of a person's devotion or spiritual progress (*Mil.*); སྨྲ་ཉམས pleasing, agreeable manner of speaking; བྱེད་ཉམས pleasing manner of doing or dealing; ཉམས་དགའ་བ *ñams dgaḥ-wa* मनोरम pleasant, delightful, agreeable, charming: སྐྱེད་མོས་ཚལ་རབ་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཉམས་དགའ་བར in the most delightful grove (*A. 16*).

ཉམས་དགུ *ñams-dgu*, v. ཉམས་ཐབས *ñams-thabs*.

ཉམས་འགྱུར *ñams-ḥgyur* कामसम handsome, elegant, to be elegant, comfortable.

ཉམས་རྒྱུད *ñams rgyud* = ཉམས, ཉམས་རྒྱུད་ལ་བྱང་བ intellectually skilled, well-versed.

ཉམས་ཆུང་ *ñams-chuñ* 1. humble; faint, weak. 2. = བུང་བ *buñ-wa* a bee.

ཉམས་ཆེན་པོ *ñams chen-po* pride.

ཉམས་བརྟས་བྱེད་པ *ñams-brtas byed-pa* to strengthen, restore: ཉམས་བརྟས he recovered, grew well, got up again (*Jä.*).

ཉམས་རྟོགས་བྱེད་པ *ñams-rtogs byed-pa* to inquire fully into any subject.

ཉམས་སྟོང་གསལ *ñams stoñ-gsal*, v. གསལ་སྟོང.

ཉམས་སྟོབས *ñams-stobs* strength.

ཉམས་ཐག་པ *ñams thag-pa*, v. ཉམ་ཐག་པ suffering, tormented, exhausted: ཉམས་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ the cry of suffering, doleful cries; ཉམས་ཐག་པའི་ང་རོ་འབྱིན་པ भार्तस्वरेण क्रन्दति bewailing under agony, to utter cries of suffering.

ཉམས་ཐབས *ñams-thabs*, ཉམས་དགུ appearance, colour, figure (*Jä.*).

ཉམས་དང་བ *ñams-dañ-wa* bright appearance.

ཉམས་བདེ་བ *ñams bde-wa* सुख happy, comfortable.

ཉམས་འདུས *ñams-ḥdus* met. शेफ the male organ.

ཉམས་པ *ñams-pa* 1. विनाश, विपन्न, विनष्ट, क्षीण injured, hurt, spoiled, damaged, impaired, imperfect. མ་ཉམས་པ uncorrupted, untouched, not weakened. 2. defiled, polluted. ཉམས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to grow weak, become

deteriorated, to degenerate. 3. sbst. degeneration: ཉམས་པ་གསུམ the three deteriorations or impairments:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཉམས་པ depravity of morals; (2) ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ vicious principles; (3) ཆོ་ག་ཉམས་པ mistaken religious observances, rites, &c. (*K. d.* ང 52). ཉམས་པ་དྲུག *ñams-pa-drug* the six kinds of degeneration:—(1) བདག་ཉམས་པ degeneration in one's self; (2) གཞན་ཉམས་པ the fall of others; (3) ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ degeneration in religion; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཉམས་པ bad or deteriorated morals; (5) སྤྱོད་པ་ཉམས་པ *spyod-pa ñams-pa* bad behaviour; (6) འཚོ་བ་ཉམས་པ bad habits, living. Besides these qualities are others with which the word ཉམས་པ is joined:— འདུལ་བ་ཉམས་པ, ཚངས་སྤྱོད་ཉམས་པ, མཆོད་གནས་ཉམས་པ, རིགས་པ་ཉམས་པ, རིག་པ་ཉམས་པ, ཚེ་ཉམས་པ shortened life; ཁམས་ཉམས་པ of impaired health; ཡོན་ཏན་ཉམས་པ of impaired talents, loss of ability; དབང་པོ་ཉམས་པ impaired faculties; སྲོག་ཉམས་པ degenerated vitality; ནུས་པ་ཉམས་པ loss of energy, depreciation of ability, of efficacy, &c.

ཉམས་པ་མེད་པ *ñams-pa med-pa* अक्षत not damaged, unimpaired, uninjured, indistructible.

ཉམས་པའི་ན་ཉིད *ñams-paḥi na-niñ* पण्ड impotent, useless.

ཉམས་པར་བྱ *ñams-par bya* ग्लायत्, ग्लायति to be languid or weary; to despond.

ཉམས་པར་བྱེད་པ *ñams-par byed-pa* सीदति;= ཉམས་སུ་འཇུག་པ *ñams-su hjug-pa.*

ཉམས་པོ *ñams-po* क्षति injury, damage.

ཉམས་དཔྱོད་པ *ñams dpyod-pa* to investigate; examine minutely.

ཉམས་བྱེད *ñams-byed* नाश that which damages.

ཉམས་འབྲུ་བ *ñams ḥbru-wa* to irritate, vex, provoke.

ཉམས་མི་བདེ་བ *ñams mi-bde-wa*=ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ bad health, unwell, ill. Syn. འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥdu-wa ḥkhrugs-pa*; ནད་པ *nad-pa*; ན་ཚ་བྱུང་བ *na-tsha byuñ-wa*; ན་བ *na-wa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉམས་ཞིབ་ཀྱིས་གསུག་དོན་ངེས་བྱུང་བ *ñams-shib-kyis gsug-don ñes-byuñ-wa* by minute inquiry to ascertain the real state of things or secret of any matter.

ཉམས་མེད *ñams-med* अपराजित undamaged, that cannot be spoiled; also strengthless.

ཉམས་དམས *ñams-dmas*=དམའ་རུ་སོང་བ *dmaḥ-ru soñ-wa* degenerated.

ཉམས་མྱོང *ñams-myoñ* experience; but acc. to *Jä.* enjoyment, delight. ཚོར་བའི་ཉམས་མྱོང *tshor-baḥi ñams-myoñ* experience acquired through the medium of the senses.

ཉམས་སྨད་པ *ñams smad-pa* अपकृत, id.

ཉམས་རྩལ *ñams-rtsal* skill; dexterity.

ཉམས་མཚར་བ *ñams mtshar-wa* wonderful, most beautiful.

ཉམས་བཤག་པ *ñams bshag-pa* is said to be= དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཤག་པ *drañ-pa ñe-war bshag-pa.*

ཉམས་ཡོད་པ *ñams yod-pa* भव to be in possession of.

ཉམས་ལེན *ñams-len* a memorial verse, a rhyme or verse for retaining things in memory (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

ཉམས་ལེན་པ *ñams len-pa* 1. v. ཉང་ནོན *ñañ-non* 2. to take the measure of, the dimensions of, to survey (in respect of land); inquiring into the state of any object, &c., to explore; to take an inventory, to ascertain or compute the state of any property.

ཉམས་སུ་མྱོང་བ *ñams-su myoñ-wa* अनुभव to suffer, undergo, experience. ཉམས་སུ་འཇུག་པ to injure, spoil, render useless.

ཉའི་ཚེར *ñaḥi tshir* मत्स्य a large fish.

ཉར *ñar* 1. v. ཉ་ར *ña-ra.* 2. acc. to *Cs.* oblong; ཉར་ཉར *ñar-ñar* oblong.

ཉར་ཉེར *ñar-ñer* निख n. of an immensely large number.

ཉར་དུ་ལི་ཁ་ར *Ñar-du li-kha-ra* n. of a place lying between India and Tibet (*Yig*).

ཉར་གདོང་ *ñar-gdoṅ*=ངར་གདོང་ in *W.* shin, shin-bone (*Jä.*).

ཉར་མ *ñar-ma* ཆུའི་ཐིགས་པ particles of water, spray (*Mṅon.*).

ཉལ་བ *ñal-wa* शयन, शय्या, शयिति imp. ཉོལ *ñol.* to lie down, to sleep: ཉལ་དུ་སོང་ *ñal-du soṅ* he has gone to sleep; མལ་སྟེང་ལ *mal-tiṅ la* on the bed; ཉལ་འདུག་གོ *ñal hdug-go* he slept. Sometimes: གཉིད་དུ་ཉལ་བ to go to sleep; ཉལ་བར་འདོད *ñal-war hdod* wishing to sleep.

ཉལ་ཁྲི *ñal-khri*=མལ་ཁྲི *mal-khri* a bedstead, couch, sofa.

ཉལ་གོས *ñal-gos* counterpane, quilt, blanket (*Sch.*).

ཉལ་འགྲོ *ñal-hgro*=ཆུ་བོ a river, stream.

ཉལ་འགྲོའི་གཏེར *ñal-hgrohi gter* receptacle of rivers, the sea wherein all the rivers flow (*Mṅon.*).

ཉལ་ཐག *ñal-thag* bands or ropes stretched to sleep upon.

ཉལ་པོ *ñal-po* ग्राम 1. a village. 2. coition; ཉལ་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ñal-po byed-pa* to practise cohabitation.

ཉལ་བུ *ñal-bu* bastard, whore-son.

ཉལ་སློང་ *ñal-sloṅ* 1. बिबुद्धि [understanding, intellect] *S.* 2. ཤེས་རབ प्रज्ञा wisdom, spiritual knowledge (*Mṅon.*).

ཉལ་ས *ñal-sa*=མལ་ས or གཟིམས་ས also, གཟིམས་ས board to sleep on, a bed to sleep upon, a sleeping place.

ཉི *ñi* 1. num. fig. 38. 2. num. used inst. of གཉིས *gñis* in compounds: ཉི་བརྒྱ two hundred; ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* twenty thousand, etc. 3. for ཉི་མ the sun.

ཉི་སྐྱེས *ñi-skyes* शाम्बव, सवेतर, सवेतृज a Brahmaṇa, son of the sun.

ཉི་ཁུད *Ñi-khud* a lake in Nepal (*Jä.*).

ཉི་ཁྱིམ *ñi-khyim* जामाता, जामाता a traveller, a son-in-law; also halo or circle round the sun.

ཉི་ཁྲི *ñi-khri* (*ñi-thi*) the title of a book; the Prajñā-Pāramita containing 20,000 s'lokas.

ཉི་དགའ *ñi-dgah*=ལྕམ་པ *lcam-pa* a mystical term (*Miṅ. Ṅ*); a flower.

ཉི་དཀྱིལ *ñi-dkyil* di k of the sun (*Sch.*).

ཉི་གུང་ *ñi-guṅ* noon, midday.

ཉི་ཚ *ñi-cha* the sunny parts or flanks of a hill or mountain.

ཉི་སྟོན *ñi-ston* अर्जुन the lotus flower; the tree *Terminalia arjuna.*

ཉི་དྲོས *ñi-dros* morning time, from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M., when the sun is warm and pleasant.

ཉི་ལྡོག *ñi-ldog* the solstice; དགུན་ཉི་ལྡོག *dgun ñi-ldog* the winter solstice; དབྱར་ཉི་ལྡོག *dbyar ñi-ldog* the summer solstice.

ཉི་ནུབ *ñi-nub* sunset.

ཉི་མ *ñi-ma* 1. सूर्य, भानु, आदित्य the sun: ཉི་མ་འཆར the sun is rising; ཉི་མ་ཤར the sun has risen, shines; ཉི་མ་ནུབ or ཉི་མ་རྒུབ the sun is setting or sets; ཉི་མ་ནུབ་ཀྱི་བར until sunset (*Sch.*). 2.=ཉིན་མོ *ñin-mo* the day: ཉི་མ་གཉིས two days; ཉི་མ་རེ་རེ every day.

Syn. ཚ་ཟེར *tsha-zer*; སྣ་ཚོགས་ཤིང་རྟ *sna-tshogs śiṅ-rta*; མི་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེས་པ *mi-sbyin skyes-pa*; པདྨའི་གཉེན *padmahi gñen*; དུས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *dus-kyi bdag-po*; མུན་པའི་དགྲ *mun-pahi dgra*; འཇིག་རྟེན་མིག *hjig-rten mig*; དུས་ལ་དགའ *dus-la dgah*; འགྲོ་བའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *hgro-bahi sgron-me*; བཅུ་གཉིས་བདག *bcu-gñis bdag*; ལོ་ཡི་ཤིང་རྟ *lo-yi śiṅ-rta*; ཀུ་མུད་དགྲ *ku-mud dgra*; སྲིད་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *srid-pahi sgron-me*;

ཉིན་མོར་བྱེད་ *ñin-mor byed*; སྣང་བྱེད་ *snañ-byed*; འོད་བྱེད་ *hod-byed*; ནམ་མཁའི་ནོར་ *nam-mkhahi nor*; རྟ་ལྗང་ *rta-ljañ*; གཟའ་བདག *gzah-bdag*; འོད་སྟོང་འབར་ *hod ston-hbar*; འོད་ལྡན་ *hod-ldan*; མུན་སེལ་ *mun-sel*; ཉིན་མོའི་ནོར་ *ñin-mohi nor*; འོད་གཟུགས་ *hod-gzugs*; འོད་འདྲེན་ *hod-hdren*; ཉིན་མོའི་འབྱིན་ *ñin-mohi hbyin*; བསྲུབ་བྱེད་ *bsrub-byed*; འོད་གཙང་ *hod gtsañ*; འོད་འགྲོ་རྒྱས་བྱེད་ *hod-hgro rgyas-byed*; མཁའ་འགྲོ་ *mkhah-hgro*; རྣམ་འགྱུར་འགྲོ་ལུས་ *rnam-hgyur hgro-lus*; གསལ་བའི་ནོར་ *gsal-bahi nor*; ཚ་ལྡན་ *tsha-ldan*; ངེས་སྲེག *ñes-sreg*; འོད་ཟེར་ལྡན་ *hod-zer ldan*; འོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུན་ *hod-kyi rgyun*; ཕྱོགས་སྣང་བྱེད་ *phyogs-snañ byed*; གདུང་བྱེད་ *gduñ-byed*; ཚ་བྱེད་ *tsha-byed*; རྣམ་སྣང་བྱེད་ *rnam-snañ byed*; མུན་འཇོམས་ *mun-hjoms*; ལུས་སྐྱོབ་ *lus-skyob*; འདམ་སྐྱེས་མཚན་ *hdam-skyes mtshan*; མཆོད་ལྡན་ *mchod-ldan*; བདུན་གྱི་བདུན་པ་ *bdun-gyi bdun-pa*; ཕྱོགས་བདག *phyogs-bdag*; མཆོག་འདོད་ *mchog-hdod*; ཆར་འབེབས་ *char-hbebs*; འཛིན་བྱེད་ *hdsin-byed*; སྣང་བའི་མུ་ཁྱུད་ *snañ-bahi mu-khyud*; སྣང་ལྡན་ *snañ-ldan*; མིག་གཟུགས་ *mig-gzugs*; རྣམ་གསལ་བྱེད་ *rnam-gsal byed*; འོད་འགྱེད་ *hod-hgyed*; བསྟེན་བྱ་ *bsten-bya*; བདུད་ལས་རྒྱལ་ *bdud-las rgyal*; མ་ཟླུམས་ *ma-zlums*; འཕྲོག་བྱེད་ *hphrog-byed*; རྩེན་པ་ *rtsen-pa*; ཕྱོགས་དགོད་བྱེད་ *phyogs-dgod byed*; གཏུམ་པའི་འོད་ *gtum-pahi hod*; འོད་ཀྱི་སྐྲ་ཅན་ *hod-kyi skra-can*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད་ *sna-tshogs hod*; སྣང་བའི་མཛོད་ *snañ-bahi mdsod*; ནོར་གྱི་མཛོད་ *nor-gyi mdsod*; རྒྱུ་བའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ *rgyu-wahi brtul-shugs*; གཟའ་བཅེས་ *gzah-bces*; མཆོད་འོས་ *mchod-hos*; འོད་ཀྱི་ནོར་ཅན་ *hod-kyi nor-can*; པད་མའི་ལག་པ་ *pad-mahi lag-pa*; རྟག་ཏུ་འཆར་ *rtag-tu hchar*; རིག་བྱེད་འབྱུང་ *rig-byed hbyuñ*; ལས་སྣ་ཚོགས་ *las sna-tshogs*; ཁྱབ་བྱེད་ *khyab-byed*; ནད་མེད་ *nad-med*; འཐུང་བྱེད་ *hthuñ-byed*; འོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་ཅན་ *hod-kyi hphreñ-can*; མིག་གཟུགས་ *mig-gzugs*; འོད་སྣང་ *hod-snañ*; འོད་སྟོང་འཛིན་པ་ *hod ston hdsin-pa*; ཁྲི་ཅན་ *khri-can*; ལོང་བའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ་ *loñ-bahi kha lo-pa*; ལམ་སྟོན་ *lam-ston*; སྲིད་བྱེད་ *srid-byed*; ཤིང་རྟ་མཐོ་ *çiñ-rta mtho*; དབྱིག་གི་ཁུ་བ་ *dbyig-gi khu-wa*; སླུམ་པོ་འཛིན་ *slum-po hdsin*; དུས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ་ *dus-kyi byed-po*; ནམ་མཁའི་མིག *nam-mkhahi mig*; འཇིག་རྟེན་དབང་པོ་ *hjig-rten dwañ-po*; འོད་ཕུང་པོ་ *hod phuñ-po*; འོད་ཟེར་གཟུགས་མང་ *hod-zer gzugs-mañ*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཏོག *nam-mkhahi tog*; ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་མ་ཁྱུད་ *phyogs-kyi ma-khyud*; ཚངས་པའི་རྟ་ *tshañ-pahi rta*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཐིག་ལེ་ *nam-mkhahi thig-le*; སྣ་ཚོགས་འོད་ *sna-tshogs hod*; རྟ་བདུན་པ་ *rta bdun-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མ་གང་ཤར་ *ñi-ma gañ-çar* sun-flower, *Helianthus*.

ཉི་མ་དགའ་ *Ñi-ma dgah* 1. a name of Karṇa, the king of Anga. 2. n. of a medicinal plant.

ཉི་མ་སྔ་དྲོ་ *ñi-ma sña-dro* early morning.

ཉི་མ་བཅུ་གཉིས་ *ñi-ma bcu-gñis* twelve demi-gods who acc. to Chinese astronomy represent 12 divisions of the day (as of other periods) and are therefore called ཉི་མ; they are བྱི་བ *byi-wa* (mouse), གླང་ *glañ* (ox), སྟག *stag* (tiger), ཡོས *yos* (hare), འབྲུག *hbrug* (dragon), སྦྲུལ *sbrul* (serpent), རྟ *rta* (horse), ལུག *lug* (sheep) སྤྲེལ *sprel* (monkey), བྱ *bya* (bird), ཁྱི *khyi* (dog), ཕག *phag* (pig).

ཉི་མ་ཐང་ *Ñi-ma thañ* n. of a place situated to the west of Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཨ *4*).

ཉི་མ་ལྡན་པའི་རི་ *Ñi-ma ldan-pahi ri* n. of a mythological mountain believed to be situated 5,000 *yojana* beyond the Southern Ocean (*K. d.* ར *275*).

ཉི་མ་ནག་ཆེན་ *ñi-ma nag-chen* and ཉི་མ་ནག་ཆུང་ are the names of two (*Sa-bdag*) demi-gods.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱི་དྲོ་ *ñi-ma phyi-dro* अपराह्ण, पराह्ण afternoon.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱི་མ་ *ñi-ma phyi-ma* a future day.

ཉི་མ་ཕྱེད་ལྷག *ñi-ma phyed-lhag* [illegible] lit. more than one half of the sun, *i.e.*, from early morning to the afternoon.

ཉི་མ་སྦས་ *Ñi-ma sbas* सूर्यगुप्त one of the successors of Buddha in the Buddhist hierarchy of India.

ཉི་མ་བཟང་པོ་ *ñi-ma bzañ-po* सुदिन a good or auspicious day.

ཉི་མ་ཤར་བ *ñi-ma çar-wa* सूर्योदय sunrise.

ཉི་མ་ལྷོ་བྱང་འགྲོད་ *ñi-ma lho-byañ ḥgrod* the course of the sun to the south and to the north (of the equator).

ཉི་མའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *ñi-maḥi kha lo-pa* the charioteers of the sun are:—སྐྱ་རེངས *skya-reñs*, བླ་མེད *ḅla-med*, འོད་སྲུང་ *ḥod-sruñ*, ཁྱུང་སྔོན་སྐྱེས *khyuñ-sñon skyes* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་ཁོར་ཡུག *ñi-maḥi khor-yug* the surroundings of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འཁོར *ñi-maḥi ḥkhor* the attendants of the sun; they are:—གནས་བྱེད *gnas-byed*, དབྱུག་པ་ཅན *dbyug-pa can*, དམར་སེར *dmar-ser*.

ཉི་མ་འཁྱིམས་པ *ñi-ma ḥkhyims-pa* सूर्यपरिवेश the circumference of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་གུང་ *ñi-maḥi guñ* मध्याह्न when the sun is at the meridian, midday, noon.

ཉི་མའི་གུར་ཁང་ *ñi-maḥi gur-khañ* the sun's pavilion, the halo of five different colours which surrounds the sun; ཉི་མའི་ལྡིང་ཁང་ *ñi-maḥi ldiñ-khañ* the floating castle of the sun; ཉི་མའི་ཁྱིམ the sun-sphere.

ཉི་མའི་རྒྱུད *ñi-maḥi rgyud* आदित्यवंश the descendants of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་གཉེན *ñi-maḥi gñen* आदित्यबन्धु relative of the sun, epithet of S'ākya-muni.

ཉི་མའི་རྟ་བདུན *ñi-maḥi rta-bdun* the seven horses of the sun are the following:—རླུང་ *rluñ*, ཡིད་མགྱོགས *yid mgyogs*, མདོག་ལྔ་པ *mdog lña-pa*, ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན *thig-le can*, ངེས་བརྗོད *ñes-brjod*, ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱལ་མཚན *çin-tu rgyal-mtshan*, རི་བོ་འཇོམས *ri-wo ḥjoms*. To these are occasionally added four others:—རྩེན་པའི་འོད *rtsen-paḥi ḥod*, ནམ་མཁའི་གྲུ *nam-mkhaḥi gru* གསེར་གྱི་དབྱངས *gser-gyi dbyañs*, ཉི་མའི་ཤིང་རྟ་རལ་གྲིའི་ཕྲེང་ *ñi-maḥi çiñ-rta ral-griḥi phreñ* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་གདུགས *ñi-maḥi gdugs* lit. the umbrella of the sun, *i.e.*, the day (*Zam. 13*).

ཉི་མའི་མདའ *Ñi-maḥi mdaḥ* an epithet of the god of love.

ཉི་མའི་དཔལ *ñi-maḥi dpal* सूर्यश्री n. of a Buddhist author of ancient India.

ཉི་མའི་བུ *ñi-maḥi bu* सूर्यपुत्र; སྤེན་པ *spen-pa* the son of the sun, the planet Saturn.

ཉི་མའི་བུ་མོ *ñi-maḥi bu-mo* the daughter of the sun, a name of the river Yamunā or Pākshu (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་བཙུན་མོ *ñi-maḥi btsun-mo* the wives of the sun-god are:—རྒྱལ་མོ *Rgyal-mo*, ལེགས་འདོད *Legs-ḥdod*, རྡུལ་བཟང་ *Rdul-bzañ*, འོད་སྐྱེས་མ *Ḥod skyes-ma*, གཤིན་རྗེ་ཀཱ་ལིན་དི *Gçin-rje kā-lin-di*, ནམ་གྲུ *Nam-gru*, མ་ནུ་སྦྱིན་སྐྱེད *Ma-nu sbyin skyed*, སྐྲག་བྱེད་མ *Skrag byed-ma* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན །*ñi-maḥi gzugs-brñan* the reflected image of the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འོད *ñi-maḥi ḥod* the following are the names of the sun's rays:—འོད་ཆགས་སྣང་བ *ḥod-chags snañ-wa*; ནམ་མཁའ་འཁྱལ *nam-mkhaḥ ḥyal*; གདུང་བྱེད *gduñ-byed*; ཚ་ཟེར *tsha-zer*; ཆུ་འཐུང་འོད *chu-ḥthuñ ḥod*; མཚན་མོ་འཇོམས *mtshan-mo ḥjoms*; འོད་ཀྱི་ཆར *ḥod-kyi char*; ཀུན་སྣང་འབར་བ *kun snañ ḥbar-pa* (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་མའི་འོད་སྐོར *ñi-maḥi ḥod-skor* the circle of light round the sun.

ཉི་མའི་འོད་མཉམ *ñi-maḥi ḥod mñam* n. of a flower (*K. gu.* ཀ *446*).

ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཟེར *ñi-mnḥi ḥod-zer* the rays of the sun, sunbeam.

ཉི་མའི་རིགས་སྐྱེས *ñi-maḥi rigs-skyes*=ཉི་མའི་རིགས་འཁྲུངས *ñi-maḥi rigs-ḥkhruñs* born of the race of the sun; occurs as a name of Buddha Sākya Simha.

ཉི་མའི་རུས *ñi-maḥi rus* सूर्यवंश the race of the sun, a section of the warrior caste of India claiming descent from the sun.

ཉི་མའི་ལུས *ñi-maḥi lus* सूर्याङ्ग 1. the body of the sun; 2. ཟངས copper.

ཉི་མའི་ལྷ་མོ *ñi-maḥi lha-mo* सूर्याणी the wife of the sun-god.

ཉི་མས་བཤད *ñi-mas ḅshaḍ* met. a lotus (*Mñon.*).

ཉི་སྨུར *ñi-smur* evening, a little before dusk; the hour of sunset.

ཉི་ཚེ *ñi-tshe* acc. to *Sch.* 1. the time or duration of one day, a very short time. 2. acc. to *Lex.* प्रदेश direction; sphere, country.

ཉི་ཚེ་བ *ñi tshe-wa* 1. ephemeral, single, simple. 2. n. of a class of infernal beings. 3. very small, minute (*Grub.* ཀ *8*); ཉི་ཚེ་བ culæ (*Lam-ṭi.*). 4. animals that do not live more than a day, very short-lived animate beings.

ཉི་ཚོད *ñi-tshod* ཉི་ཚོད་འཛིན་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ་ वेलाचक्र a sun-dial; also a wheel to ascertain time, a watch.

ཉི་ཟེར་གྱི་རྡུལ *ñi zer-gyi rdul* वातायनगतरजः the dust seen flying in the rays of the sun coming through apertures of a window; a mote floating in a sunbeam.

ཉི་ཟླ *ñi-zla*, lit. sun and moon; but is the term designating the topmost ornament of a chorten, which takes the form of a ball superimposed on a crescent. This *ñyi-da* ornament is also placed above the *gyal-tshan* or Buddhist trophy of victory.

ཉི་ཟླ་གཞོན་པ *ñi-zla gżon-po* n. of a Dâkinî (*Loñ.* ཀ *9*).

ཉི་འོག *ñi-ḥog* lit. below the sun; अपरान्त the western limit; ཉི་འོག་གི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས *Ñi-ḥog-gi rgyal-khams* Aparântaka the western continent or kingdom.

ཉི་འོག་གི་གོས *ñi-ḥog-gi gos* अपरान्तकम् or dress of the ancient people from Bactria.

ཉི་འོད *ñi-ḥod* सूर्यांशु, सूर्यरश्मि the rays of the sun, sunbeam, light of the sun.

ཉི་ཡོལ *ñi-yol* a screen, awning.

ཉི་ཤ *ñi-ça* fresh meat.

ཉི་ཤར *ñi-çar*=སྔ་དྲོ *sña-dro* sunrise, early morning.

ཉི་ཤུ *ñi-çu* (inst. of ཉིས་བཅུ) विंशति twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་པ the twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་ཙམ about twenty; ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཅིག twenty-one; རྩ་གཅིག alone sometimes signifies twenty-one. In *Sikk.* and *B.* and *C. Tib.* ཉི་ཤུ་ཉེར་གཅིག or ཉེར་གཅིག is used to denote twenty-one. In the same manner the use of the abbreviated form ཉེར་གཉིས or རྩ་གཉིས for ཉི་ཤུ་ཉེར་གཉིས or ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་གཉིས is common, and so on.

ཉིག་ཉིག *ñig-ñig* in *W.* loose, slack, lax, not tight or tense (*Jä.*).

ཉིང་ཁུ *ñiñ-khu* सार 1. the juice, essence of any substance, the pith or ཉིང *ñiñ* (heart, soul) q. v. 2. spirit (of wine) ཆང་ཁུ; མང་ཕྱུག་ཉིང་ཁུ. [yeast, the froth of the liquor] *S.*

ཉིང་སྒོ་ཕུགས *ñiñ-sgo-phugs* the private or inner (hidden) door of a castle or palace: རྒྱལ་པོ་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་ཞབས་བཅག་པ་ལས་ཕོ་བྲང་གི་ཉིང་སྒོ་ཕུགས་ནང་ནས་བརྒྱབས་ཏེ། while residing with the king, he fastened the secret door of the palace from within so that it was not to be opened (*Ḥbrom. 168*).

ཉིང་ཏོ *ñiñ-to* acc. to *Sch.* sure, trustworthy.

+ཉིང་གཏོར *ñiñ-gtor*=ངེས་པ certain, sure.

ཉིང་སྤྲུལ *ñiñ-sprul* acc. to *Jä.* an emanation or incarnation. ཡང་སྤྲུལ *yañ-sprul* an emanation of an incarnate being.

ཉིང་མཚམས་སྦྱོར་བ *ñiñ-mtshams sbyor-wa* प्रतिसन्धि to be reborn, to be transmigrated in regular routine; the re-appearing of the soul after death in one of the four forms of birth, *i.e.*, the linking of the limits of existence.

ཉིང་ལག *ñiñ-lag* प्रत्यङ्ग 1. minor or secondary members of the body, such as the forehead, nose, chin, fingers, ear, eyes, etc. The अङ्ग or limbs of the body called ཡན་ལག are the head, arms, legs, &c. 2. a division, section, part, subdivision. *N.B.*—Sumpa

includes the following in the ཉིང་ལག; ལག་པ, མིག, སྣར་, ཁུབ་མོ, རྣ, མཆིན་པ, རྐང་པ, རྩེ་ངར, སྒྲ, སོར་མོགས, སྐྲ་སེན་བསྒྲུབ་པ་པོ &c. Acc. to *Jä.* members of a second order, parts of the ཡན་ལག, *i.e.*, of the limbs.

ཉིང་སློབ *ñiṅ-slob*=སློབ་མའི་སློབ་མ a pupil's pupil: ཉིང་སློབ་གཉིས་ཏེ་བཅུ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས (*A. 124.*) the two *Ñiṅ-slob* depending on the ten (*i.e.*, being supported by them).

+ ཉིང་ཤ *ñiṅ-ça* one's own flesh; the expression ཉིང་ཤ་ཉིང་གིས་ཟ་བ in the older form of Tibetan signifies རང་ཤ་རང་གིས་ཟ་བ one eating his own flesh, *i.e.*, ruining himself.

ཉིད *ñid* तत्, एव, तत्त्व 1. self, same, opp. to other persons; སྐུ་ཉིད your (honour's) self: ང་ཉིད=ང་རང་ I myself; མ་ཉིད the mother herself; མི་དེ་ནི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཉིད་ཡིན་ནོ this man is you (yourself), O king! (*Jä.*). 2. the very, just, etc.: བས་བྱེད་པའི་གནས་ཉིད་ལ just where I am working; དེའི་དྲུང་ཉིད་ན *debidruṅ ñid-na* close by, at the very spot; དུས་དེ་ཉིད་དུ at the very moment; མཆོད་འོས་ཉིད that which is honourable in itself. 3. when added to adjectives it denotes abstract nouns, as in English the terminations:—ness,—ship,—ty,—cy,—y, etc., but it is chiefly limited to the language of philosophical writings (*Jä.*). 4. in the more recent literature it is used resp. for ཁྱོད *khyod* thou, you; ཉིད་ཀྱི thy, your; ཉིད་རང་ you, in *W.* 5.=ཁོ་ན only གྲངས་ཀྱི་ཟ་ཉིད only the numeral ཟ; ས་ཉིད་དུ the letter *sa* (ས) alone.

+ ཉིད་འགྲུལ *ñid-ḥgrul* a very low caste.

ཉིན་མོ *ñin-mo* दिवस, वार, मन्दारोषा, अहः the day; the time lighted or illuminated by the sun. འདི་ན་མདངས་འབར་དང་, གསལ་བར་སྣང་དང་སྣང་ལྡན་དང་ *ḥdi-na mdaṅs-ḥbar daṅ, gsal-war snaṅ-daṅ snaṅ-ldan-daṅ*, མུན་སེལ་པདྨ་བཤད་པའི་དུས *mun-sel pad-ma bçhad-paḥi-dus* (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་དཀར *ñin-dkar* a white, a lucky day (*Sch.*).

ཉིན་སྐར *ñin-skar* the star that is visible during the day time: མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས་ནི་ཉིན་སྐར་འདྲ an agreeable friend is like the day-star (*Ḥbrom. 55*).

ཉིན་སྐྱོང་ *ñin-skyoṅ* the observance of a fast, rite, etc., for one day.

ཉིན་འཁྱོངས *ñin-ḥkhyoṅs* for one day, one whole day: མཆོད་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ངོ་མཚར་ཉིན་འཁྱོངས་ཀྱི་ཤོ་ལྔ་བརྒྱ། 500 various and wonderful offerings as the allowance for one full day (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་གང་ *ñin-gaṅ* all the day long, during the whole day; ཉིན་གུང་ *ñin-guṅ* noon; ཉིན་གླ a day's hire.

ཉིན་གྱི་རིང་ལ *ñin-gyi riṅ-la* during the day time.

ཉིན་ཅིག *ñin-cig* one day, once; ཉིན་ཅིག་བཞིན་དུ daily; ཉིན་པར during the day time, by the day light; དེའི་ཉིན་པར on that day; དེའི་ཕྱི་ཉིན the following day, on the following day; ཚེས་བཅོ་ལྔའི་ཉིན the 15th day, on the 15th day; བསྟན་པ་ཉིན་པར་མཛད་པའི་སྐྱེས་བུ a person who brings to light the faith.

ཉིན་ཆས *ñin-chas*=ཉིན་རེའི་དགོས་སྤྱད *ñin-reḥi dgos-spyad* the requirements of every day; daily necessities (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་ལྟར་ཆོས་ཆས *ñin-ltar chos-chas* the daily needs for religious services.

ཉིན་མཐར་བྱེད *ñin-mthar-byed* दिनान्तक;=མུན་པ *mun-pa* darkness (*Mṅon.*), v. ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོ་ང་ *ñin-moḥi sgo-ṅa*.

ཉིན་ཐུང་སྐབས *ñin-thuṅ-skabs*, ཉི་མ་ཐུང་དུས *ñi-ma thuṅ-dus* the period of short days; when the day becomes short.

ཉིན་པར *ñin-par* during the day-time, v. *Pth. 268 b*, line *4*.

ཉིན་ཕྱེད *ñin-phyed* 1. midday, noon. 2. half a day, *i.e.*, six hours.

ཉིན་བྱེད *ñin-byed* दिवाकर 1. the sun—the maker of the day. 2. མཚལ *mtshal* vermilion (*Sman. 355*). 3. कुङ्कुम saffron.

ཉིན་བྲལ *ñin-bral* [illegible] without day, day-less.

ཉིན་སྦྲེལ *ñin-sbrel* the accumulated works of several days (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་མེད་མཚན་མེད *ñin-med mtshan-med* without interruption during day and night, continually.

ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོ *ñin-moḥi-sgo* उदय the opening of the day, day-break; ཉིན་མོའི་སྒོང་ दिवाण्ड; the egg of the day, dawn [the egg or embryo whence day proceeds; hence darkness]*S.* ཉིན་མོའི་མཐའ मध्याह्न the noon, the highest limit or climax of the day; ཉིན་མོའི་བདག सूर्य, दिनपति, अहर्पति the lord of the day, the sun; ཉིན་མོའི་འདྲེན་པ the sun, that brings on the day; ཉིན་མོའི་ནོར་བུ दिनमणि the gem of the day, the sun; ཉིན་མོའི་བུ the planet Saturn, the son of the sun.

ཉིན་མཚན *ñin-mtshan* अहोरात्र day and night.

ཉིན་མཚན་མཉམ་པ *ñin-mtshan mñam-pa* विषुव the time of the equinox; ཉི་མ་དཀྱིལ་འགྲོ་འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་མེད་པ when the sun passes over the meridian not causing increase or decrease (in the hours of the day). Described as འཕེལ་འགྲིབ་མེད་ནམ་དཀྱིལ་ཀུང་འགྲོ when there is neither increase or decrease but the sun passes direct (over the head) (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིན་ཞག *ñin-shag* 1. day; ཉིན་ཞག་གསུམ three days. 2. अहोरात्र, प्रतिदिन every day. 3. as a symbol num. 15.

ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག *ñin-shag phrugs-gcig* a day of twenty-four hours; ཆུ་ཚོད་ཉིན་འདི་མ་ཚོར་ཐུ་ཕྱིར་འདི་ལུགས་ཉིན་ཞག་ཕྲུགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བ (*A. 74*).

ཉིན་རང་ *ñin-raṅ* = ཐོ་རངས day-break, morning twilight (*Schtr.*).

ཉིན་རིང་སྐབས *ñin-riṅ-skabs*, ཉི་མ་རིང་བའི་དུས the time when the days become long.

ཉིན་རེ་བཞིན *ñin-re-bshin* every day, daily.

ཉིན་ལམ *ñin-lam* a day's journey, daily march.

ཉིན་ཕྱད་མཚན་ཕྱད *ñin-çad mtshan-çad*, = ཉིན་མཚན་མེད་པ without interruption, day and night (*A. 150*).

ཉིལ་བྱེད་པ *ñil-byed-pa* or ཉིལ་ཉིལ་བྱེད་པ, also ཉིལ་ལེ་བྱེད་པ *ñil-le byed-pa*, to trickle down, fall in drops (of tears, etc.): ལེགས་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ལངས་སོ་ཏེ། མཆི་མ་སྲན་མ་ཙམ་ཉིལ་ཉིལ་ལྷུང་ངོ་། (*Brom. 85.*) *Legs-paḥi çes-rab* rose up and tear-drops like peas trickled down.

ཉིས 1. instr. of ཉི. 2. in compounds for གཉིས as in ཉིས་བརྒྱ two hundred, ཉིས་སྟོང་ two thousand, ཉིས་འགྱུར double.

ཉིས་རྒྱུ་ཆིག་པ *ñis-rgyu chig-pa* serge cloth in which two threads cross, one stretched lengthwise (*Rtsii.*).

ཉིས་བལྟའི་མི *ñis-bltaḥi mi* one who looks to the interests both of the State and of the Church; also one who serves two masters (*D. pol. 5*).

ཉུ *ñu* num. fig. 68.

ཉུ་གུ་སྤང་ལེབ *ñu-gu spaṅ-leb* n. of a kind of worm (*Rtsii.*).

ཉུ་ཏི *ñu-ti* a pear (*Ld.*).

ཉུག་ཉུག་པ *ñug ñug-pa* to stand out, to project.

ཉུག་རུམ *ñug-rum* lit. the testes cut out; ཉུག་རུམ or ཉུག་རུམ་པ = ཟླ་བ་བཅུག་པ་ཕྱུང་བ eunuch, one whose testes have been extracted (*Mṅon.*).

ཉུག་པ *Ñug-pa* I: n. of a place in the province of Tsang.

ཉུག་པ II: 1. to besmear, to rub gently; སྤོས་ཉུག་པ *sposñug-pa* to rub perfume; acc. to *Sch.* to stroke, to caress. 2. to touch; feel for. 3. to pretrude, stretch out: ཆུ་ནང་མགོ་ཉུག་པ to stretch one's head out of water; ལྟ་ཉུག་མཛད་པ to look or peep out, to take a peep at.

ཉུག་རྩ་མེ་ཏོག *ñug-ṛtsa me-tog* Carthusian pink (*Jä.*).

ཉུང་བ *ñuṅ-wa* अल्प, कतिपय not many, little, a few; minor; ཉུང་ཤས་ཙམ a very little quantity, a little.

ཉུང་སྐྱོན *ñuṅ-skyon* slight defect.

ཉུང་ངུ *ñuṅ-ṅu* अल्प, अल्प less, little, small: ཉུང་ངུ་སྨྲ་བ་ཡིན speaks little.

Syn. ཆུང་བ *chuṅ-wa*, ཉུང་དུ་ *ñuṅ-du* (*Mñon.*).

ཉུང་མ *ñuṅ-ma* turnip, turnip soup; ཉུང་མའི་ལོ་མ ཀུ་ཀུ་ལ turnip leaf, a fragrant gum resin; ཉུང་རློན *ñuṅ-ṛlon* fresh turhip.

ཉུང་རུམ *ñuṅ-rum*, v. ཉུག་རུམ *ñug-rum*.

ཉུལ་བ *ñul-wa* to wander or rove about, to step gently or steal through, to creep. ཉུལ་མི a detective; སོ་ཉུལ a spy.

ཉེ *ñe* 1. num. fig. 98. 2. for ཉེ་བ near.

ཉེ་སྐོར *ñe-ṣkor*=ཐོག་སྐོར *thog-ṣkor* समन्तक those about (us), retinue, v. ཉེ་འཁོར.

ཉེ་སྐྱོན *ñe-ṣkyon* fault of partiality (*e.g.*, in a *Jongpon* district chief or judge). ཉེ་སྐྱོན་ཕྱོགས་ལྷུང་ lit. the inclining to one side.

ཉེ་མཁོན *ñe-ṃkhon*=ཉེ་དོང་ (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* सामन्त, उपविचार, निकट, उपवर्तन, उपवर्तिक 1. an attendant, one near or in waiting; relations, kindred, neighbour. 2. n. of one of the hells. 3. neighbourhood: ཁོ་རང་གི་ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་སློང་བ a beggar belonging to his neighbourhood.

4. उपालि (Upâli) the disciple of Buddha who narrated the *Vinaya piṭaka*.

ཉེ་འཁོར་གྱི་མིག *Ñe-ḥkhor-gyi mig* n. of a great ocean lying between the continents of Godâniya and Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར *330*).

ཉེ་དགའ *ñe-dgaḥ* उपनन्द a king of the *Nâga*.

ཉེ་འགྱུར *ñe-ḥagyur* उपद्रव trouble, misfortune.

ཉེ་གྲོགས *ñe-grogs* fellow creature, neighbour (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་གེ *ñe-ghe* a tribal name in Tibet, one of the three:—ཤུག་པ *shug-pa*, སྟོང་ཉེ *ṣtoṅ-ñe*, ཉེ་གེ་ *ñe-ghe* (*Yig*).

ཉེ་ཆར *ñe-char* 1. at present or very shortly: (*Yig. k. 29*). ས་དཔོན་རམ་པ་ལས་ཚན་དཔོན་འཁོར་བཅས་ཉེ་ཆར་ཐེབས་རྒྱུ་ཡིན the governor Rampa with his officers and chiefs will come very shortly. 2. at the close of.

ཉེ་ཚེས *ñe-ches* समय, परिचय time; usage; neighbour; near.

ཉེ་ཊི *ñe-ṭi* a pear (*Schtr.*), v. ཉུ་ཏི *ñu-ti*.

ཉེ་དག *ñe-dag* relations (*Cs.*).

ཉེ་དུ *ñe-du* ज्ञाति, कुटुम्ब kindred, relations: ཉེ་དུའི་ནང་དུ་འདུག་རུང་རུང་ ज्ञातिमध्यगतक्षम (he) is certainly fit to be among the kinsmen.

ཉེ་དུས *ñe-dus* now-a-days.

ཉེ་འདབ *ñe-ḥdab* स्वजन one's own people, friends or admirers.

ཉེ་གནས *ñe-gnas* उपस्थ=(ཉེ་དགའ་) 1. the male organ. 2. उपस्थायक disciple: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཉེ་གནས་བགྱིད I shall be your attendant, or I wish to become your disciple; ཉེ་གནས་སུ་མཆི་འོ I am becoming a follower.

ཉེ་ཚན *ñe-tshan* relative, kinsman.

ཉེ་ཚལ *ñe-ṭshal* or ཉེ་བའི་ཚལ उपवन an artificial grove, garden.

+ ཉེ་རིག་པ *ñe-rig-pa* 1.= འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa* (*Mṅon.*) copulation. 2.= ཁྲུས་བྱེད་པ *khrus-byed-pa* to wash.

ཉེ་རིགས *ñe-rigs* near relation.

ཉེ་བ *ñe-wa* 1. सनीप-ता, सन्निकट-त्व, सन्निकट-त्व vb. to be near, to approach: དུས་བྱེད་དུ་ཉེ་བས when he was near dying; ཟླ་བ་ཚང་དུ་ཉེ་བས (when she was) near the completion of the months, *i.e.*, the time of giving birth to a child (*Jā.*); སློབ་དཔོན་ལས་ཕྱིར་འབྱོན་ཁར་ཉེ་བས when the time of the teacher's return drew near; མི་ཉེ་བར་བྱས་ནས being not near having done; ས་ཕྱོགས་དེར་ཕྱིན་ཁ་ཉེ་བའི་ཚེ when he was near arriving at the place. 2. also as an adj.= near: ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་ཉེ་བ་ནི་བྱམས་པ་རིང་བ་བས་བཟང་ངོ་། the neighbour is nearer than a kind man living far off; ཀ་བ་དང་ཉེ་བའི་སར at a place near the pillar; ཉེ་བ་ན near. རི་ཉེ་བ་ཉེ frq. in colloq. neighbouring hill, standing near, being closely connected with by consanguinity; ཉེ་བ་རྣམས those who are near, near relations; མཚམས་མེད་པ་ལྔ་དང་དེ་དང་ཉེ་བའི་སྡིག་པ the five worst sins and those coming nearest to them. 3. as an adv. the form is generally ཉེ་བར *ñe-war* almost, near, nearly: དེ་དག་ཉེ་བར་བྱུང་བས when they had come near. Sometimes the form is ཉེ་བ་ན, as in ཞག་བདུན་དེ་རྣམས་ཉེ་བ་ན་རྫོགས་ཏེ these seven days being almost ended. 4. as a postp. it requires དང to connect it with the word it governs: ཁྱིམ་དང་ཉེ་བར་ཕྱིན་པས་རོལ་མོ་དང་གར་བྱེད་པ་ཐོས་ནས when he came near to the house he heard music and dancing; འགྲོ་བའི་དུས་དང་ཉེ་བར་བབས it came near to the time of going.

ཉེ་བའི་དགའ་བྱེད་མ *ñe-wahi dgah-byed-ma* = གནོད་སྦྱིན་མའི་གཙོ་མོ n. of the queen of the Noi-jin or *Yakṣa* demi-gods.

ཉེ་བའི་རྣ་རྒྱན *ñe-wahi rna-rgyan* उपकर्णिका ear-ornaments beside the ear-ring.

ཉེ་བའི་གདངས *ñe-wahi ḍhyaṅs* उपगीत musical airs, musical notes to help in singing.

ཉེ་བའི་མ་མ *ñe-wahi ma-ma* धात्री 1. a foster-mother, a wet-nurse. 2. उपमाता step-mother.

‡ ཉེ་བའི་ཙ་ཚན་དྷོ་ཧ *ñe-wahi tsa-tshan dho-ha* उपच्छन्दन hortative expression used in exorcism.

ཉེ་བའི་ཚལ *ñe-wahi tshal* = སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal* उपवन a grove.

ཉེ་བའི་རི་མོ་ཅན *ñe-wahi ri-mo can* = སར་དུ उपचित्रक (*Mṅon.*) n. of a medicinal plant. [the plants *Salvinia cucullata*, and *Croton polyandra*]*S.*

ཉེ་བའི་རིན་ཆེན་བདུན *ñe-wahi rin-chen bdun* the seven secondary adjuncts of royalty:—(1) ལྷམ shoes, (2) ལྤགས་པ skin-rug, (3) གོས dress, (4) མལ couch, (5) ཚལ grove, (6) ཁྱིམ house, (7) རལ་གྲི sword.

ཉེ་བའི་ས *ñe-wahi sa* उपत्यका table-land, plateau, plains on or by the side of a hill.

ཉེ་བའི་སར་གྱུ *ñe-wahi sar-gyu*= བསྙེན *bsñen* घनिष्ठता become intimate, near.

ཉེ་བའི་སྲས་ཆེན་བརྒྱད *ñe-wahi sras-chen brgyad* अष्टमहोपपुत्र the eight chief spiritual sons of the Buddha described under that title are said to be:—(1) मञ्जुश्रीकुमारभूत; འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞོན་ནུར་གྱུར་པ; (2) वज्रपाणि; ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ; (3) अवलोकितेश्वर; སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་དབང་ཕྱུག; (4) क्षितिगर्भ; ས་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ; (5) सर्वनीवरणविष्कम्भि; སྒྲིབ་པ་རྣམ་སེལ; (6) आकाशगर्भ; ནམ་མཁའི་སྙིང་པོ; (7) मैत्रेय; བྱམས་པ; (8) समन्तभद्र; ཀུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ.

ཉེ་བར་བཀོད *ñe-war bkod* उपन्यास appropriate arrangement, good design.

ཉེ་བར་མཁོ་བ *ñe-war mkho-wa* 1. of urgent necessity. 2.= ཉེར་འཕེལ rapid increase or growth; it increases rapidly.

ཉེ་བར་འཁྱུད *ñe-war ḥkhyud* उपासिक devotee.

ཉེ་བར་གུས *ñe-war gus* उपनिषद् lit. humbly near; the Upaniṣhad or Vedic literature treating of Brahma.

ཉེ་བར་དགོངས *ñe-war dgoṅs* उपन्यास tale, story, romance.

ཉེ་བར་བརྒལ་བ *ñe-war brgal-wa* अतिक्रम, (उपक्रम) to pass over.

ཉེ་བར་ཚོགས་པ *ñe-war chogs-pa* उपराग, ग्रहण 1. eclipse. 2. कलह quarrel.

ཉེ་བར་ཚིམ་ཚོགས *ñe-war tshim-tshogs* सन्तोष contentment.

ཉེ་བར་མཆོད་པ *ñe-war mchod-pa* समुपचार, सपर्या to honour, respect.

ཉེ་བར་མཇལ *ñe-war mjal* or incorrectly ཉེ་བར་འཇལ, v. སྐུ་ཤ *sku-ça* 1. health (*Mñon.*); =སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra*, གཟུགས་བརྙན उपमान, मूर्त, वपु. 2. image, likeness (*Mñon*).

ཉེ་བར་འཇོག་པ *ñe-war hjog-pa* उपस्थान lit. to stand near; to worship, to wait upon.

ཉེ་བར་བསྙེན་པ *ñe-war bsñen-pa* उपसेवा service; to attend or take care of.

ཉེ་བར་རྟོགས་པ *ñe-war rtogs-pa* उपपरीक्षण to inquire into; investigation.

ཉེ་བར་བརྟེན་པ *ñe-war brten-pa* उपसेवन enjoying, serving, honouring.

ཉེ་བར་བསྟན *ñe-war bstan* उपदेश advice, counsel.

ཉེ་བར་བསྟན་པ *ñe-war bstan-pa* to command, instruct (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་གདུང་ *ñe-war gduṅ*=one attacked with disease.

ཉེ་བར་འདུག་པ *ñe-war hdug-pa* उपोषण to fast on the prescribed days.

ཉེ་བར་གནང་བ *ñe-war naṅ-wa* =བཀར་ལུང་.

ཉེ་བར་གནས *ñe-war gnas*=བཀུར་སྟི adulation, also flattery; ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད *ñe-war spyod* उपासना supplication. ཉེ་བར་གནས་པ नैकट्य to be near, in attendance (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་སྤྱོད་པ *ñe-war spyod-pa* उपभोग to enjoy.

ཉེ་བར་ཕན *ñe-war phan* समुपहित put together, constructed, produced.

ཉེ་བར་ཕན་འདོགས *ñe-war phan-hdogs* उपयुज्यते is fit for, suits.

ཉེ་བར་འཕར་འགྲོ *ñe-war hphar-hgro*=སྒྲ་གཅན། राहु the demon who causes the eclipse of the sun (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་བྱེད *ñe-war-byed*=ཞུས་པ उपचिति service, veneration.

ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར *ñe-war sbyor* उपनय friendship, harmony; ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར་མ=རྫོགས་པ उपसंहार fulfilment, completion, conclusion.

ཉེ་བར་མི་རིག *ñe-war mi-rig*=ཉེ་བར་མི་འགྲོ or ཁྱམ་མི་ཆེན.

ཉེ་བར་དམིགས *ñe-war dmigs* उपष्टम्भ prop, support.

ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ *ñe-war bshag-pa* to make use of, to employ; དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ स्मृत्युपस्थान earnest meditation, v. དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་བཞག; སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་དཀོན་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཉེ་བར་བཞག་པ to apply to Buddha the notion of rareness.

ཉེ་བར་ཞི *ñe-war shi* उपशम relief; it is also applied in reference to ཚོལ་བརྗོད, མེ and མཐོང་བ, to signify putting out, and forbearance (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ *ñe-war len-pa* I: ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ the five *upâdâna* or *vija* or fundamental skandha are:—(1) रूपस्कन्ध; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (2) वेदनास्कन्ध; ཚོར་བའི་ཕུང་པོ; (3) संज्ञास्कन्ध; འདུ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (4) संस्कारस्कन्ध; འདུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ; (5) विज्ञानस्कन्ध; རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པའི་ཕུང་པོ.

The Sanskrit equivalents may be rendered as follows:—

[(1) Form-group; (2) sensation-group; (3) names or idea-group, *i.e.*, verbal association. (4) predisposition-group; (5) knowledge-group]*S*.

ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ II: to seize eagerly, to strive for earnestly, to aspire to; also ཉེར་ལེན་པ.

ཉེ་བར་སྲེག་པར་བྱེད་པ *ñe-war sreg-par-byed-pa* उपदाह [to set fire to, to burn]*S*.

ཉེ་དབང་ *ñe-dbaṅ* उपेन्द्र a name of Vishnu.

ཉེ་འབྲེལ་ *ñe-ḥbrel* connection, kindred, relations.

ཉེ་ཚིག་ *ñe-tshig* उपपद a secondary word which limits the idea contained in the principal word.

ཉེ་ཚོ་བ *ñe-tsho-wa* प्रादेशिक provincial.

ཉེ་ཚེའི་སངས་རྒྱས *ñe-tshoḥi saṅs-rgyas* प्रत्येक-बुद्ध Pratyeka Buddha.

ཉེ་བུ *ñebu* small fish: བདག་འདྲ་བ་ཉི་མི་གཙང་བ, ཉེ་བུ་སྐམ་ལ་འཕྱར་བར་འགྱུར an impure man like myself will be a small fish cast out on dry land.

ཉེ་ཤོ *ñe-sho* 1.=ཕྱོགས་རི partiality. 2. mishap.

+ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པ I: *ñe-sho med-pa*=ཉེས་སྐྱོན་མེད་པ *ñes-skyon med-pa* without defect, without mishap: ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པར་སླེབས་པ་ལེགས *ñe-sho med-par slebs-pa legs* it is well that you have arrived without any accident (*A. 12*).

ཉེ་ཤོ་མེད་པ II: पूरित filled, complete; without damage.

ཉེ་ཤོགས་དྭེན *ñe-shos dwen*=ནད་མེད་པ or ནད་མེད without disease; healthy (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་ཟུངས *ñe-zuṅs*=འཁྲིག་པ *ḥkhrig-pa* copulation (*Mñon.*).

+ཉེ་བུ་གྱི *ñebu-gyi*=བཅུད་ཆོར *bcud-chor*.

ཉེ་གཡོག་བྱ་བར་འོས་པ་ལྔ *ñe-gyog bya-war ḥod-pa-lña* the five persons that are worthy of being served are: (1) ཕ father, (2) མ mother, (3) སློབ་དཔོན teacher, (4) སྐྱབས་དཔོན spiritual guide, (5) ནད་པ a sick man.

ཉེ་རིང་ *ñe-riṅ* 1. near and far. ཉེ་བ་ཉེ་རིང་ near and distant relations. 2. distance: སྒོར་ཉེ་རིང་ཇི་ཙམ་ཡོད how far is it from here to the gate? 3. partial: རྒྱལ་པོ་ཉེ་རིང་ཅན the king is very partial. ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པ impartial.

ཉེ་ལམ *ñe-lam*=ཐག་ཉེ་བའི་ལམ close or shorter road.

ཉེ་ལོགས *ñe-logs*=ཐག་ཉེ་བ समीप, सन्निकर्षे near, in the neighbourhood (*Mñon.*).

ཉེ་ཤིང་ *ñe-çiṅ* चम्पक n. of a tree the root of which is used in medicine.

Syn. དྲང་སྲོང་བཅད *drañ-sroñ bcad*; འཇིགས་མེད་འདབ *ḥjigs-med ḥdab*; དབང་མཆོག *dwañ-mchog*; མཆོག་ལྡན *mchog-ldan*; མཆོག་རྒྱལ་མ *mchog-rgyal-ma*; རྩ་བ་བརྒྱ་བ *rtsa-wa brgya-wa*; བུ་མང་ *bu-mañ*; སྲིད་སྒྲུབ་བུ *srid-sgrub-bu* (*Mñon*).

ཉེང་བྱེད་པ *ñeñ-byed-pa* to glance at an object by lifting up the head a little: ཕོ་བྲང་སྒོར་ཉེང་བྱས་ཙམ་གྱིས་རྙེད་པའི་ལྷའི་བུ་ཡིན་ནམ is it a child of the gods who has come and who has been obtained by just glancing at the door of the palace? (*Ḥbrom. 123*).

ཉེད་པ *ñed-pa*=མཉེད་པ *mñed-pa*.

ཉེན *ñen* व्याधि, परिताप 1. perhaps=sickness, thinness (*A. K. III, 20*). ... 2. sbst. a relative, kinsman. 3. danger, liability, risk. This meaning is probably derived from ཉན *ñan* which in *C.* is invariably pronounced *ñen* and which signifies: capability, chance, etc. Like ཉན also, it is annexed to verbal roots: དམྱལ་བར་འགྲོ་ཉེན་གདའ *dmyal-war ḥgro-ñen gdaḥ* there is a danger of going to hell; སྲོག་གི་བར་ཆད་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ཉེན་ཡོད *srog-gi bar-chad-du ḥgro-waḥi ñen-yod* there is the danger of risking one's life.

ཉེན་ཀོར *ñen-kor* seems to=ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa* near (*Ñag.*).

ཉེན་སྐོར *ñen-skor*=གཉེན *gñen* a relative; ཉེན་སྐོར་ཞིག *ñen-skor zhig* he is a relative, kinsman.

ཉེན་ཁ་ཆེ་ཙམ *ñen-kha che-tsam* may become dangerous, full of danger; ཉེན་ཅན *ñen-can* dangerous; ཉེན་སྣར་བསྐྱོད་པ *ñen-snar bskyod-pa* continually moving towards danger; ཉེན་པའི་ལམ *ñen-paḥi lam*=ལམ་ཉན་པ *lam ñan-pa* a dangerous road, a road which leads to danger (*Mñon.*).

ཉེན་པ *ñen-pa* 1.=ཉེག་ཐག *ñeg-thag*, v. ཉག་མ *ñag-ma*. 2. an enemy. 3. to be pained, pinched, pressed hard, *e.g.*, by hunger; to labour, to drudge, v. བང་ *bañ*.

ཉེར *ñer* 1. ཉེ་བར *ñe-war*. 2. used in lieu of ཉི་ཤུ *ñi-çu* in counting numerals from 20 to 30. 3.=མྱ་ངན *mya-ñan* affliction, pain.

ཉེར་སྐད *ñer-skad*=གཅོང་སྐད *gcoñ-skad* suffering, cry of suffering.

ཉེར་བསྐྱོད *ñer-bskyod* उपयुक्ति suitability.

ཉེར་བསྐྲུན *ñer-bskrun* उपपत्ति, आत्म said to =བདག་ཉིད self.

ཉེར་འཁོད *ñer-ḥkhod* आसन्न near.

ཉེར་དགའ *ñer-dgaḥ* उपानन्द delight.

ཉེར་དགུ *ñer-dgu* 29; also the 29th day of each month when offerings are made to the demons.

ཉེར་བསྒྱུར *ñer-bsgyur* उपप्लव unlucky accident.

ཉེར་སྙོགས *ñer-sñogs* theme, task (*Sch.*).

ཉེར་ཉེར *ñer-ñer*=ཉེར་མ in *W.* dregs, sediment (*Jä.*).

ཉེར་སྤྱོད *ñer-spyod* उपचार offerings; पञ्चोपचार or the five kinds of offerings to be made to the gods in worshipping them:— (1) མེ་ཏོག पुष्प flowers; (2) བདུག་སྤོས धूप incense; (3) མར་མེ आलोक lamps; (4) དྲི गन्ध odours; (5) ཞལ་ཟས नैवेद्य eatables, cakes (*Ya-sel. 53*).

ཉེར་བྱུང *ñer-byuñ* उद्भव origination.

ཉེར་བྱེད *ñer-byed* met. a tree.

ཉེར་སྦས *Ñer-sbas*=ཉེ་བར་སྦས उपगुप्त the Buddhist priest who was spiritual guide to As'oka.

ཉེར་ཚད *ñer-tshad* उपद्रव, उपघात, विघ्न personal danger (*Mñon.*). ཉེར་ཚད་མེད *ñer-tshad-med*=ནད་མེད་པ *nad-med-pa* or འབྱུང་བཞི་སྙོམས *ḥbyuñ-bshi sñoms* without danger to health (*Mñon.*).

ཉེར་ཚད *ñer-tshad*=སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-ḥdra*, v. ཉེ་བར་མཇལ *ñe-war mjal*.

ཉེར་ཞི་བ *ñer-shi-wa* 1. བསྒོ་བ་བཞིན་ཉན་པ *bsgo-wa bshin ñan-pa* to listen to an instruction or direction. 2. ཉེ་བར་ཞི་བ उपशम alleviation, pacification.

ཉེར་ལེན་པ *ñer len-pa*=ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ or རྒྱུའི་རྒྱུ the cause of a cause, the original cause (*Jä.*).

ཉེར་པ *ñer-pa* 1. acc. to *Sch.* to tan, dress, make soft. 2. acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* to snarl, growl. 3. to tarry, stay, linger.

ཉེར་མ *ñer-ma* in *W.* for སྒེར་མ red pepper (*Jä.*).

ཉེལ་བ *ñel-wa* to fall ill; become sick (*Sch.*).

ཉེས་པ *ñes-pa* I: दोष, अपराध, आदव 1. sbst. any evil or misfortune or injurious occurrence: ཉེས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དེའི་ལུས་ལ་འདུར all things noxious are massing together upon his body; ལོ་ཉེས a year of calamities, bad harvest; ལོ་ཉེས་བྱུང་བའི་ཚེ when the harvest had been bad; ཉེས་པ་གསུམ also གནོད་བྱེད་ཉེས་པ་གསུམ the three humours of the body, viz: वात རླུང་ wind; पित्त མཁྲིས་པ bile; श्लेष्म བད་ཀན phlegm. 2. moral fault, offence, crime; ཉེས་པའི་སྤྱོད the failings of immoral acts; ལུས་དང་ངག་གི་ཉེས་པ guilt of speech and bad action; ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པ in reference to the body,=to commit a fault, a crime, to sin; but the word used for "sin" in the *N. Testament* and in the Christian sense is not ཉེས་པ but སྡིག་པ. ཉེས་པ་ཆགས lit. wages of faults, *i.e.*, retribution, punishment.

ཉེས་ཆད་ *ñes-chad* = ཉེས་པའི་ཆད་པ crime, also fine.

ཉེས་ལྟུང་ *ñes-ltuṅ* a moral slip, trespass: ཉེས་ལྟུང་ཞིག་ཕོག he has met with a moral fall (*Mil.*).

ཉེས་པ་ཁས་མི་ལེན་ *ñes-pa khas mi-len* not to confess fault or guilt.

ཉེས་པ II: vb. to commit an offence: འདིས་ཅི་ཉེས་ཏེ་བཟུང་ *hdis-ci ñes-te bzuṅ* for committing what offence has he been seized; སྔར་མ་སྦྲན་པ་ཉེས་སོ *sñar ma-sbran-pa ñes-so* not reporting earlier, you did wrong; བཀབ་པ་ཉེས་སོ you have committed a fault by covering it; ང་ལ་ཉེས་ན if harm is done to me; ཁྱེད་ཅི་ཉེས་པ་སྨྲོས་ཤིག *khyed-ci ñes-pa smros-çig* tell me what has befallen you; མི་དྲན་པར་ཅི་ཉེས is she out of her senses; ཅི་ཉེས་ན what is the matter (with her)? མ་ཉེས་པའི་འགྲོ་བ innocent beings; མ་ཉེས་པར་ཕྱིར་བྱུང་ he came out again unhurt. The commoner verbal usage is with བྱེད་པ annexed. Thus, in their *N. Testament* translation, the Moravian missionaries invariably use ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པ in the sense of to trespass, commit a fault.

Syn. ནོངས་པ *noṅs-pa*; སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can*; ཉེས་བཟུང་ *ñes-bzuṅ*; སྡོམ་འཆིང་ *sdom-hchiṅ*; ཁྲིམས་གཅོད་ཡུལ *khrims-gcod-yul*; མཐོང་བ་མེད *mthoṅ-wa med* (*Mṅon.*).

ཉེས་པ་སྦོམ་པོ *ñes-pa sbom-po* स्थूलात्यय a great sin, serious fault.

ཉེས་པར་གཉན་བྱས *ñes-par gñan-byas*, v. ཁས་བླངས has been promised (*Mṅon.*).

ཉེས་དཔྱད་སྨར་སྤྱོད *ñes-dpyad smar-spyod* continually committing mischief or trespasses.

ཉེས་སྤྱད *ñes-spyad* दुश्चरित bad habit, immoral conduct.

ཉེས་བྱས *ñes-byas* a wicked action.

ཉེས་པ་བྱེད་པའི་ཤོ་གམ་པ *ñes-pa byed-pahi ço-gam-pa* a tyrant; oppressive tax-gatherer or ruler.

ཉེས་དམིགས *ñes-dmigs* आदीनव, उपालम्भ reproach; punishment for faults: ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཉེས་དམིགས་ཆེས་ཆེར་བསམས་པས considering the punishments of lay life to be great, *i.e.*, ever increasing (*A. 11*). In *C.* "*nye-mig*" is a term for punishment, penalty.

ཉོ *ño* 1. num. fig. 128. 2. carrot (*Cs.*).

ཉོ་ཏི *ño-ti* pear in *Ld.* (*Jä.*).

ཉོ་བ *ño-wa*, ཉོས, pf. and imp. ཉོས to buy, to obtain by payment; ཉོ་པ a "buyer," of the bride at a Ladak wedding; ཉོ་མཁན a buyer: ཉུང་ངུ་མང་ངུ་ལ་ཉོ་བ whether any or many wants arise he buys, *i.e.*, a constant customer; ཉོ་ཐོ account, bill; ཉོས་ཆ anything bought, commodity to be bought; ཉོ་འཚོང་ buying and selling, commerce, traffic; ཉོ་འཚོང་བྱེད་པ क्रयविक्रय to trade; ཉོ་བའི་ཆེད *ño-wahi ched* for buying.

ཉོ་ལོ *ño-lo* inferior animals which cannot carry burdens: [illegible] stupid mule-colts and mules of the worst sort whether adult or small are said to be "little *ño-lo*" (*Jig.*).

ཉོག་པ *ñog-pa* or ཉོག་མ कलुषित soiled, dirtied, made unclean, *e.g.*, of victuals; ཆུ་ཉོག་མ muddy or foul water.

ཉོག་ཉོག་པ *ñog-ñog-pa* confused, mixed up.

ཉོགས་བྱིང་ *ñogs-byiṅ* (*Sch.*). too soft; ཉོག་ཉོང་ *ñog-ñoṅ* soft, maudlin, weak. ཤག་ཉོག་ཅན *çag ñog-can* in *W.* for ཤེས་ཉོག་ཅན fondling anything (*Jä.*).

+ **ཉོད་པ** *ñod-pa* = ཟས་བཟའ food.

ཉོན་མོངས་པ क्लेश 1. misery, trouble, distress, any misfortune. 2. vb. to be troubled, in misery: ཚ་བས་ཉོན་མོངས་ཏེ molested by the heat; ཉོན་མོངས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to get

into trouble, to be distressed; ཉོན་མོངས་སམ had you not any trouble? prob. you had no troubles. 3. often has the technical meaning of misery as the result of ignorant clinging to existence and the world, and therefore, in the Buddhist sense, the misery of sin: ཉོན་མོངས་པ་ལས་ཐར་པའི་དོན་མེད this does not avail for being delivered from such a misery; ཉོན་མོངས་པ་མེད་པ free from troubles, perhaps also sinless: ཉོན་མོངས་ཅན་ཉ་ཤ་ཉོ the sinner buys the flesh of fish (*Jä.*).

ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་ས *ñon-moṅs-paḥi sa* acc. to Buddhism (*K. d.* ༤ *355.*) the ten smaller causes of moral misery are:—ཁྲོ་བ wrath, འཁོན་འཛིན spite, རྒྱག་པ ostentation, show, འཆིང་བ adherence to what is contrary to Buddhism, སྒྱུ illusion, གཡོ deception, ཕྲག་དོག jealousy, envy, སེར་སྣ covetousness, ང་རྒྱལ pride, ཕྱག་པའི་ང་རྒྱལ arrogance.

ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་ས་ཆེན་བཅུ *ñon-moṅ-paḥi sa-chen bcu* the ten greater causes of moral or mental misery:—མ་དད་པ want of faith; འགྱོད་པ *ḥgyod-pa* repentance or regret; འཚོང་ངམ་པ bartering, also vacillating; སེམས་གཡེངས་པ inattention or changing the mind; ཤེས་རབ་འཆལ་བ confusion or mental derangement; ཚུལ་བཞིན་མ་ཡིན་པ་ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ practising actions inaccordant with custom; ངོ་ཚ་བ་མེད་པ irreverence; རྒོད་པ laughing aloud; མ་རིག་པ ignorance; ཁྲེལ་མེད་པ immodesty.

ཉོན་མོངས་མེད་པ *ñon-moṅs med-pa* निष्-क्लेश, अनंगण free from pain or misery.

ཉོན་མོངས་ཚིག *ñon-moṅs tshig*=ལེ་ལོའི་ཚིག words of idleness (*Mṅon.*).

ཉོབ་ཉོབ *ñob-ñob* weak, feeble-minded (*Sch.*).

ཉོར *ñor* 1.=ཉོགས. 2. a rectangle (*Cs.*).

ཉོལ *ñol*, imp. of ཉལ་བ.

ཉོས *ños* pf. of ཉོ་བ: ཉོས་མི a man who has been bought, a slave (*Cs.*).

གཉགས *gñags* n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *2*).

གཉན *gñan* I: 1. n. of a place in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ *2*). 2. very powerful and at the same time fearful.

གཉན II: 1. a pestilential disease, epidemic, infectious sickness, plague; མཛེ་དང་འབྲུམ་བུ་གཉན leprosy and small pox are pestilential diseases. The following diseases are mentioned under the term of གཉན pestilence (*Sman. 108*): གསེར་ཐུག *gser-thug*, ནག་པོ་རྒྱུག་འགྱེལ *nag-po rgyug-ḥgyel*, ཀླད་གཟེར *klad-gzer*, འདུམ་ཁ་རྩེག *ḥdsum kha-rtseg*, འདུམ་ལྟག་དགྱེ *ḥdsum ltag-dgye*, ཉ་ལོག *ñba-log* or བྱིན་ལོག *byin-log*, ཕོ་གླང *pho-glaṅ*, རྣ་རྩ་ཕུས་འདེབས *rna-rtsa phus-ḥdebs*, ངམ་རུ *ṅam-ru*, གཉན་སྲིན *gñan-srin*, གཉན་ནད་རྐུན་པོ *gñan-nad rkun-po*, གཉན་འབྲས *gñan-ḥbras*, གཉན་འབུར *gñan-ḥbur*, ལྷོག་པ *lhog-pa*, གག་པ *gag-pa*. The four remedies prescribed in Tib. medical works for *gñan* called གཉན་གསོད plague killers:—མ་རུ or *lagerstrœmia*, བཙན་དུག arsenic, དུག and གླ་རྩི musk (*Sman. 450*). 2. a class of mischievous demi-gods (མ་དགག), also called གཉན་ཁྲ the parti-coloured *gñan*, གཉན་ལྗང the green *gñan*, and གཉན་ཁྲ་རྒྱུག་པོ.

གཉན III: a species of wild sheep, not the *Ovis ammon* but the *Ovis Hodgsoni*. Its range is throughout Tibet, but never in the Sikkim-Himalaya. In the Kuen-lün and Altan Tag ranges, both this species and the true *Ovis ammon* occur.

གཉན་ཐབ་པ *gñan-thab-pa* certain medicinal roots so called on account of their curative virtues in plague, namely:—རྡོ་རྗེ་ཀ, ཞིམ་ས, ལྕགས་ཀྱུ *lcags-kyu* (*Miṅ. 2*).

གཉན་འདུལ་བ *gnan ḥdul-pa* root of a plant used in the disease called *Gñan-gser tsha-`wa* of which high fever and severe aching in the body are chief characteristics.

གཉན་པ *gñan-pa* or གཉན་པོ चण्ड 1. cruel, fierce, severe: གཉན་པ་བོན་དང་འཇམ་པ་ཆོས the Bon religion is cruel and Buddhism is noble (*Gyal. S.*). ལྷ་གཉན་དཔུང deities of terror; ཁྲིམས་གཉན་པ severe justice, cruel laws; དམ་ཚིག་གཉན་པ rigid vow, a solemn oath. 2. wild, rugged, precipitous: གཉན་ས a rugged country.

གཉའ་བ *gñaḥ-wa* (in composition, often གཉའ only) 1. neck, nape: གཉའ་བ་འཁུམས the neck is contracted or shortened. 2.=ཕྱོགས་རེ अभियुक्त partizan, one backing a side.

གཉའ་ཀོ *gñaḥ-ko* hide or leather of a beast's neck.

གཉའ་ཁེབས *gñaḥ-khobs* screen to protect the neck attached to a helmet.

གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Gñaḥ-khri Btsan-po* the first king of Tibet who was carried in a sedan-chair and was therefore called the "neck-chaired."

གཉའ་གོང་དུ་མི་སྣོལ *gñaḥ-goñ du mi-snol*, གཉང = གཉའ.

གཉའ་རྒྱབ *gñaḥ-rgyab* in *C.* castellations, parapet.

གཉའ་ནང *Gñaḥ-nañ* a village on the confines of Tibet and Nepal, but belonging to the former

+གཉའ་པོ *gñaḥ-po* a witness, one that gives evidence; གཉའ་པོ་བྱེད་པ to vouch for, to be surety for: སྐྱི་གཉའ་ཁུར he became surety for the loan.

གཉའ་རྩེ *gñaḥ-rtse* the cervical vertebra with its projecting process (*Jä*).

གཉའ་ཚིགས *gñaḥ-tshigs* spinal joints.

གཉའ་རེངས *gñaḥ-reñs* stiff-necked, obstinate: ངན་པ་གཉའ་རེངས་སེར་རྨུག་གཏམ་འདི་ཉོན (*Bdsa. 28*) *Ser-smug*, thou obstinate wretch, listen to this my word. གཉའ་རེངས་ཅན *gñaḥ-reñs-can* stiff-necked, obstinate.

གཉའ་ཤིང *gñaḥ-çiñ* युग yoke (for oxen); གཉའ་ཤིང་འཛིན། *Gñaḥ-çiñ ḥdsin* one of the seven fabulous mountains of Buddhist cosmogony so called on account of its standing out like the yoke of oxen.

གཉལ *Gñal* n. of a place in Tibet; གཉལ་པ a native of *Gñal*; གཉལ་པ་གྲྭ་ཚང *Gñal-pa grḅa-tshañ* the section of Daipung monastery where monks from *Gñal* are admitted (*Loñ.* ь *3*).

གཉི་ག *gñi-ga*=གཉིས་ཀ उभय both.

གཉི་ཟེར *gñi-zer* sometimes for ཉི་ཟེར sunbeam (*Lex.*).

གཉིག་ཏུ *gñig-tu* एकाग्र;=གཅིག་ཏུ into one, aimed at one, having only one object in view; but གཉིག་པོ་མཛའ་འདུག seems to= the two loved as one.

གཉིད निद्रा, तन्द्रा, मिद्ध, स्वप्न, शयन sleep; གཉིད་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to fall asleep: གཉིད་མ་ལོག I am sleepless; གཉིད་མ་ཡོང sleep has not come, I cannot find sleep; གཉིད་ཐུམ་པ one uninterrupted portion of sleep; གཉིད་མཐུག་པོར་སོང he fell into a sound sleep; གཉིད་སྐྱག light sleep, a slumber. གཉིད་ཀྱི་ལོག་པ *gñid-kyi log-pa* प्रचलायन to fall asleep, to sleep: སྡུག་བསྔལ་མེད་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་མི་དེ་བདེ་བར་གཉིད་ལོག་པར་འགྱུར he who is free from misery will sleep happily; སྦྱོར་ལམ་དྲོད་ཐོབ་པ་ནས་རྣམ་མཚན་པའི་གཉིད་མི་ཡོང (*S. phreñ. 288*) he who has attained to the stage of *Sbyor-lam* will not fall asleep. གཉིད་ཅན निद्रालु sleepy, drowsy; གཉིད་ཆག जागरित sleep interrupted, roused from slumber. གཉིད་དུ་སོང has gone to sleep.

Syn. གཉིད་བྲོ *gñid-bro*; གཉིད་འདོད *gñid-ḥdod*; གཉིད་ཀྱུར་བ *gñid gyur-wa*; རབ་ཏུ་འཐིབས་ *rab-tu ḥthibs-pa*; མནལ *mnal*; གཟིམ *gzim*; གཉིད་ཁུག་པ *gñid khug-pa*; རྨོངས་པའི་གྲོགས་པོ *rmoṅs-paḥi grogs-po*; མིག་འཛུམ་པ *mig ḥdsumpa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་འདོད *gñid-ḥdod* wishing to sleep.

གཉིད་རྡོལ *gñid-rdol* somnambulism.

གཉིད་མ་བྱུང་བ *gñid ma-byuṅ-wa* जागरक wakefulness, sleeplessness.

Syn. གཉིད་མེད *gñid-med*; གཉིད་མ་ཁུག *gñid-ma-khug*; གཉིད་ཆག་པ *gñid chag-pa*; གཉིད་ཡར་བ *gñid-yar-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་མོ *gñid-mo* शयालु, सुप्त asleep, in sleep.

གཉིད་རྨུགས *gñid-rmugs* dazed, stupid with sleep: གཉིད་རྨུགས་ལེ་ལོ་རབ་སྤངས་ཤིང་, རྟག་ཏུ་བརྩོན་འགྲུས་འབད་པར་བྱ (*Ḥbrom.* 13) leaving off sleepiness and indolence, (you) should be always industrious.

གཉིད་ཀྱུར་བ *gñid gyur-pa* to be overcome by sleepiness.

གཉིད་ལམ *gñid-lam*=རྨི་ལམ *rmi-lam* dream.

གཉིད་ལོག་འདོད་པ *gñid-log ḥdod-pa* to desire sleep, to be sleepy.

གཉིད་ས *gñid-sa* bed, place of sleep.

Syn. ཉལ་ས *ñal-sa*; མལ་སྟན *mal-stan*; མལ་ས *mal-sa* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིད་སད་པ जागरित, जागरक awakened, to awake; གཉིད་སད་པར་འགྱུར जागृ to become awake.

གཉིལ་བ *gñil-wa* to be dessicated, to crumble away; to thaw.

གཉིས *gñis* द्वि, द्वय 1. two: ཁྱོད་དང་ང་གཉིས་ཁྱིམ་མི་བྱའོ we two shall marry each other; ང་རང་རེ་གཉིས either of us: ཕྱི་ནང་གཉིས་ཆོས་ལུགས་གང་བཟང་། which is the better of the two religions, Brahmanism or Buddhism? བྲམ་ཟེ་གཉིས a Brâhman couple (man and wife). 2. both: རྗེ་བོ་དང་བྱམས་མགོན་གཉིས both Maitreya and the lord (Atis'a); ཁྱོད་དང་ང་གཉིས both you and I.

གཉིས་ཀ *gñis-ka* उभय the two, both: གཉིས་ཀའི་དོན उभयार्थ the meaning of both; the interests of both parties; གཉིས་གཉིས *gñis-gñis* two each.

གཉིས་ཀྱི་གཉིས་སྦྲད་པ *gñis-kyi gñis sprad-pa* द्वयद्वयसमापत्ति placed in two and two (in pairs).

གཉིས་སྐྱེས *gñis-skyes* द्विज, द्विजाति, [illegible] the "twice-born," *i.e.*, a Brahman; used, also, of birds in general, and of human teeth.

གཉིས་ག *gñis-ga*=གཉིས་ཀ *gñis-ka* both.

གཉིས་དགའི་ཁྱིམ *gñis-dgaḥi khyim* रतिगृह met. for the female organ.

གཉིས་བརྒྱུད *gñis-brgyud*=ཟངས copper.

གཉིས་ཆ *gñis-cha* युगपत् half.

གཉིས་གཉིས་སྤྱོད *gñis-gñis spyod* क्रौंच, बक said to be either the curlew or lapwing.

གཉིས་གཉིས་ཟུང་ *gñis-gñis zuṅ* pairing, also male and female living together.

གཉིས་འཐུང་ *gñis-ḥthuṅ* द्विप met. for elephant; གཉིས་འཐུང་དབང་པོ the king of elephants.

གཉིས་ལྡབ *gñis-ldab* two-fold, double, twice.

གཉིས་ལྡན *gñis-ldan* द्विपार, द्वापर twice; also the second age, the age according to Brâhmanical astrology in which two measures of virtue were left to humanity.

གཉིས་ལྡན་དུས *gñis-ldan-dus* द्वापरयुग the second age of the present *Kalpa*.

གཉིས་པ *gñis-pa* द्वय, द्वितीय 1. the second. 2. having two, possessed of two, *e.g.*, མགོ་གཉིས་པ *mgo gñis-pa* having two heads, the two-headed; ལྕེ་གཉིས་པ *lce gñis-pa* double-tongued; གཉིས་པ་རྣམས all the second ones; གཉིས་པ་ཙམ द्विका the second only.

གཉིས་པོ *gñis-po* द्वय both, the two.

གཉིས་མེད་གསུང་བ *gñis-med gsuṅ-pa* an epithet of Buddha. གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ་གསུངས་པ

གཉིས་མེད་སྨྲ་བ a propounder of the non-dualist doctrine; epithet of Buddha.

གཉིས་འཛིན་ *gñis-ḥdsin* སྐབས holding to two; doubt, unsteadiness, wavering.

གཉིས་འཛིན་ལྟ་བ *gñis-ḥdsin lta-wa* to look upon two things as differing, to think them different.

གཉིས་ཤད *gñis-çad* the strokes put after a complete sentence (*Situ.*).

གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ *gñis-su med-pa* ཨདྭཡ, ཨཏུལཱིཡ 1. matchless; identical: ང་དང་རྒྱལ་པོ་གཉིས་སུ་མེད the king and I are not two indubitably, are the same. 2. n. of the Tantrik work of S'ri Kāla-chakra དཔལ་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར (*Mṅon.*).

གཉིས་གསུམ་བཟློས་པ *gñis-gsum zlos-pa* = སྐྱོར་ཚིག *skyor-tshig* or སྐྱར་བའི་ཚིག *skyar-wahi tshig* repetition (*Mṅon.*).

གཉུག་མ *gñug-ma* acc. to *Cs.* 1. natural, opp. to བཅོས་མ *bcos-ma* artificial, hence (*Sch.*) དངོས་མ *dṅos-ma*. 2. innate, peculiar; སེམས་གཉུག་མ peculiar mind; གཉུག་མའི་སེམས *gñug-maḥi sems*; གཉུག་མའི་ཡེ་ཤེས innate wisdom; གཉུག་མའི་དོན innate signification or worth; མ་བཅོས་གཉུག་མའི་ངང་དུ་འདྲེས *ma-bcos gñug-maḥi ṅaṅ-du ḥdres* dissolved into the uncreated primordial existence (*Jä.*).

གཉུང་དཀར *gñuṅ-dkar* rape seed.

གཉུལ་བ *gñul-wa* = སྙུལ་བ *ñul-wa*.

གཉེ་བ *gñe-wa* to woo, court.

གཉེར *gñeḥo* = སྨྱེ་བོ *smye-ḥo* a wooer, courtier (*Jä.*).

གཉེ་མ *gñe-ma* (ནང་ཁྲོལ *naṅ-khrol*), ཨནྟྲཱ the coiled intestine (*Zam.*), the twisted part of the colon or great gut (*Jä.*).

གཉེན *gñen* བནྡྷུ, ཛྙཱཏི, སུཧྲྀཏ, resp. སྐུ་གཉེན *sku-gñen* kinsman, relation: བྱམས་པའི་གཉེན beloved relation; གཉེན་ལ་བྱམས་པ་བྱེད་པ to love one's relations; གཉེན་གྱི་རྒྱུད་མོ mother-in-law by relation; as a degree of relationship; གཉེན་བྱེད་པ *gñen byed-pa* to marry, to become related by marriage; གཉེན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས friends and relations; གཉེན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས་ཆུ་ལྟར་གཡོ attachment towards friends quivers like water, &c. (*Lo.* 24); ཕ་གཉེན *pha-gñen* relations on father's side; མ་གཉེན *ma-gñen* relations on mother's side; བཤེས་གཉེན *bçes-gñen* ཀལྱཱཎམིཏྲ spiritual friend, generally a lama scholar who is versed in the Buddhist metaphysics.

གཉེན་པོ *gñen-po* helper, friend, assistant, esp. spiritually; སྐུ་གཉེན་པོ་བཟང་པོར་བྱིན་གྱིས་རློབས། bless, that it may become a good spiritual help གཉེན་པོ་ལ་མ་བློས་པར without looking upon a spiritual adviser; བོད་འདུལ་བའི་གཉེན་པོ the spiritual discipliner of Tibet (Avalokites'vara); (applied to things) remedy, means, expedient, antidote; ནད་ལ་གསོ་བར་བྱེད་པའི་གཉེན་པོ assistants in curing maladies (*e.g.*, medicine, diet, etc.); དེའི་གཉེན་པོར *deḥi gñen-por* as a remedy for; སྒྲུབ་པའི་ཐབས་མི་ཤེས་པའི་གཉེན་པོར *sgrub-paḥi thabs mi-çes-paḥi gñen-por* as a remedy for helplessness in acquiring a certain object, *i.e.*, direction or instruction how to obtain it (*Jä.*).

Syn. མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *mthun-phyogs*; ཡིད་འཚུགས *yid-ḥcugs*; མཛའ་འཚུགས *mdsaḥ-ḥcugs*; ཟུན *zun*; འཁོར་མེད *ḥkhor-med*; ཡིད་མཐུན་པ *yid mthun-pa*; མཛའ་བཤེས *mdsaḥ-bçes*; གྲོགས་པོ *grogs-po*; མཛའ་བས་འཆིངས *mdsaḥ-was bciṅs*; བློ་ཉེ་བ *blo-ñe-wa*; རང་ཕྱོགས *raṅ-phyogs* (*Mṅon.*).

གཉེན་ཅན *gñen-can* བནྡྷུ used in polite language for གཉེན *gñen*.

གཉེན་ཉེ་བ *gñen ñe-wa* or གཉེན་ཉེ་མོ *gñen ñe-mo* བནྡྷུ, པིཏྲྀབནྡྷུ near relations, cousins.

གཉེན་ཉེ་འབྲེལ *gñen ñe-ḥbrel*, v. relatives by blood or marriage connection.

གཉེན་སྡེ *gñen-sde*, གཉེན་ཚན *gñen-tshan*, གཉེན་སྲིད *gñen-srid* are words signifying relatives.

གཉེན་བདབ *gñen-hdab*, v. གཉེན *gñen*.

གཉེན་འདུན *gñen-hdun* 1. relatives; ཕ་ཡང་མ་ཡིན་གཉེན་འདུན་མིན *pha-yañ ma-yin gñen-hdun min* neither father nor relations. 2. acc. to *Sch.* concord, harmony, amongst kinsmen: གཉེན་འདུན་ཟད་པ་ཡིན *gñen-hdun zad-pa yin* the harmony ceased.

གཉེན་པ *gñen-pa* ज्ञाति kinsman: གཉེན་པས་བསྲུང་བ *gñen-pas bsruñ-wa* ज्ञातिरक्षित preserved or protected by (his) kinsman.

Sym. གཉེན་གཅིན *gñen-gçin*; གཉན་བདབ *gñan-hdab*; སྨག་གི་གཉེན *smag-gi gñen*; ཉེ་འབྲེལ *ñe-hbrel*; མདའ་བཤེས *mdah-bçes*; རྩ་ལག *rtsa-lag*; རིགས་རུས་གཅིག་པ *rigs-rus gcig-pa*; ཚོ་འབྲང་མཚུངས་པ *cho-hbrañ mtshuñs-pa*; ཉེ་དུ *ñe-du* (*Mñon.*).

གཉེན་པོ *gñen-po* प्रत्यनीक, प्रतिहर; प्रतिपक्ष adversary, antagonist; adverse, in opposition. གཉེན་པོ་ཆོས་དབྱིངས་གཉེན་པོར་ཤར *gñen-po chos-dbyiñs gñen-por çar* (*Hbrom.* ཁ *33*).

གཉེན་བྱེད་པ *gñen byed-pa* विवाह marriage.

གཉེན་འབྲེལ་བ *gñen hbrel-wa* to be related, connected by marriage or friendship.

གཉེན་ཟླ *gñen-zla* consort; companion by marriage: ཁྱེད་རྣམས་ཀྱང་ངེད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཉེན་ཟླ as ye (Tibetans) may enter into connubial connexion with us (Chinese). གཉེན་ཟླ་མ་རྙེད་ཀྱིས *gñen-zla ma-rñed-kyis* a match not being available; ཁྱོད་དང་གཉེན་ཟླ་མིན *khyod-dañ gñen-zla min* you are not a consort fit for me; also not related to you.

གཉེན་ཡིག *gñen-yig* friendly letter.

གཉེན་རིང་པོ *gñen riñ-po* दूरबन्धु distant relation.

གཉེན་གཅིན *gñen-gçin*, v. གཉེན *gñen*.

གཉེན་བཤེས *gñen-bçes* relatives and friends: ཁྱོད་ལ་གཉེན་མེད་བཤེས་ཀྱང་མེད *khyod-la gñen-med bçes-kyañ-med* you have neither relations nor friends.

གཉེར *gñer* 1. meaning, occasion: དེའི་གཉེར་ཅི་ཡོད *dehi-gñer ci-yod* what was the meaning of that (*A. 33*).

གཉེར་ཀ *gñer-ka* or གཉེར་ཁ *gñer-kha* attention, care; གཉེར་ཀ་བྱེད *gñer-ka byed* = དོ་དམ་བྱེད *do-dam byed* take care (of a thing, property or person), to supervise, to pay attention to: ཁྱོད་རང་གཉེར་ཀ་བྱེད་ལོ་གྱིས *khyod-rañ gñer-ka byed lo-gyis* would you take care (or take charge of) (*A. 115*); ཡུལ་རྗེའི་གཉེར་ཁ་མེད་ན་སྐྱིད when I am free from the attentions of village officials I am happy (*Mil.*).

གཉེར་ཀ་གཏད་པ *gñer-ka gtad-pa* to commit a thing to a person's charge, to put a person in trust of.

གཉེར་དུ་གཏད་པ *gñer-du gtad-pa* = བློ་གཏད་པ *blo gtad-pa* to entrust, confide in.

གཉེར་པ *gñer-pa* भाण्डारी a store-keeper; ཞིང་གཉེར farm-steward: སོ་ནམ་སྐྱོང་ཞིང་འཁོར་བཅས། བསྡུ་བ་འཛིན་ཤེས་པ་གཉེར་པ་ཡིན (*Gul.*) he was the steward, wise in protecting agriculture and its surroundings and knowing how to collect and to keep accounts. དཀོན་གཉེར *dkon-gñer* keeper of precious (religious) objects; སྐུ་གཉེར *sku-gñer* temple-minder; དགོན་གཉེར *dgon-gñer* the steward of a monastery; གཞི་གཉེར *gzhi-gñer* manager of an estate or farm; ཁང་གཉེར *khañ-gñer* one in whose charge a house or house properties are left, house-keeper: དིང་རིར་སླེབས་ནས་ཁང་གཉེར་ལ་དྲིས having arrived at Dingri, they asked the house-keeper; སློབ་གཉེར *slob gñer* a student: སློབ་གཉེར་གང་དུ་བྱས *slob-gñer gañ-du byyis* where did you study. གཏད་གཉེར *gtad-gñer* to entrust a thing. མགྲོན་གཉེར *mgron-gñer* (lit. receiver

of guests but) practically a general manager or secretary under a king, minister, or landlord.

Syn. མིག་གི་ཚོགས་ཅན་ *mig-gi ahoṣ-can*; ལྡེ་མིག་པ་ *lde mig-pa*; ནང་གི་གྲུ་འཛིན་ *naṅ-gi gru-ḥdsin*; སྐུ་གཉེར་ *sku-gñer* or སྐུ་གཉེར་པ་ a keeper of images of gods, &c. (*Mṅon.*).

གཉེར་བ་ *gñer-wa* or གཉེར་བྱེད་པ་ *gñer byed-pa* to tend, to take care of, to provide for; to seek for; to procure, to acquire. དོན་གཉེར་བ་ *don gñer-wa* to earn money, to take interest on money; དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ་ *don-du gñer-wa* to provide for, to strive to procure; ནོར་ཕྱུག་དོན་དུ་གཉེར་བ་རྣམས་ people who desire to have property; དོན་གཉེར་ *don-gñer* exertion, effort, zeal; དོན་གཉེར་ཆེན་པོ་དགོས་ *don-gñer chen-po dgos* great exertions are necessary; རྒྱུ་དང་རྐྱེན་གཉིས་ཀ་དོན་གཉེར་བྱེད་པ་ investigating both the primary and secondary causes; དོན་གཉེར་ཅན་ *don-gñer can* zealous, pains-taking.

གཉེར་མ་ *gñer-ma* वली wrinkles (of the face), a fold of the skin; གཉེར་མ་དངས་ *gñer-ma daṅs* विस्पष्टवलीक defined wrinkles; གཉེར་མ་མང་ वलीबहुला with many wrinkles; གཉེར་མ་རྫིངས་པ་འགྱུར་ the wrinkles have become settled or rigid, vb. གཉེར་པ་ *gñer-pa* to wrinkle; སྨ་གོང་གཉེར་བ་ *sma-goṅ gñer-wa* to knit the brows, to frown. ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ भ्रुकुटि a frown, a severe, angry look; ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན་ *khro-gñer can* with frowning looks; the goddess Dolma in her terrific, frowning manifestation is called སྒྲོལ་མ་ཁྲོ་གཉེར་ཅན་ *Sgrol-ma Khro-gñer-can* भृकुटितारा.

གཉེར་མ་ཁུམས་པ་ *gñer-ma khums-pa*, དོན་མ་གྲུབ་ the object not fulfilled (*A. 65*).

གཉེར་མ་ཅན་ *gñer-ma can* wrinkled.

གཉེར་མའི་གདོང་ *gñer-maḥi gdoṅ* lit. the wrinkled-faced; met. a monkey.

གཉེར་ཚང་ *gñer-tshaṅ* store or store-room; house where provisions are stored up: གཉེར་ཚང་གཏོང་བྱེད་ *gñer-tshaṅ gtoṅ-byed* issuing of articles from the stores; one who issues such.

གཉེལ་བ་ *gñel-wa* = ངལ་བ་ *ṅal-wa* श्रम fatigue, also श्रान्त tired, to get tired; acc. to some authors, the proper spelling is སྙེལ་བ་ *sñel-wa*.

གཉོག་པ་ *gñog-pa* to desire, wish earnestly (*Cs.*), v. སྙོག་པ་ *sñog-pa* (*Jä.*).

གཉོད་ *gñod* strength, durability, stoutness; གཉོད་ཅན་ *gñod-can* strong; གཉོད་ཆུང་ *gñod-chuṅ* or གཉོད་མེད་ *gñod-med* weak; ལུས་གཉོད་ཆུང་ *lus gñod-chuṅ* a weakly body or feeble constitution (*Jä.*).

✢ གཉོད་ཀ། *gñod-ka* = འཁོས་ཀ་ *ḥkhos-ka* importance, worth. གཉོད་ཀ་ཆུང་ = 1. unimportant, worthless. 2. generous or charitable

གཉོས་ *gños* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Lśi. 23*).

མཉན་ *mñan* boat, skiff, wherry.

མཉན་པ་ *mñan-pa* boatman, ferry-man. མཉན་པ་ཉ་ཡི་ཀོ་བས་ a fish-skin (*Sman. 350*). མཉན་ཡོད་ *mñan-yod* श्रावस्ती n. of a city in Kos'ala where Buddha resided for many years. Occasionally མཉན་པ་ occurs erroneously for ཉན་པ་ to hear.

མཉེད་པ་ *mñed-pa* pf. and imp. མཉེས་, fut. མཉེ་ 1. to rub, between the hands or feet, *e.g.*, ears of corn. 2. to tan, curry, dress; ཀོ་བ་མཉེད་པ་ to tan skin. 3. to coax (*Cs.*).

མཉམ་ *mñam* सम, समान similar, equal, like (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. འདྲ་བ *hdra-wa* or ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* also དེ་ལྟ *de-lta*, དེ་མཚུངས *de mtshuṅs*.

མཉམ་དཀར *mñam-dkar*; མཉམ་སྐྱེས *mñam-skyes* समवयः colleague, brethren in the same work or profession.

མཉམ་འགྱུར་བསྐལ་པ *mñam-hgyur bskal-pa* the age or *Kal-pa* next to terminate (*D.R.*).

མཉམ་སྦྱོག *mñam-hjog* = མཉམ་པར་འཇོག་པ ध्यान, समाधि contemplation, preserving the equanimity of the mind.

མཉམ་ཉིད *mñam-ñid* = ཕྱམ་ཆད *phyam-chad* समता, समानता impartiality, evenness, equality; justice. མཉམ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཤེས *mñam-ñid yeśes* the knowledge to be acquired by contemplation, *i.e.*, by *Samâdhi*.

མཉམ་མཉམ *mñam-mñam* समसम level, very even; smooth.

མཉམ་དུ *mñam-du* 1. together, in company with. མཉམ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ *mñam-du hgro-wa* going together. 2. in *Mñon*. समीप yearly, annually.

མཉམ་ལྡན་བསྐལ་པ *mñam-ldan bskal-pa* the *Kalpa* that is continuing (*D.R.*).

མཉམ་གནས *mñam-gnas* समवास residing together; also of equal position.

མཉམ་པ *mñam-pa*, सम, तुल्य, समान, समाहित 1. like, alike, equal, same: མཉམ་པོ་ཡོད *mñam-po yod* they are alike, equal, not differing; ལྷ་དང་མཉམ་པ་ཡོད *lha-daṅ mñam-pa yod* they are like unto the gods. སླུམ་པོ་མཉམ་པ *slum-po mñam-pa* roundish; རིགས་མཉམ་པ *rigs mñam-pa* of equal birth, rank; དུས་མཉམ་པ *dus mñam-pa* contemporary, simultaneous; མཉམ་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become equal, to be equal. 2. even, level, flat; ལག་མཐིལ་ལྟར་མཉམ་པ *mñam-pa* flat like the palm of the hand.

མཉམ་པ་བརྗོད་པ *mñam-pa brjod-pa* समाह्वा to invite impartially.

མཉམ་པ་མེད་པ *mñam-pa med-pa* विषम असमान uneven; unequally.

མཉམ་པར་འཇོག་པ *mñam-par hjog-pa* समाधि to adjust for contemplation.

མཉམ་པར་བཞག་པ *mñam-par bshag-po* समाहित, समापत्ति, समाहित, समाधान to compose the mind to perfect rest for meditation.

མཉམ་པར་བྱེད་པ *mñam-par byed-pa* to make even or level, to equalise; to divide equally; སེམས་མཉམ་པོ *sems mñam-po* imperturbability, evenness of mind; not to be affected by kindness or by the reverse. མི་མཉམ་པ *mi-mñam-pa* unequal, uneven.

མཉམ་བྲལ *mñam-bral* तुल्य नास्ति unequalled, matchless.

མཉམ་མེད *mñam-med*, v. མཉམ་བྲལ *mñam-bral*.

མཉམ་གཟུང *mñam-gzuṅ* समापन lit. receiving equally; finishing.

མཉེ་བ *mñe-wa* or མཉེ་བཞིན་པ *mñe bshin-pa* संवाह, परिमर्दन to tan, to rub; མཉེ་པར་བྱས tanned, rubbed; མཉེ་བར་བྱ will tan or rub, v. མཉེད་པ *mñed pa*.

མཉེ་འབོལ *mñe-hbol* cushion, a pillow.

མཉེན་པ 1. *mñen-pa* resp. ཕྱག་མཉེན་པ *phyag mñen-pa* मृदु, स्निग्ध flexible, pliable, supple, soft. 2. = མཉེན་པོ *mñen-po* कोमल tender, soft.

མཉེན་ལྕུག *mñen-lcug* soft and pliant or flexible.

མཉེན་མཉེལ་བ *mñen mñel-wa* to make soft by tanning (*Sch.*).

མཉེན་མཉེས་གཅིན་པ *mñen-mñes gçin-pa* to caress, to fondle (*Sch.*).

མཉེན་པར་འགྱུར་བ *mñen-par hgyur-wa* to become soft.

མཉེན་པར་བྱེད་པ *mñen-par byed-pa* परिकर्मन to make soft, smooth, flexible.

+ **མཉེལ་བ** *mñel-wa* = ངལ་བ *ṅal-wa* or ཐང་ཆད་པ *thaṅ chad-pa* to be tired, fatigued.

མཉེས *mñes* स्निग्ध smoothened; made soft (like leather).

མཉེས་པ *mñes-pa* तोषित resp. for དགའ་བ, same as དགྱེས་པ *dgyes-pa* to be glad, to take delight in; also pleased, delighted: བླ་མའི་ཐུགས་མཉེས་པ *bla maḥi thugs mñes-pa* the lama's heart was delighted.

མཉེས་པར་བྱེད་པ *mñes-par byed-pa* to make glad, to give pleasure.

མཉེས་བྱེད *mñes-byed* आराधना, आराधना adoration, paying respect.

མཉེས་གཤིན *mñes-gçin* वत्सल, स्निग्ध, स्नेहित loving, affectionate (*A. K. 1-10*). མཉེས་གཤིན་པ *mñes gçin-pa*=སྙིང་སྡུག *sñiṅ-sdug* beloved. Acc. to *Sch.* to love much; to be rejoiced at.

མཉོ *mño* fond; མཉོ་མཉོ་ཅན *mño mño-can* in *W.* fondling, petting (བུ་ཕྲུག) a child (*Jä.*).

རྙ་བ *Rña-wa* n. of a place in Tibet. (*Deb.* ཀ *11*).

རྙ་ལོ *rña-lo* or སྙ་ལོ *sña-lo* several wild-growing species of *Polygonum* (*Jä.*).

རྙང་རྙིང *rñaṅ-rñiṅ* worn-out clothes, rags (*Cs.*).

རྙང་བ *rñaṅ-wa*=བཤལ་བ *bçal-wa* to rinse; in *W.* to suffer from diarrhœa. རྙང་ནད *rñaṅ-nad* diarrhœa; རྙང་བ *rñaṅ-pa* or རྙང་མ *rñaṅ-ma* diarrhœtic stool (*Jä.*).

རྙན *rñan*=གཉན *gñan* the Tibetan argali (Ovis ammon).

རྙབ་རྙབ་པ *rñab-rñab-pa* to seize or snatch together (*Sch.*).

རྙབས་པ *sñabs-pa* stretching out the hand to catch; ཁྱེའུ་ཡི་ལག་པ་མེ་ལ་རྙབས་པ་ཡིས *khyeḥu yi lag-pa me-la rñabs-pa yis* holding out the hands of a child to the fire.

རྙས *rñas* sometimes used for བརྙས་པ *brñas-pa*. རྙས་བྱེད་པ *rñas-byed-pa* अवज्ञा to scorn, to look down on with contempt.

རྙི *rñi* जाल net, snare or trap for capturing wild animals or birds. རྙི་འཛུགས་པ *rñi ḥdsug-pa* to lay snares; ཕུར་རྙི *phur-rñi* mouse-trap consisting of a flat stone supported by a little stick or pin (ཕུར་པ *phur-pa*).

Syn. རྙི་ཐག *rñi-thag*; རི་དྭགས་རྒྱ *ri-dwags rgya*; རི་དྭགས་འཛིན *ri-dwags ḥdsin*; རི་དྭགས་དྲ་བ *ri-dwags dra-wa*; དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can*; ངན་པའི་འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་བྱ་དང་རི་དྭགས་འཆིང་བྱེད *ṅan-paḥi ḥkhrul-ḥkhor bya-daṅ ri-dwags ḥchiṅ-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

རྙི་ཐག *rñi-thag*, v. རྙི *rñi*.

རྙིང *rñiṅ*, v. རྙིང་པ *rñiṅ-pa*.

རྙིང་པ *rñiṅ-pa* जीर्ण, पुराण, चाचिर, पुरातन 1. old, ancient (of things, *i.e.*, clothes). 2. muddy. གསར་རྙིང *gsar-rñiṅ* new and old; སྔར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ་རྙིང་པ་རྣམས *sṅar-gyi yi-ge rñiṅ-pa rnams* the ancient records; བརྡ་རྙིང *brda-rñiṅ* the ancient orthography; ལོ་རྙིང *lo-rñiṅ*=ན་ཉིང *na niṅ* last year (*Wts.*); དྲང་སྲོང་རྙིང་པ *draṅ-sroṅ rñiṅ-pa* the old rishi or sage.

Syn. རྒན་པོ *rgan-po*; ཐར་པོ *thar-po*; སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes*; སྔོན་དུས་མ *sṅon-dus-ma*; ཡུན་རིང་མ *yun riṅ-ma*; རྙིང་མ *rñiṅ-ma*; ཐོག་མ *thog-ma*; རྒས་པ *rgas-pa*; ཆོས་རྒས་པ *chos rgas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

རྙིང་བ *rñiṅ-wa* vb., pf. བརྙིངས *brñiṅs* to age, wax old; གོས་བརྙིངས *gos-brñiṅs* worn clothes; ལྷམ་བརྙིངས *lham-brñiṅs* old shoes; རྙིང་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rñiṅ-war ḥgyur-wa*, རྙིང་བར་བྱེད་པ *rñiṅ-war byed-pa* to wear out in a short time (*Jä.*).

རྙིང་མ *Rñiṅ-ma* 1. general term for the various unreformed red-cap sects of Buddhism in Tibet. 2. particular name for one of the oldest of these same sects.

3. = རྙིང་བ *ṛñiṅ-pa*, རྙིང་མ་དེ་ལ་རབ་གནས་ཀྱང་མཛད *ṛñiṅ-ma de-la rab-gnas kyaṅ mdsad* he also consecrated that old one (*A. 93*); རྙིང་མའི་གཏེར་གཞུང *ṛñiṅ-maḥi gter-gshuṅ* the religious works which, it is said, were unearthed by *Gter-ston-pa* belonging to the Nying-ma school of Tibet.

རྙིང་ཚད *ṛñiṅ-tshad* old fever; chronic disease.

རྙིང་རྑུལ *ṛñiṅ-hrul* worn-out, old and rotten (things).

རྙིངས་པ *ṛñiṅs-pa* = རེངས་པ *reṅs-pa* ཞིག་པ worn out; delapidated; cast off.

རྙིད་པ *ṛñid-pa* pf. བརྙིད *bṛñid*, བརྙིས *bṛñis* fut. གཉིད *gñid*. 1. to fade. 2. to grieve (vb. n.) (*Sch.*).

✝ **རྙིལ** *ṛñil* or སྙིལ *sñil* gen. as སོ་རྙིལ *so-ṛñil* the gums.

རྙིལ་བ *ṛñil-wa*, v. སྙིལ་བ *sñil-wa*.

✝ **རྙིས་པ** *ṛñis-pa* = སྙིངས་པ *sñiṅs-pa* pf. ཞལས, ཞིག་པ to be worn out, become old, faded.

རྙེད་པ I: *ṛñed-pa* 1. vb., pf. བརྙེད *bṛñed* or བརྙེས *bṛñes* fut. བརྙེད *bṛñed*. ཐོབ, ཐུབ, བཞེངས, ཐབས to find, discover, acquire, meet with, get: དེ་ནི་གང་ནས་རྙེད *de-ni gaṅ-nas ṛñed* where did you get that? མི་རྙེད་དུ་མི་རུང་ངོ *mi ṛñed-du mi ruṅ-ṅo* it must be procured by all means; མ་རྙེད་པ *ma ṛñed-pa* not finding; ཟས་དང་སྐོམ་མ་རྙེད་དེ *zas-dan skom-ma ṛñed-de* having not found anything to eat or to drink; ད་ནི་རེ་བ་བརྙེད་དོ *da-ni re-wa bṛñed-do* now that my hopes are fulfilled; གྲི་རྙེད་པས *gri ṛñed-pas* as he found a knife (from *Jā.*).

རྙེད་པ II: sbst. profit, gain, property, goods; རྙེད་པ་མང་པོ་རྙེད་པ *ṛñed-pa maṅ-po ṛñed-pa* to gain much profit: རྙེད་པ་དང་བཀུར་སྟི་ལ་བརྩོན་པས་དགེ་སློང་ཉམས་པར་འགྱུར་ལ, རྙེད་པ་དང་བཀུར་སྟི་འདི་དག་ནི་དགེ་བའི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་བར་ཆད་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་ནོ (*K. d.* ཁ *36*) by exerting himself for gain and honour a gelong will be ruined; these riches and honours are the causes of interruption to all works of piety: བདག་རྙེད་པ་དང་ལྡན་ན་མི་དགའ *bdag ṛñed-pa daṅ ldan-na mi-dgaḥ* if I am possessed of earnings, he is aggrieved. རྙེད་སྡུད་པ *ṛñed sdu-wa* collecting of riches; རྙེད་ཕྲོག་པ *ṛñed phrog-pa* to take booty, to plunder (*Sch.*). རྙེད་རློམ *ṛñed-ṛlom* pride of wealth or gain: རྙེད་རློམ་ཉམས་ཉིད་རྟོགས་ཀྱི་ཐབས་སུ (*Khrid. 125*).

རྙེད་དཀའ་བ *ṛñed dkaḥ-wa* དཀོན; རྙེད་པར་དཀའ་བ difficult to find, rare. The five hardly obtainable things are (see *K. d.* ཁ *475*):—(1) དལ་འབྱོར་གྱི་མི་ལུས the human body which is slowly prepared; (2) གླ *gla* (*Mṅon.*) wages, remuneration for work done, rent; (3) སངས་རྒྱས་ལ་དད་པ faith in Buddha; (4) the conception of saintly ideas, *i.e.*, the enlightened heart of a *Bodhisattva*; (5) སངས་རྒྱས་འབྱུང་བ the appearance of a Buddha.

རྙེད་བཀུར *ṛñed-bkur* = ཐོབ་ནོར *thob-nor* riches and honour.

རྙེད་འདོད *ṛñed-ḥdod* = འདོད་ཆགས *ḥdod-chags* inclination for gain (*Mṅon.*).

རྙོག་པ *ṛñog-pa* (of ཉོག་པ *ñog- pa*) vb., pf. བརྙོགས *bṛñogs*, fut. བརྙོག *bṛñog* to trouble, to stir up (*Cs.*); also adj. thick, turbid; ཆུ་རྙོག་པ *chu ṛñog-pa* muddy or dirty water. རྙོག་པ་ཅན *ṛñog-pa can*: 1. = སྐྱོན་ཅན *skyon-can* faulty. 2. dirty, turbid, troubled རྙོག་མ་ཅན *ṛñog-ma can*, miry, muddy.

རྙོགས་པ *ṛñogs-pa*, ཉེས་པ, སྐྱོན dirt, scum, stain; རྙོགས་པ་མེད *ṛñogs-pa med* གཙང་མ stainless, clear, purified, washed; ཆུ་རྙོག་མེད

chu-rñog med=ཆུ་གཙང་བ *chu tsaṅ-wa* pure water (*Mṅon.*).

སྙོགས་ཚད *rñogs-tshad* n. of a disease (*Jä.*).

+ **སྙོང** *rñoṅ*=གལ *gal* ཁལ trap, snare.

སྙོང་བ *rñoṅ-wa* pf. བསྙོངས *brñoṅs* fut. བསྙོང *brñoṅ*, imp. སྙོངས 1. to ensnare, trap (*Cs.*). 2.=རྐྱང་བ *rkyaṅ-pa* ཡ་ཏིཡ to stretch out.

སྣ་ནང *sña-naṅ*=གནབ་ནང *gnab-naṅ*.

སྣ་ལོ *sña-lo*=རྣ་ལོ *rña-lo*.

སྙག་པ *sñag-pa* col. for སྙེག་པ *sñeg-pa*.

སྙགས *sñags*=དབྱངས *dbyaṅs* music, harmony (*Jä.*).

སྙད *sñad* 1.=རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན *rgyu-rkyen* reason; སྙད་མེད་པར *sñad-med-par* without reason, pretence or provocation: ཇོ་བོ་རྗེ་བོད་དུ་བྱོན་པའི་སྙད་ནི་འགྲོ་བའི་དོན་ཡིན (*A. 62*) the reason of Atis'a's undertaking to proceed to Tibet was the welfare of animate beings. 2. སྙད་འདོགས་པ *sñad hdogs-pa*=སྐྱོན་བརྗོད་བྱེད་པ *skyon brjod byed-pa* ཨབདེཨ; སྐྱོན་མེད་པར་སྐྱོན་བཏགས་པ *skyon-med-par skyon btags-pa* to impute fault where there is none, malicious accusation or imputation; སྙད་འཛུགས་པ *sñad hdsug-pa* to bring an action against, to prosecute; སྙད་བྱེད་པ *sñad byed-pa* (with a dat.) to use a pretence or pretext.

སྙད་པ *sñad-pa* pf. and fut., བསྙད *bsñad*, imp. སྙོད *sñod* to relate, to report; ལོ་རྒྱུས་སྙད་པ *lo-rgyus sñad-pa* to relate a story; རྨི་ལམ་སྙད་པ *rmi-lam sñad-pa* to relate a dream; གཏམ་སྙད་པ *gtam sñad-pa* to state, inform, give notice; to rehearse.

སྙད་མེད་སྙད་འཁྲིས *sñad-med sñad-dkris* imputation without cause; false charge.

སྙན *sñan* ཀཪྞ, ཤྲོཏྲ, resp. for རྣ་བ *rna-wa* the ear: རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྙན་དུ་ཐོས *rgyal-poḥi sñan-du thos* it came to the king's hearing. སྙན་ཁུང *sñan-khuṅ* the ear-hole, hearing.

སྙན་གྱི་གོང་རྒྱན *sñan-gyi goṅ-rgyan* ཀཪྞིཀཱ, ཨཝཏཾས ornament worn on the tip or upper lap of the ear; སྙན་རྒྱན *sñan-rgyan* ཀུཎྜལ an ear-ring: རྣ་རྒྱན *rna-rgyan* ཀཪྞིཀཱ ear-ornament.

སྙན་སྒྲོགས་མ *sñan sgrogs-ma*=བུད་མེད་བློ་ལྡན་མ *bud-med blo-ldan-ma* (*Mṅon.*) a noble and generous lady.

སྙན་ངག *sñan-ṅag* lit. speech which is agreeable to the ear. 1. ཀཱཝྱ, ཀཝིཏཱ poetry as one of the four divisions of the science of words. 2.=པ་སངས *pa-saṅs* ཤུཀྲ the planet Venus.

སྙན་ངག་མཁན *sñan-ṅag mkhan* 1. ཀཝི a describer, poet. 2. a learned man (*Mṅon.*).

སྙན་ངག་མཁན་པོ *sñan-ṅag mkhan-po* ཤུཀྲ the planet Venus; the spiritual guide of the *Asura* demi-gods.

Syn. གཟའ་པ་སངས *gzab-pa saṅs*; ངན་སྤོང་བུ *ṅan spoṅ-bu*; ལྷ་མིན་བླ་མ *lha-min bla-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙན་ངག་མཁས་དབང *sñan-ṅag mkhas-dbaṅ* ཀཝཱིནྡྲ chief poet; a complimentary address to the learned.

སྙན་ངག་རོ་ལྡན=ཚིག་ཏུ་ཀྱར་རབ lit. a humorous expression; but includes དགེ་བའི་གཏམ a religious discourse, འཇམ་ཚིག་ soft language ཁ་མངར sweet words ཉེ་བའི་ཚིག conciliatory mild expressions; ཚིག་མངར pleasant words ཚིག་མ་ལེགས moral sayings (*Mṅon.*).

སྙན་གྲགས *sñan-grags* fame, reputation.

སྙན་འཇེགས *sñan-hjegs* polite and gentle (*Yig. k*).

སྙན་བརྗོད *sñan-brjod* ཀཱཝྱ graphic description.

སྙན་གཏོད་པ *sñan-gtod-pa* to give ear to: ཀྱེ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བདག་གི་ཚིག་འདི་ལ་སྙན་གཏོད་ཅིག *kye rgyal-po chen-po bdag-gi tshig hdi-la sñan gtod-cig* O great king, do lend your ears to my speech (*Ḫbrom. 136*).

སྙན་ངང *Sñan-nañ* also called མནའ་ནང *Mnaḫ-nañ* n. of a district in N. Western Tibet.

སྙན་པ *sñan-pa* 1. like གྲགས་པ *grags-pa* यशः, कीर्त्ति fame, renown, glory, praise: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་སྙན་པ་ཕྱོགས་བཅུར་གྲགས your fame has spread in the ten quarters, *i.e.*, all over the world; དེའི་སྙན་པ་རྒྱང་ནས་ཐོས *deḫi sñan-pa rgyañ-nas thos* his praises are heard far and wide; ཅེས་དེའི་སྙན་པ་བརྗོད་ཅིང *ces deḫi sñan-pa brjod-ciñ* thus speaking praisingly of him; ཅེས་པའི་སྙན་པ་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས *ces-paḫi sñan-pa-la rten-nas* relying on a rumour of this purport; ཅེས་སྙན་པ་དང་གྲགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བྱུང *ces sñan-pa dañ grags-pa chen-po byuñ* so his praise and great fame arose; དེའི་སྙན་དུ *deḫi sñan-du* to his praise, or to his hearing. 2. adj. well-sounding, sweet to hear; སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *sñan-par smra-wa* प्रियंवद sweet expresion, sweet and polite language; སྙན་པར་བྱེད *sñan-par byed* प्रियकार that does pleasant things; སྙན་པའི་དཔེ་ཅན *sñan-paḫi dpe-can* n. of a warbling bird, v. ཀ་ལ་པིང་ཀ *ka-la piñ-ka* (*Mṅon.*). དགེ་སློང་དབྱངས་རབ་ཏུ་སྙན་པ a monk having a well-sounding voice; ཚིག་སྙན་པར *tshig sñan-par* with pleasant words; སྙན་སྐད *sñan-skad* melodious language. 3. vb. to praise, extol, glorify. 4.=གོར་མ་ཆག *gor ma-chag* सतत without interruption (*Lex.*).

མི་སྙན་པ *mi-sñan-pa* 1. discordant, grating; སྐད་ནི་མི་སྙན་པ་ཟེར་བ *skad-ni mi-sñan-pa zer-wa* to utter discordant cries; (*Jä.*). 2. offensive, insulting: གང་ཞིག་བདག་ལ་རྩོད་ཅིང་མི་སྙན་བརྗོད *gañ-shig bdag-la rtsod-ciñ mi-sñan brjod* he who in a dispute says to me insulting words. མི་སྙན་པར་ཟེར་བ་དང་དུ་ལེན་པ *mi-sñan-par zer-wa dañ-du len-pa* to put up with offensive remarks.

གཏམ་སྙན་པ *gtam sñan-pa* 1. good joyful news, glad tidings; གཏམ་སྙན་བྱེད་པ *gtam-sñan byed-pa* to bring glad tidings. 2. pleasing conversation (*Cs.*);=སྙན་གྲགས *sñan-grags*, v. གྲགས *grags*; སྙན་རྒྱུད *sñan-rgyud*=བཀའ་རྒྱུད *bkaḫ-rgyud* oral instructions of lamas.

སྙན་ཕྲ་ཞུ་བ *sñan-phra shu-wa* to slander, to backbite.

སྙན་འཕྲིན *sñan-ḫphrin* 1. good tiding, gospel. 2. n. of a bird which lives very long (*Mṅon.*).

སྙན་ཚིག *sñan-tshig* साम, སྙན་ཚིག་གི་རིག་བྱེད *sñan tshig-gi rig-byed* सामवेद the third *Veda* of the Hindus. སྙན་ཚིག་བྱུང *sñan-tshig byuñ* सामज grown out of the *Sâma-Veda*.

སྙན་ཞུ *sñan-shu* petition, memorial; སྙན་ཞུ་འབུལ་བ *sñan-shu ḫbul-wa* to present a petition.

སྙན་ཤལ *sñan-çal* the flap of the ear.

སྙན་གསན་འབེབས་པ *sñan-gsan ḫbebs-pa*, आवाहन invitation; to invite, to call attention to.

སྙན་སྲབ *sñan-srab*=ཉན་དད་ཆེ་བ *ñan-dad che-wa* credulous: རྗེའི་སྙན་སྲབ *rjeḫi sñan-srab* the king's credulity (*Gyal. 8*).

སྙན་ལྷོང་བ *sñan-lhoñ-wa* to make dear.

སྙབ་པ *sñab-pa* to smack with the lips (*Sch.*).

སྙམ་པ *sñam-pa* 1. vb. to think, consider, imagine: བདག་ཅག་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་འདོར་སྙམ་མོ we thought we should give up the jewels; ང་ལྕེབ་དགོས་སྙམ་ནས *ña-lceb dgos-sñam-nas* thinking I should commit suicide; ཡོན་ཏན་དང་ལྡན་པར་སྙམ་སྟེ *yon-tan dañ ldan-par sñam-ste* considering him to be possessed of talents. 2. sbst. thought, sense, mind, sensation: ཆོས་བྱས་ན་སྙམ་པ་ཡོང་གིན་གདའ *chos byas-na sñam-pa yoñ-gin gdaḫ* we have thoughts of practising religion; འཇིགས་སོ་སྙམ་པ་ཡོད *ḫjigs-so sñam-pa yod*

re-skan I am far from any thought of fear; སྙམ་དུ, མ་སྙམ་བྱེད་ཀྱང་ though one may imagine that it will help; སྐྱུག་པ *skyug-pa*, བརྡུངས་དཀྲིས་སྙམ་བྱེད *brduṅs-dkris sñam-byed* there arises a feeling like that of nausea, like that of being beaten, of being (tightly) wrapt up (*Jä.*).

སྙལ་ཡས *sñal-yas* (སྐྱང་གྲངས) n. of a number; ཡ་སྙལ་ཡས་འཁྲུག་འདིབ་དང་། (*Ya-sel.* 57).

སྙི *sñi*, v. རྙི *rñi*.

སྙི་སྟེང *sñi-steṅ*=གཉའ *gñaḥ* neck; nape of neck.

སྙི་པོ *sñi-po*=སྙིང་པོ *sñiṅ-po* the heart.

སྙི་ཕུལ *sñi-phul* corn of luxuriant growth; abundant harvest.

སྙི་བ *sñi-wa* 1. a dwarf. 2. softness. 3. n. of a plant.

སྙི་བོ *sñi-wo* མཉེན adj. gentle, soft, delicate, tender.

སྙི་མ *sñi-ma* for སྙེ་མ *sñe-ma* (*Jä.*).

སྙི་ཤང་ཀ་ཏྱ *Sñi-çaṅ ka tya* or སྙི་ཤང་གུར་རྟ *Sñi-çaṅ gur-rta* name of mountains in Nepal (*Jä.*).

སྙིགས་དུས *sñigs-dus* or སྙིགས་མའི་དུས *sñigs-maḥi dus* ཀལི or ཀལི the degenerate age, or the age of sin.

སྙིགས་བྱེད་མ *sñigs byed-ma* acc. to the Bon n. of the god of air (*D.R.*).

སྙིགས་པ *sñigs-pa* degenerated, grown worse, v. སྙིགས་མ *sñigs-ma*.

སྙིགས་མ *sñigs-ma* कषाय, किट्टकाय, मल 1. a whet-stone. 2. ཟས་སྙིགས impurity in food, poison or defilement in food; impure sediment; མར་གྱི་སྙིགས་མ *mar gyi sñigs-ma* impurities in butter; དྭངས་སྙིགས་འབྱེད་པ to separate the clear (fluid) from the sediment; སྙིགས་མ་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བ *sñigs-ma thams-cad sel-wa* to clear out all the impurities. ཤིང་སྙིགས་མ *shiṅ sñigs-ma* कुशिखाकाय a yellowish sprout growing up on land. 3. ཚིགས་མ *tshigs-ma* a member between two joints.

སྙིགས་མ་ལྔ་ནི *sñigs-ma-lṅa-ni* the five impurities are:—(1) ཚེའི་སྙིགས, आयुःकषाय; མར་འགྲིབ་པ *mar hgrib-pa* the decrease of the duration of life; (2) ལྟ་བའི་སྙིགས་མ, दृष्टिकषाय;=བྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་ཏུ་ཞུགས་པ perversity in thoughts, religious disbeliefs, &c. 3. ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་སྙིགས་མ क्लेशकषाय;=དུག་ལྔ་ the five poisons; (4) སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་སྙིགས་མ, सत्त्वकषाय; འདུལ་དཀའ་བ difficulty to convert; (5) དུས་ཀྱི་སྙིགས་མ, कल्पकषाय རྩོད་ལྡན *rtsod-ldan* degenerate ages or times.

སྙིང *sñiṅ* हृदय, हृदय, मनस् 1. the heart, both met. and physically: སྙིང་འདར་ཤིང་འགུལ *sñiṅ-hdar shiṅ-hgul* the heart throbs with fear; བདག་གི་ལུས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་ལྟར་གཅེས *bdag-gi lus-kyi sñiṅ-ltar gces* as dear to me as my own heart. 2. སྤྱོད the disposition. སྙིང་དགའ་བ *sñiṅ-dgaḥ-wa* or སྙིང་བདེ་བ *sñiṅ bde-wa* gladness, cheerfulness; སྙིང་དང་མིག་འཕྲོག་པ *sñiṅ-daṅ mig hphrog-pa* to transport, to ravish (*Sch.*). 3. courage; སྙིང་མ་ཆུང་ཤིག be not afraid! སྙིང་གདོན་གྱིས་བསླུས *sñiṅ gdon gyis bslus* the heart is infatuated by a demon. སྙིང་ནས *sñiṅ-nas* (i) heartily, zealously, earnestly, *e.g.*, looking for or to a thing; with all one's heart, most earnestly, devoutly, *e.g.*, to say one's prayer; (ii) actually, really: ཁོང་སྙིང་ནས་མི་འབྱིང་བ་ཡིན *khoṅ sñiṅ-na mi-hbyiṅ-pa yin* really he does not sink. 3. for སྙིང་པོ, སྙིང་འགེམས་པ *sñiṅ hgems-pa* stupified, confounded, depressed (*D.R.*).

Syn. of No. 1. ཐུགས *thugs*; ཙ་ཡི་མཆོག *ca-yi mchog*; ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩ་འཁོར *chos-kyi rtsa-hkhor*; ཀུན་སྐྱེད་བྱེད *kun-skyed byed*; སྲོག་གི་གནས *srog-gi gnas*; སེམས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *sems-kyi khaṅ-pa*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes rten* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་ཁ་ *sñiṅ-kha* हृदय the heart; སྙིང་ཁར་ *sñiṅ-khar* on the heart, at heart.

སྙིང་ཁམས་ *sñiṅ-khams* the heart; acc. to *Sch.* courage.

སྙིང་ཁུ་ *sñiṅ-khu*=ཉིང་ཁུ་ *ñiṅ-khu.*

སྙིང་ག་ *sñiṅ-ga* the breast: སྙིང་གར་སྤུ་མང་སྐྱེས་པ་བདེ་བར་འཚོ་ *sñiṅ-gar spu-maṅ skyes-pa bde-war ḥtsho* he will live to be happy on whose breast grows much hair (*Mi.*).

སྙིང་དགའ་བ་ *sñiṅ dgaḥ-wa* हृदयतोषण heart's content, joy, cheerfulness.

སྙིང་གྲོགས་ *sñiṅ-grogs* सुहृद्, सखा a sympathizing friend, a bosom friend.

སྙིང་ཅན་ *sñiṅ-can* courageous, spirited, bold.

སྙིང་རྩེས་པ་ *sñiṅ rtses-pa,* v. སྙི་རྗེ་བ་ *sñi rje-wa* कृपा mercy, compassion.

སྙིང་ཆུ་འཚུག་ *sñiṅ-chu ḥtshug* in *W.* afflicted with dropsy in the pericardium (*Jä.*).

སྙིང་རྗེ་ *sñiṅ-rje* करुणा, दया, अनुकम्पा kindness, mercy, compassion: མི་ལ་སྙིང་རྗེ་སྒོམ་པ་ to meditate with pity for all men. སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ་ *sñiṅ-re rje,* occurs in ཁྱོད་བོད་རྣམས་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ་ *khyod Bod-rnams sñiṅ-re-rje* I pity you ye Tibetans (*A. 65*).

Syn. ཐུགས་རྗེ་ *thugs rje;* བརྩེ་བ་ *brtse wa;* རྗེས་ཆགས་ *rjes chags;* རྗེས་སུ་བརྩེ་ *rjes-su brtse* (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་རྗེ་སྐད་ *sñiṅ rje skad* lamentation; cry of compassion.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཅན་ *sñiṅ-rje-can* कृपालु merciful, kind hearted; a merciful person.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་ *Sñiṅ rje chen po,* སྙིང་རྗེའི་ལྷ་ *Sñiṅ rjeḥi lha,* are names of Avalokites'vara.

སྙིང་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ་པད་དཀར་ *sñiṅ rje chen po pad dkar* करुणा-पुण्डरीक n. of a sūtra in the *Kaḥ gyur,* vol. ཆ, *Mdo* section.

སྙིང་རྗེ་བྲལ་ *sñiṅ-rje bral*=སྙིང་རྗེ་མེད་པ་ *sñiṅ-rje med-pa* निर्दय devoid of mercy or compassion, merciless, cruel. The following ten acc. to Buddhism are included in the category of those who are called *sñiṅ-rje-bral*:—ཤན་པ་ butchers; བྱ་ཕག་འཚོང་བ་ sellers of ducks; ཕག་འཚོང་བ་ sellers of pigs or pork; ཉ་པ་ fishermen; རི་དྭགས་རྔོན་པ་ hunters; བྱ་པ་ bird-catchers; བོང་བུ་སོགས་ཁལ་གྱི་ཕྱུགས་ཁྱེར་འཇུང་ས་ drivers of donkeys and other beasts of burden who lading them heavily beat them; ཇོམ་རྐུན་པ་ robbers and way-layers; གསོད་མ་པ་ murderers; བ་གླང་གསོད་པ་པོ་ slayers of oxen, etc. (*K. du.* ད *204*).

སྙིང་རྗེ་མོ་ *sñiṅ-rje mo* 1. compassionate: you are compassion personified. Acc. to *Jä.* in ཁྱོད་སྙིང་རྗེ་མོ་རང་ཞིག་འདུག་ you are much to be pitied. 2. colloq. dearest, most beloved, amiable, charming.

སྙིང་ཉེ་བ་ *sñiṅ ñe-wa* 1.=མཛའ་བོ་ *mdsa-bo,* or ཉེ་བོ་ *ñe-wo,* friendly, amicable, loving, affectionate. Figurative expression for it is ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཟེའུ་འབྲུ་ *yid-kyi zeḥu ḥbru* (*Yig. k. 1*). 2. dear and near relatives. 3. धनधान्य money.

སྙིང་སྟོབས་ *sñiṅ-stobs* बल, विक्रम, सत्त्व, प्रकृति fortitude; character; courage, spirit, virtue: ཤེས་རབ་ཅན་མཁས་པ་ལ་ཤེས་པ་བསྐྱེད་ཅིང་སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཆེ་ལ། ལེ་ལོ་དང་སྡིག་པ་ངན་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་མི་འགྲོ་བ fortitude and enlightenment increasing in the wise and learned; they go not after evil deeds and indolence (*Ld.; Glr.*).

སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན་ *sñiṅ-stobs can* साहसिक, fearless; possessed of fortitude, moral courage.

Syn. དཔའ་བོ་ *dpaḥ-po;* ཉམ་ང་མེད་ *ñam-ṅa med;* ཞུམ་པ་མི་མངའ་ *shum-pa mi-mṅaḥ;* སྟོབས་ཆེན་ *stobs-chen;* ཕ་རོལ་གནོན་ *pya-rol gnon* (*Mñon.*).

སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཆེ་ *sñiṅ-stobs-che* परिवार, महात्मा great soul, one of great fortitude.

སྙིང་གཏམ་ *sñiṅ-gtam* confidential speaking a secret: སྙིང་གཏམ་ཡིན་གྱི་སེམས་ལ་ཤོག *sñiṅ-gtam gyi sems-la shog* (*Lo. 30.*) put away in your mind talk which is confidential; བརྩེ་བའི་སྙིང་གཏམ་ *bṭse-ḥahi sñiṅ-gtam* the secret

speech of kindness or of love; ཕན་པའི་སྙིང་གཏམ *phan-paḥi sñiṅ-gtam* useful admonition.

སྙིང་སྟོབས་གཏེར *sñiṅ-stobs gter* सत्त्वनिधि ;=སྙིང་སྟོབས་ལྡན་པ सत्त्ववान्, सत्त्वाधिक intrepid, one whose heart is stored with courage (*A. K. 1, 18*).

སྙིང་དུ་སྡུག་པ *sñiṅ-du sdug-pa* or སྙིང་སྡུག་པ charming, handsome; སྙིང་དུ་སྡུག་པ=གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ *gzugs mdzes-pa* very handsome person, charming (*Mṅon.*); in *W.* liked, beloved, darling, favourite; སྙིང་སྡུག་ཤིག་འདུག *sñiṅ-sdug shig-ḥdug* he is a general favourite; སྙིང་མ་སྡུག *sñiṅ ma-sdug* not handsome, not charming; acc. to *Jä.* bad people.

སྙིང་འདོམ *sñiṅ-ḥdom* ornamental equipments of a riding horse, generally what is put on its breast (*Rtsii.*).

སྙིང་འདོད་པ *sñiṅ ḥdod-pa* to wish, to desire, to long for; ཟ་སྙིང་འདོད་པ *za-sñiṅ ḥdod-pa* to long to eat, to be craving for food; འགྲོ་སྙིང་འདོད་པ ardently wishing to go.

སྙིང་སྡུག *sñiṅ-sdug* a beloved one; a sweetheart (*Ṅag. 29*).

སྙིང་ནད *sñiṅ-nad* 1.=སྙིང་ན་བ *sñiṅ na-wa* disease of the heart, but not often any physical disorder; heart-sickness; grief on account of injury suffered from others. 2. defined as སེམས་ལ་ནག་པོ་ཤག་པ *sems-la nag po shag-pa* vindictiveness, to keep a grudge at heart: མྱ་ངན་སེམས་འཁྲུགས་ཡི་མི་བདེ་ཞིང་། ལྟོ་ཆག་གཉིད་ཆག་ཞེ་སྡང་དྲག་པོས་སྙིང་ནད་སྐྱེད *mya-ṅan sems-ḥkhrugs yi mi-bde shiṅ lto-chag gñid-chag she-sdaṅ drag-pos sñiṅ-nad skyed.* *Sñiṅ-nad* is caused by fits of anger, sleeplessness, starvation, despair and mental derangement from troubles, etc. The disease is of seven kinds:—(1) སྙིང་ཆུ dropsy of the heart, (2) སྙིང་འཁྲུམ, (3) སྙིང་ནད་ཁ་ལེ་ནག་པོ, (4) སྙིང་འབེམ; (5) སྙིང་ཚད, (6) སྙིང་གཟེར, (7) སྙིང་སྲིན (*Mñg. 34*).

སྙིང་པོ I: *sñiṅ-po*, सार, हृदय, गर्भ the pith, essence, heart; སྙིང་པོ་མ་ཡིན་པ་མེད་པར་གྱུར *sñiṅ-po ma-yin pa med-par gyur* अपगतफल्गु far from being useless; useful. སྐད་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *skad-kyi sñiṅ-po* the substance of a speech; ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *chos-kyi sñiṅ-po* the essential part or purport of a work or the main substance of a doctrine; དོན་སྙིང་འབྱིན་པ *don-sñiṅ ḥbyin-pa* to draw out a summary, the sum and substance (of a writing): སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ་ཅན་ཡིན་ན *sems-can thams-cad saṅs-rgyas kyi sñiṅ po can yin-na* if all living beings have the pith and essence of, *i.e.*, partake of the nature of, Buddha; དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ *de-bshin gśegs-paḥi sñiṅ-po* the spirit of Tathâgata; བྱང་ཆུབ་སྙིང་པོ *byaṅ-chub sñiṅ-po*; the spirit of the *Bodhisattva*, *i.e.*, Buddhahood. སྲོག་གི་སྙིང་པོ་འབུལ་བ *srog-gi sñiṅ-po ḥbul-wa* to offer one's heart's blood, to pledge one's own life. The five chief essences or *sñiṅ-po* of food are:—ལྕྭ salt, ཤིང་ཏོག fruits, བུ་རམ treacle, སྦྲང་རྩི honey, ཏིལ་དམར red sesame (*Rtsii.*).

སྙིང་པོ II: 1. མེ་ཏོག flower. 2. वज्र the thunder-bolt. 3. सञ्चय, गोविल a heap, a plough. 4. इन्द्रनील a kind of precious stone, sapphire.

སྙིང་པོ་མཁྲེགས་པ *sñiṅ po mkhregs pa*=སྙིང་པོའི་གཞི *sñiṅ poḥi gshi* धरणी the earth, that holds everything, all substances.

སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *sñiṅ re rje* pity; to be pitied: འདི་རྣམས་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *ḥdi rnams sñiṅ re rje* these people are indeed much to be pitied. As an adj. སེམས་ཅན་སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ *sems-can sñiṅ re rje* the poor creatures (*Jä.*); སྙིང་རེ་རྗེ་བའི་སྡིག་ཅན the pitiable sinners.

སྙིང་པོ་ཅན *sñiṅ po can* हृदयालु, सारवत् substantial; also courageous.

སྙིང་པོ་ཆེ་ *sñiṅ-po che* (སྙིང་ཆེན་པོ་བྱས་ཤིང་ཐུགས་སེམས་མི་སྡུག་པར་བསམ་བློ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ *sñiṅ chen-po byas-çiṅ thugs-sems mi-sdug-par bsam-blo rgya chen-po*) noble-hearted, intrepid, adventurous, enterprizing: སྙིང་པོ་ཆེ་བྱང་ནོག་ཏུ་བཙུག་པའི་ས་ལས་མཛད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན O, noble-hearted (sire) you have been required to do husbandry bending on your chest (*A. 127*).

སྙིང་པོ་མཆོག *sñiṅ po mchog* वाचस्पत n. of a number.

སྙིང་པོ་ཐེག་པའི་ཡང་རྩེ *sñiṅ-po theg-paḥi yaṅ-rtse* n. of the chief works of the *Anuttara* mystics of Tibet and of Ancient India.

སྙིང་པོ་ལྡན་མ *sñiṅ-po ldan ma* सारवती an article that is possessed of some real properties, or of intrinsic value.

སྙིང་པོ་བསྡུ་བ *sñiṅ-po bsdu-wa* सारसंग्रह n. of a work composed by Atis'a (*A. 66*).

སྙིང་པོ་མེད་པ *sñiṅ po med pa* 1. असार, तुच्छ, शून्य; = དོན་མེད་པ worthless, null, void, false, hollow. 2. n. of अर्जुन the third Pāṇḍava, the hero of the Mahābhārata (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་པོ་སོ་སོར *sñiṅ-po so sor* (ཙན་དན་དཀར *tsan-dan dkar*) पीतसार, white species of sandal wood; a yellow gem, a topaz.

སྙིང་པོའི་ཁང་པ *sñiṅ-poḥi khaṅ pa* = རི་ཁྲོད a recluse's cell or hermitage in the midst of a group of hills (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་པོའི་དབེན་པ *sñiṅ-poḥi dben-pa* void, worthless; sbst. solitude.

སྙིང་འབབ་དྲི *sñiṅ hbab dri* agreeable scent (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་རྩ *sñiṅ rtsa* heart-vein; the veins connected with the heart.

སྙིང་རྩེ *sñiṅ rtse* the tip or apex of the heart; the focus of attention, *i.e.*, when all attention is concentrated.

སྙིང་བརྩེ་ལྡན *sñiṅ brtse ldan*, སྙིང་རྗེ་ཅན *sñiṅ rje can* loving, affectionate (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་ཚིམ *sñiṅ tshim* gratification, satisfaction, consolation; also pleasure felt at the discomfiture or death of an enemy or adversary; སྙིང་ཚིམ་འདེབས་པ *sñiṅ tshim hdebs pa* to show such pleasure; also vb. སྙིང་རེ་ཚིམ་པ *sñiṅ re tshim-pa* to gratify or console; to become gratified.

སྙིང་ཚིལ *sñiṅ tshil* the fat about the heart (*Cs.*).

སྙིང་ཤོས་ཕ *sñiṅ shos ça* n. of a fruit which in appearance is like the heart (*Rtsii.*).

+ སྙིང་འཆོས་ཏེ་སྨྲ་བ *sñiṅ hchos te smra-wa* = སྙིང་གཏམ་དང་གསང་གཏམ་སྨྲ་བ *sñiṅ gtam daṅ gsaṅ gtam smra wa* to speak out a secret or reveal a confidential thing.

སྙིང་རི *Sñiṅ-ri* n. of monastery in Tibet.

སྙིང་རུས *sñiṅ rus* = སྙིང་སྟོབས 1. assiduity, firmness of mind, perseverance. 2. courage.

སྙིང་རླུང *sñiṅ rluṅ* 1. = ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཆགས་པ anger, indignation. 2. low spirits, melancholy (*Sch.*). སྙིང་རླུང་དུག་པོ་ལྡང become indignant.

སྙིང་ལ་ཁུགས *sñiṅ-la khugs* मनुरक्त upon the breast.

སྙིང་ལ་ཉལ *sñiṅ-la ñal* = ཡིད་ལ་ཉལ lit. that lies down on the mind; a name of Kāma, the Indian Cupid (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིང་ལ་འབབ་པ *sñiṅ-la hbab-pa* 1. हृदयंगम fully comprehending, appreciating. 2. अमृत nectar.

སྙིད་པ *sñid-pa* prob. རྙིད་པ *rñid-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྙིད་མོ *sñid-mo* ननान्दा younger sister of a woman's husband.

Syn. ཁྱོ་གའི་ནུ་མོ *khyo-gaḥi nu mo*; བདག་པོའི་སྲིང་མོ *bdag-poḥi sriṅ mo* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙིན་པ *sñin-pa*, སྙིན་པོ *sñin-po*, སྙིན་ཏེ *sñin te* = སྙི་བོ *sñi-wo*.

+ སྙིམ་པ *sñim-pa* or སྙིམ་པོ *sñim-po* = ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo* अञ्जलि two handsful; a measure

for liquids, as well as for flour, grain and the like, as much as may be taken up by both hands placed together: ཇོ་བོས་འགྲོན་བུ་སྙིམ་པ་གང་བསྣམས་ཏེ་བྱོན *jo-wos ḥgron-bu sñim-pa gaṅ ḅsnams-te byon* (*A.* 69) the lord carrying both hands full of cowries arrived.

སྙིམས *sñims* = མཛེས་པ *mdses pa* beautiful, handsome (*Ñag.* 29).

སྙིལ *sñil* = རྙིལ *rñil*, སྙེ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ *sñe maḥi phuṅ po* a bunch of ears of corn (*Ñag.* 29).

སྙིལ་བ *sñil-wa* or རྙིལ་བ *rñil-wa* pf. and fut. བསྙིལ *ḅsñil* (cf. གཉིལ་བ *gñil-wa*) 1. to push or throw down, to break down, to destroy (houses, rocks, etc.); ཕྱེ་མར་སྙིལ་བ *phye-mar sñil-wa* to reduce to powder (*Sch.*). 2. ཕྱིར་སྙིལ་བ *phyir sñil wa* to expel, banish, exile (*Sch.*) (from *Jä.*).

སྙུག་པ *sñug-pa* also སྨྱུག་པ *smyug-pa*, pf. བསྙུགས *ḅsñugs*, fut. བསྙུག *ḅsñug* to dip in, to immerse (*Jä.*).

སྙུག་མ *sñug-ma* more frq. སྨྱུག་མ *smyug-ma* reed, rush, bulrush.

སྙུག་གུ *sñug-gu* reed-pen; སྙུག་བཟོ *sñug ḅzo* wicker-work.

སྙུག་འཛིན *sñug ḥdsin* lit. one holding the reed-pen, a writer. སྙུག་འཛིན་དབང་པོ *sñug ḥdsin dwaṅ po* a chief clerk in Tibet; སྙུག་ཡིག་གི་ཡི་ལ་མཁས་པ one versed in writing: དཔལ་ལྡན་ཐུ་མིའི་རིང་ལུགས་ཡང་དག་པར་འཛིན་པ་སྙུག་འཛིན་དབང་པོ་ཆེ་མཆོག་དེའི་སྔར་དུ། to the chief writer who is well versed in the art of writing which was introduced by the noble Thu-mi (*Yig. k.* 49).

སྙུག་རུམ *Sñug-rum* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loṅ.* 8 3).

སྙུག་ཤིང *sñug ṡiṅ* bamboo.

སྙུག་སེ *sñug-se* dark yellow-colour; སྣམ་བུ་སྙུག་སེ broad-cloth of dark yellow colour (*Rtsii.*).

སྙུགས *sñugs* duration, continuity, time (*Cs.*).

སྙུགས་ཆེན *sñugs-chen* continual (*Ñag.* 29); སྙུགས་སྲིངས་ཡུན་ཚད *sñugs-sriṅs yun-tshad* protracted, lengthened out (*Jä.*).

སྙུགས་སྦྲུལ *sñugs-sbrul* a species of lizard (*Sch.*).

+ སྙུགས་སུ *sñugs su* = ཡུན་དུ in a long time.

སྙུགས་སྲིང *sñugs-sriṅ* བསྲིངས lengthened or continual.

སྙུང *sñuṅ* = སྙུན resp. for ནད disease, illness, sickness: བཙུན་པའི་སྐུ་ལ་སྙུང་མི་མངའ་འམ *ḅtsun paḥi sku la sñuṅ mi mṅaḥ ham* your honour I suppose is not unwell?

སྙུང་བ *sñuṅ-wa* I: vb., pf. བསྙུངས *ḅsñuṅs*, fut. བསྙུང *ḅsñuṅ* 1. to make less, to reduce, to diminish; acc. to *Sch.* to disparage. 2. to be ill, sick, indisposed; ཟུག་སྙུང་བའི་མི people that are disagreeable, annoying to others (*Jä.*).

སྙུང་བ II: sbst. the state of being ill; illness, indisposition.

སྙུང་བུ *sñuṅ bu* awl, pricker, punch.

Syn. རྩེ་རྣོ *rtse rno*; ཀོ་བ་འབིགས་བྱེད *ko wa ḅbigs byed* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙུང་གཞི *sñuṅ gshi* = ནད་གཞི 1. illness, disease. 2. སྤྱུགས་པ་སྙུག་བྱེད་པ banishment; to expel, eject.

སྙུན *sñun* ཟེར illness, disease, sickness: སྐུ་ལ་སྙུན་གྱིས་བསྣུན *sku la sñun gyis ḅsnun* he was taken ill. Acc. to *Jä.* སྙུན་འདྲི་བ *sñun dri-wa* or སྙུན་གསོལ་བ *sñun gsol-wa* are expressions of inquiry after a person's health. ན་དྲི་ཞུ་བ *na-dri shu-wa* or སྙུན་དྲི་ཞུ་བ *sñun-dri shu-wa* to wait on, to pay one's respects (*Jä.*).

སྙུན་དྭངས་པ *sñun dwaṅs-pa* আরোগ্য cured from a disease, recovered from an illness, convalescent.

Syn. ནད་སངས་པ *nad saṅs-pa*; ནད་གསོས་པ *nad gsos pa*; ནད་ཀྱིས་བཏང་བ *nad kyis btaṅ wa*; ནད་ལས་གྲོལ་བ *nad las grol wa*; ནད་ལས་ཐར་བ *nas las thar wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙུན་པ *sñun-pa* 1. pf. and fut. བསྙུན *bsñun* to be ill, to labour under a disease. 2.= ནད་པ *nad pa*, ནད་ཕོག་པ *nad phog pa*, ཉམས་མ་བདེ་བ *ñams ma bde wa*, འདུ་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ *hdu wa khrugs pa*, ཁམས་མ་བདེ་བ *kyams ma bde wa*.

སྙུན་མེད *sñun med* free from illness.

+ སྙུན་རྨེད *sñun rmed* (སྙུན illness, རྨེད *rmed*=དྲི་བ *dri-wa*) to inquire, to inquire after one's health: ཇོ་བོ་ལ་སྙུན་རྨེད *jo bo la sñun rmed*, འདི་སྐད་མཆིད་དེ (*A.* 75) thus inquiring if the lord was well.

སྙེ་མ *sñe-ma*=སྙེམ or དོག་པ মঞ্জরী, মঞ্জরী 1. ears of corn. 2. འབྲུའི་དོག་པ *hbruḥi dog-pa* corn forming ears (v. ལྗང་པ *ljaṅ pa*).

སྙེ་དཀར *sñe dkar* diseased ears of corn; སྙེ་མགོ *sñe mgo* སྙེམ *sñe ma* ears of corn.

སྙེ་ཐང *Sñe-thaṅ*, also written སྙེས་ཐང *sñes thaṅ*, n. of a village situated about ten miles S.W of Lhasa city It was at Ñethang that the celebrated Atis'a spent his last days and died.

སྙེ་ཐང་གླིང་ག *Sñe-thaṅ gliṅ-ga* the large grove in neighbourhood of the monastery where Atis'a resided. It contains the chorten or chait where his remains were interred.

སྙེ་མདོ *Sñe-mdo* n. of a village in Tibet (*Deb.* 43).

སྙེ་ཕུ *Sñe-phu* n. of a small town in Tibet.

སྙེ་འཕྲེང *Sñe-hphreṅ* n. of a large grove in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

སྙེ་འབོལ *sñe hbol*=སྔས་འབོལ pillow or cushion to rest the head upon (*Nag.* 29).

སྙེ་མ་མིག་ཅན *sñe-ma mig-can* ears of corn which have just got or formed grains. ད་གྲོའི་སྙེ་མ་མིག་ཆོད now the ears of wheat have got grains.

སྙེ་མ་ལུས་སློབས *sñe-ma lus-slobs* করঞ্জ the tree *Pongamia glabra*, used medicinally (*Mṅon.*).

སྙེ་མོ *Sñe-mo* n. of a district situated between Ü and Tsang (*Rtsii.*).

སྙེ་མོ་འཕྲང་རྫོང *Sñe-mo Hphraṅ-rdsoṅ* n. of a fort situated on a precipice in *Sñe-mo* (*Rtsii*).

སྙེ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ *sñe-maḥi phuṅ-po* মঞ্জরী a bunch formed of ears of corn.

སྙེགས *sñegs* straight or stretched out (*Jä.*): ལག་པས་སྙེགས *lag pas sñegs* with the hand stretched out.

སྙེགས་པ *sñegs-pa* pf. བསྙེགས་པ *bsñegs pa* fut. བསྙེག *bsñeg* imp. སྙོགས *sñogs* 1. c. accus. to hasten or run after, to pursue; frq. also with རྗེས་ནས *rjes nas*, རྗེས་སུ *rjes su*, རྗེས་བཞིན་དུ *rjes bshin-du*, ཕྱི་བཞིན་དུ *phyi bshin-du*. རང་འགྲོ་ས་སྙོགས *raṅ hgro sa sñogs* hasten towards your destination; བསྙེག་ཏུ་འདོང་བ *bsñeg tu hdoṅ pa* or སྙེགས་སུ་འདོང་བ *sñegs su hdoṅ wa* to walk hastily, to make haste or speed (*Jä.*). 2. to overtake; སྙེག་མ་ནུས་པས *sñeg ma nus-pas* not being able to reach. 3. c. dat. to hasten (to some place) ལྟད་མོ་ལ་སྙེག *ltad-mo la sñeg* hasten to the play; ནམ་ལ་སྙེག *nam la sñeg* hastening up to heaven (as a flame). 4. to strive or struggle for, to aspire to; ནོར་ལ་སྙེག *nr la sñeg* to aspire to riches; སྡེ་ཆེན་ལ་སྙེག *sde chen la sñeg* to aspire to the increase of territory; ཞིང་ཁམས་བཟང་ལ་སྙེག *shiṅ khams bzaṅ la sñeg* to aspire to the region of eternal bliss. སྙེག་མ *sñeg-ma* a pursuer (from *Jä.*).

སྙེང་བ *sñeṅ-ba* 1. to stretch. 2. also སྙེངས་པ *sñeṅs-pa* to fear (pf. བསྙེངས *bsñeṅs*, fut. སྙེང་, resp. རྒྱལ་པོས་མ་སྙེངས་ཤིག *rgyal pos ma sñeṅs çig* do not be afraid of the king (*Jä.*).

སྙེད *sñed* 1. the crupper attached to a saddle. 2. in ཇི་སྙེད་ལྟ་བུ *ji-sñed lta-bu* འདི་སྙེད་ཅིག *hdi-sñed-cig* or དེ་སྙེད་ཅིག *de sñed-cig* so much, so many, frq. used for how many: ཡོན་ཏན་འདི་སྙེད་མངའ་འོ so many excellent qualities has he. ཅི་སྙེད or ཇི་སྙེད how much, how many? 3. after numbers: about, near: སྟོང་སྙེད *stoṅ-sñed* about or near a thousand; སྟོང་ཇི་སྙེད *stoṅ-ji sñed* about a thousand also: how many thousands? (*Jä.*).

སྙེད་པ *sñed-pa* is mistake for རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa* ལཱབྷ, ཨདྷིགམ to gain, profit, acquire: སྙེད་པ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ *sñed-pa bla na med-pa* ཨནུཏྟར the very highest gain or supremest state.

སྙེན་པ *sñen-pa* or སྙེན་མ *sñen-ma*, acc. to *Cs.* 1. to come, go near, approach. 2. to gain, to procure.

སྙེམས་ཆུང་ *sñems-chuṅ* 1. unpretentious, humble, affable. 2. sbst. poor, indigent.

སྙེམས་པ *sñems-pa* 1. vb. pf. བསྙེམས *bsñems* to be proud or arrogant, to boast; ང་རྒྱལ་སྙེམས་པས *ṅargyal sñems-pas* being swollen or puffed up with pride; མཐུ་རྩལ་སྙེམས་པས *mthu rtsal sñems pas* proud of one's strength. 2. sbst. མནོ; དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* pride, haughtiness; སྙེམས་པ་ཅན *sñems-pa-can* full of pride, proud.

སྙེས *sñes*, v. སྙེ་བ *sñe-ba*. སྔས་ལ་སྙེས *sṅas-la sñes* (*Ñag. 29*) reclined your head on the pillow; སྙེས་འབོལ *sñes-hbol* pillow.

སྙོ་བ *sño-ba* sometimes for སྨྱོ་བ *smyo-ba*.

སྙོགས་པ *sñogs-pa* or བསྙོག་པ *bsñog-pa* (*Ñag. 29*) 1. secondary form of སྙེག་པ *sñeg-pa* esp. when signifying to wish earnestly, to crave for or implore; also ཁ་སྙོགས་པ *kha sñogs pa* id. ལག་པས་ཆུ་སྙོགས་པ *lag-pas chu sñogs-pa* to ask for water stretching out the hand. 2.=རྗེས་སུ་སྙོག *rjes-su sñog* ཨནུགཏ following; ཡར་སྙོག་མར་སྙོག *yar-sñog mar-sñog* went up and down; now gone towards the uplands, then towards the lowlands.

སྙོངས་པ *sñoṅs-pa*=བྱུག་པ བྱུགས, བྱུག to apply (an ointment).

སྙོད *sñod*=གོ་སྙོད *go-sñod* caraway.

སྙོད་པ I: *sñod pa* pf. བསྙོད *bsñod* དང་སྙོས *bsños*, fut. བསྙོད *bsñod* 1. to draw out and twist, as in spinning (*Jä.*). 2. acc. to *Cs.* to tell, relate. 3. སྙད་པ *sñad pa*.

སྙོད་པ II: to feed, to give to eat and to drink: འོ་མས་སྙོད་ཅིང་སྟོབས་པ *ho-mas sñod ciṅ stobs pa* fed and strengthened with milk.

སྙོན་པ I: *sñon-pa* ཨཔཝཱད 1. pf. and fut. བསྙོན *bsñon* to deny, disavow (dishonestly); བསྙོན་བྱེད་པ *bsñon byed pa* to assert falsely.

སྙོན་པ II:=སྨྱོན་པ *smyon-pa*.

སྙོན་མོངས *sñon moṅs*=ཨཔཱཡ; དཀོན་ཆ་དང་སྙོད་འདི་ཕྱུད་པས (*Ñag. 29*).

སྙོབ་པ *sñob-pa* pf. བསྙོབས *bsñobs*, fut. བསྙོབ *bsñob*, imp. སྙོབས *sñobs* 1. to stretch forth; ལག་པ་སྙོབས *lag pa sñobs* stretched out the hand (*Ñag. 29*). What is given as food is always placed in the instr. case, while the animal or person fed takes the dative: བཙུན་མོ་ལ་ཉུང་ལ་ཕུག་ཉིས་སྙོབས་སོ the queen was fed with turnips and radishes (*Ld.*; *Glr.*). 2. to reach by stretching one's self out; to arrive at.

སྙོམ I: *sñom* or སྙོམས་ལས *sñoms-las* ཨལས, ཀུསཱིད, ཨཱལསྱ indolence, unconcern, esp. religious indifference.

སྙོམ་ ɪɪ: or སྙོམས་པ་ *sñoms-pa* = འདྲ་འདྲ་ཁོད་སྙོམས་པ་ *ḥdra ḥdra khod sñoms pa* very similar.

སྙོམ་པ *sñom-pa* or སྙོམས་པ *sñoms-pa* तन्द्रा; གཉེར་བ or གཉེལ་བ 1. weariness, lassitude, laziness, idleness; ལུས་སྙོམས་ལྕི་བ་ཡིན *lus-sñoms lci-wa-yin* one is exhausted and dull; སྙོམ་ལ་ཉལ་བ *sñom-la ñul-wa* to be tired and exhausted. 2. ཉེ་རིང་མེད་པར་འདྲ་འདྲ་བྱེད་པ impartial, to treat impartially, *i.e.*, in equal terms བུ་དང་མི་བུ་སྙོམ་ཉེར་ཉེ་རིང་མེད, དེ་རིང་བློད་ཀྱི་བཟླ་དང་དཔང་སྙོམ་ཞིག (*Yig.*); མགོ་སྙོམས *mgo sñoms* impartial.

སྙོམ་པར་འཇུག་པ་དྲུག་པ *sñom-par ḥjug-pa drug-pa* the six *Samāpanna* sages are:—(1) རང་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་བུ་ལྷག་སྤྱོད *Rañs spyod kyi bu Lhag spyod*; (2) སྒྱུ་རྩལ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་བུ་རིང་ཕུར *Sgyu rtsal çes kyi bu Riñ phur*; (3) ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་ལེགས་བཟང *kun tu rgyu Legs bzañs*; (4) བྲམ་ཟེའི་ཁྱེའུ་རྒྱལ *bram zeḥi khyiḥu Rgyal*; (5) དྲང་སྲོང་མ་བཅིངས་པ *drañ sroñ ma Bciñs pa*; (6) ལྟེང་རྒྱས་འོད་སྲུང་རལ་པ་ཅན *lteñ rgyas ḥod sruñ ral pa can.*

སྙོམ་པོ *sñom-po* = སྙོམ་པོའི་ལས *sñom-poḥi las* (*Ñag.* 29).

སྙོམས *sñoms* for སྙོམས་པ་ ཐམ; སྙོམས་དུ་མེད *sñoms-du med* without an equal.

སྙོམས་པ *sñoms-pa* vb., pf. བསྙོམས *bsñoms*, fut. བསྙོམ *bsñom* 1. to make even, to level; ས་ལ་སྙོམས་པ *sa-la sñoms-pa* to level (with the ground), to demolish. 2. to equalise (different things), to arrange uniformly: ཟས་སྙོམས་པ *zas sñoms-pa* to arrange (uniformly) one's meals, *i.e.*, not cold and warm promiscuously; ཐམས་ཅད་ནི་སྙོམས་ན་བདག་ཀྱང་སྙོམས་པར་འདོད་ནའང I wish to be treated fairly on a par with all others; ཁ་ལ་སྙོམས་པ *kha-la sñoms-pa* to regulate (a matter), to manage or direct (a business) justly, uniformly.

སྙོམས་པ *sñoms-pa* क्लमथ; དུབ་པ *dub-pa* fatigue, exhaustion.

སྙོམས་པོ *sñoms-po* equal, even, uniform (*i.e.*, in every part equally thick) (*Jä.*).

སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ *sñoms par ḥjug pa* समापत्ति evenness or calmness of mind, equanimity. The nine *Samāpatti* are as follows:—(1) स सर्वशो रूपसंज्ञानां समतिक्रम्य प्रतिघसंज्ञानाम् अस्तंगमान् नानात्वसंज्ञानाम् अमनसिकाराद् अनन्तमाकाशम् इत्याकाशानन्त्यायतनमुपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having completely passed the form-group and crossed the aggregate of passions and not thinking of the varieties, he remains realising in his mind the infinite expanse of the sky, viz., that the sky is limitless. (2) सर्वश आकाशानन्त्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य अनन्तं विज्ञानानन्त्यायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having completely passed the infinite expanse of sky, he remains realising in his mind the infinite extent of knowledge, viz, that knowledge is unbounded. (3) स सर्वशो विज्ञानानन्त्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य नास्ति किंचन्यायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having thoroughly passed the boundless extent of knowledge, he remains realising in his mind the realm of nothingness, viz., that there is nothing. (4) स सर्वश आकिंचन्यायतनं समतिक्रम्य नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतनम् उपसम्पद्य विहरति। Having thoroughly passed the realm of nothingness, he remains realising in his mind the region of conscious-nonconsciousness [*M.V.*]. In Tibetan we find these four thus expressed:—(1) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་གཟུགས་ཀྱི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་ཐོགས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ནུབ་པར་གྱུར་ཅིང་སྣ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་འདུ་ཤེས་རྣམས་ཡིད་ལ་མི་བྱེད་པས་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སོ་སྙམ་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (2) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་ནམ་མཁའ་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་སོ་སྙམ་ནས་རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (3) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་རྣམ་ཤེས་མཐའ་ཡས་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་དོ་སྙམ་ནས་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་རྫོགས་པར་བྱས་ཏེ་གནས་སོ། (4) དེ་རྣམ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་ཅི་ཡང་མེད་པའི་སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ལས་ཡང་དག་པར་འདས་ཏེ་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་

[illegible] The other five are:—(5) [illegible] (6) [illegible] (7) [illegible] (8) [illegible] (9) [illegible]

སྙོམས་ལས་བྱེད་པ *snoms las byed pa* to be lazy, indolent, indifferent. སྙོམས་ལས་ཅན *snoms las can* [illegible], [illegible] adj. a lazy and idle person; an absent-minded person. སྙོམས་ལས་མེད *snoms-las-med* [illegible] one who is not lazy or indolent.

Syn. ལེ་ལོ་ཅན *le-lo-can*; གྱི་ན་བ *gyi-na wa*; གཏོང་སྙོམས་ཅན *gtoṅ-snoms-can*; བློ་ཆུད་ཟོས *blo chud zos* (*Mṅon.*).

སྙོལ་བ *snol-wa* pf. and fut. བསྙལ *bṅal* (cf. ཉལ་བ *ñal wa*) to lay anything down; to bed a person, to assign him couch or bed; ཕྲུ་གུ་མལ་དུ་སྙོལ་བ *phru gu mal du snol wa* to lay a child on its bed; ཉལ་དུ་བཞག་པ *ñal du bshag pa* to lay or put down; མེ་ཉལ་བ *me ñal wa* to put the fire to bed, *i.e.*, to scrape it together and cover it with ashes; སྤུ་སྙོལ་བ *spu snol-wa* lit. to smooth down the hair, fig. to abate one's anger by the touch, *i.e.*, as if to pat a cat or dog; [illegible] *lus ṅag yid kyi she sdaṅ shi war byed* (*Ṅag.* 29) to pacify anger physically, by words and by the heart.

བརྙ་བ *brña-wa* pf. བརྙས *brñas* 1.=གཡར་བ *gyar-wa* to borrow (*Ṅag.* 30). 2.=ཉོ་བ *ño-wa* to buy, to take on lease (*Ṅag.* 30). 3. to seize (by force), to usurp (*Sch.*). བརྙས་པ *brñas-pa* purchased, bought, borrowed. བརྙས་ཐབས *brñas thabs* arrangement to borrow, to take loan of; གཞན་ལས་བརྙས *bshan-las brñas* borrowed from others; བརྙན་པོའི་བརྙས *brñan-pohi brñas* interest for a loan, rent for a thing borrowed (*Sch.*).

བརྙང་བ *brñaṅ-wa*=འཁྲུ་བ *hkhru-wa*.

བརྙད་པ *brñad-pa* for བསྙད་པ *bsñad-pa*.

བརྙན་པ *bñan-pa*=གཡར་བ to borrow: བརྙན་པོའི་གོས *brñan pohi gos* borrowed dress. Acc. to *Cs.* a garment marked with the figures of the rainbow, also fig. borrowed, reflected. གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs brñan* or སྨང་བརྙན *smaṅ brñan* [illegible] a reflected image, frq. also image, picture in general; even a little statue. རྨི་ལམ་གྱི་གཟུགས་བརྙན *rmi lam-gyi gzugs brñan* vision, visionary image. སྒྲ་བརྙན *sgra brñan* [illegible] returned sound, *i.e.*, echo. མགོ་བརྙན *mgo brñan* a mask, a fearful apparition. ཕྱག་བརྙན *phyag brñan* servant (*Cs.*).

བརྙན་ཏོལ *brñan-tol*=ཁ་ཟླ་འཛུགས *kha-zlu hdsugs* to begin a case or lawsuit.

བརྙབས་པ *brñabs-pa* diligence, painstaking; to take pains (*Sch.*).

བརྙས་པ I: *brñas-pa*, v. བརྙ་བ *brña-wa*.

བརྙས་པ II: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] contempt; also to despise, contemn, c. dat., frq. མ་བརྙས་ཤིག *ma brñas cig* do not despise; བརྙས་པ་བྱེད་པ *brñas pa byed pa* to treat contemptuously; བརྙས་བཅོས *brñas-bcos* contempt, scorn. བརྙས་པའི་ཁྱད་དུ་བསོད་པ *brñas pahi khyad du bsod pa* [illegible], [illegible] disrespectfulness, contempt.

བརྙས་པར་བྱེད *brñas-par byed* one who is not respectful; one devoid of love and regard.

Syn. དད་མེད *dad med*; མ་མོས་པ *ma mos pa*; གུས་པ་ཞན *gus pa shan*; དད་འདུན་བྲལ *dad hdun bral* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྙས་སྨད *brñas smad* scorn and slander.

བརྙས་སེ *brñas-se* (བརྙས *brñas* contempt སེ= slightly) adv. disrespectfully, slightingly

ཨ་མེས་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་ལ་ཡང་བརྙས་སེ་བྱས་པས *A-mes byań-chub la yań brñas-se byas-pas, Ames* even had behaved disrespectfully to the *Bodhisattva* (*A. 94*).

བརྙིངས *brñiṅs* 1. pf. of རྙིང་བ *rñiṅ-wa*. 2. adj. old, worn-out.

བརྙེས་པ *brñes pa*=བདུད་རྩི *bdud rtsi* or མངའ་བརྙེས *mṅaḥ brñes* 1. nectar, ambrosia, the food of the gods. 2. vb. pf. of རྙེད་པ *rñed pa* got, received.

✝ བརྙོངས *brñoṅs* explained as སེམས་ལ་མེད་པའི་ཁ་ལ་མདེས་པ *sems la med paḥi kha la mdes-pa* one promising but not meaning to keep his word; polite in speech but different at heart (*Ñag. 30*), *i.e.*, one suiting himself to or framing his speech according to the circumstances of the moment; and hence, doubtless, comes the definition by *Sch.*, convenient, suitable.

✝ བསྙད *bsñad* pf. of སྙད་པ *sñad-pa*=བཤད་པ *bçad pa* 1. stated, or related to others; རྒྱུ་མཚན་ལ་བསྙད *rgyu mtshan la bsñad* having stated the reasons (*Situ. 7*). 2. གཞན་བསྙད་པ *gshan bsñad pa*=to have oppressed the weak.

བསྙད་པ *bsñad-pa* (སྐྱེས) n. of a high number.

བསྙམས་པ *bsñams-pa* pf. of སྙམས་པ, མཉམ་སྙམས་པ reconciled, སྙོམས་པ made even, level (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙལ *bsñal* pf. of སྙོལ *sñol*; འཕྲེད་ལ་བསྙོལ *hphred la bsñol*, ཐང་བསྙལ *thań bsñal*, མར་སར་བསྙལ *mar sar bsñal* (*Situ. 73*).

བསྙལ་ཡས *bsñal-yas* n. of a numerical figure.

བསྙིགས་པ *bsñigs-pa* 1. to return, restore, deliver up (*Cs.*). 2. sediment (*Jä.*).

བསྙིགས་པ *bsñigs pa*=རྙིང་པ *rñiń-pa* or ཉམས་པ *ñams-pa* stale, old, less efficacious; ལྷུང་བཟེད་བསྙིགས *lhuń bzed bsñigs* an old alms-bowl, བྱིན་རླབས་བསྙིགས *byin rlabs bsñigs* a benediction less efficacious (*Ñag. 30*).

✝ བསྙིལ་བ *bsñil-wa* pf. of སྙིལ་བ to throw down, destroy; squander: རི་བསྙིལ *ri bsñil* (*Situ. 75*) the hills were thrown down. བདོག་རྒུ་སྦད་མེད་ཆར་དུ་བསྙིལ་བ *bdog rgu sbad med char du bsñil wa* to squander wealth earned without exertion (*Yig. k. 8*). བསྙིལ་སྡུད་པ *bsñil sdud pa* to waste amassed wealth.

བསྙུག་པ *bsñug-pa* pf. བསྙུགས *bsñugs* to become full (*Sch.*); སྐྱུ་གང་བསྙུག *skyu gań bsñug* a full draught; དམར་ཁུ་བསྙུགས *dmar khu bsñugs* (*Situ 75*), filled up with red fluid (*i.e.*, blood).

བསྙུངས *bsñuńs*=ཉུང་བ་བསྐྱུན slightly laid up (*Ñag. 30*); ཉུང་དུ་བྱས་པ made less, belittled, ཡོ་བྱད་བསྙུངས *yo byad bsñuńs* (*Situ. 75*).

✝ བསྙུན *bsñun* form of སྙུང *bsñuń*=ན་བ *na wa* to be ill, laid up; ནད་བྱིས་བསྙུན་ཏོ *nad byis bsñun to* or བསྙུག་གཞིས་བསྙུན *bsñug gshis bsñun* ill of or laid up with an illness (*Situ. 75*).

✝ བསྙུལ་བ *bsñul-wa* to be rubbed (*Ñag. 30*), also to wash.

བསྙེགས་པ *bsñegs-pa* pf. of སྙེག་པ *sñeg-pa* གོ་ས་གོ་གནས་བསྙེགས་པ (his) position and dignity raised.

✝ བསྙེངས་པ *bsñeńs-pa*=འཇིགས་པ *hjigs-pa* fear, also to be afraid of མི་བསྙེངས *mi bsñeńs*=མི་འཇིགས་པ *mi-hjigs-pa* not to be afraid གནས་སུ་བསྙེངས *gnas su bsñeńs* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙེངས་བྲལ *bsñeńs bral* fearless, intrepid, =དཔའ་བོ *dpaḥ-po* hero.

Syn. ཉམ་ང་མེད *ñam ńa med*; ཞུམ་པ་མི་མངའ *shum pa mi mań*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiń stobs can* (*Mñon.*).

བསྙེན་པ *bsñen-pa*=བསྟེན་པ *bsten-pa* or བསྒྲུབ *bsgrub*; བསྒོ་བའི་ *bsgo-wa bshin*

ñan-pa to serve as directed, as prescribed (*Mños.*). 1. to approach, to come near, c. dat. also དྲུང་དུ་ *druñ du*, ཁོ་བོའི་དྲུང་དུ་བསྙེན་ཅིག *kho-woḥi druñ-du bsñen-cig* come to me; [illegible] as with every step we come nearer to our death; to join, to stick to a person. 2. [illegible] to propitiate a deity, to soothe or satisfy him. 3. to accept, to receive, admit; ཡི་དམ་ལྷ་ཡི་བསྙེན་པ་བཀང་ *yi-dam lha-yi bsñen-pa bkañ* ejaculated many *mantras* of his tutelary deity.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་ I: *bsñen-bkur*, [illegible] *bsñags-pa* [illegible] reverence, veneration, respect; བསྙེན་བཀུར་བྱེད་པ *bsñan bkur byed-pa* to pay one's respect, esp. to the priesthood by various services.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་ II: [illegible]; ཞབས་ཏོག་ཞུས་པ *zhabs-toq zhus-pa* to worship, to do religious service. དགེ་འདུན་ལ་བསྙེན་བཀུར་ཞུས *dge-hdun la bsñen-bkur zhus* (*Ñag. 30*) venerated the clergy; also asked permission of the clergy to do some religious service.

བསྙེན་བཀུར་གནས *bsñen bkur gnas* [illegible] worthy of worship, veneration, adoration

བསྙེན་བསྒྲུབ *bsñen bsgrub* [illegible];= བསྒྲུབ་བསྙེན *gsrub-bsñen* service and worship.

བསྙེན་གནས *bsñen gnas* [illegible], [illegible] fasting, also one who fasts (as a religious duty).

བསྙེན་གནས་སྲུང་བ *bsñen-gnas sruñ-pa* to observe fasting as a religious duty, abstinence; to fast, to abstain from food.

བསྙེན་པར་དཀའ་བ *bñen-par dkaḥ-wa* hard to propitiate.

བསྙེན་པར་རྫོགས་པ *bsñen par rdsogs pa* [illegible] to be ordained, consecrated.

བསྙེན་བསྲིང་ *bsñeñ bsriñ*= ཉེ་རིང་ *ñe riñ.*

+ བསྙེམས *bsñems*= ང་རྒྱལ་ཆེ་བ *ña-rgyal chewa* [illegible], [illegible] very proud, great pride, haughtiness; ཚངས་པར་བསྙེམས *tshañs-par bsñems* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙོར་བ *bsñor-wa* to make grimaces or gesticulations (*Cs.*).

བསྙོར་མ *bsñor-ma* wrinkles; གདོང་གི་དཔྲལ་བ་སོགས་ཀྱི་བསྙོར *gdoñ-gi dpral-wa sogs-kyi bsñor* wrinkles of the forehead, or of the cheeks, etc. (*Ñag. 30*).

+ བསྙེལ་བ *bsñel-wa* resp. of བརྗེད *brjed* to forget; ཐུགས་མི་བསྙེལ་བར *thugs mi-bsñel-war* not forgetting, not forgetful; བསྙེལ་མེད *bsñel med* not forgetting, not minding; [illegible] (*Ñag. 30*) [illegible] *sñel-gso-wa* to remind, to put one in mind of a thing.

བསྙེལ་བ་མེད་པ *bsñel-wa med-pa* [illegible] there is no oblivion; or [illegible] there is no gladness. བསྙེལ་བའི་བསྙོད་པ forgetfulness.

བསྙོགས *bsñogs*= དྭངས་པོ་མེད་པ *dhañs po med pa* not clear, not sparkling; ཆུ་བསྙོགས *chu-bsñogs* turbid, dirty water (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙོད་པ *bsñod-pa* to give to one another: སྤགས་ཀྱི་སྐྱུ་གང་ཟས་བསྙོད *spags-gi skyu-gañ zas-bsñod* (*Ñag. 3*).

བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon can*= མི་སྲིད་པ *mi srid pa*, གཞན་ལ་བསྙོན་ཏོ *gshan-la bsñon-to* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྙོན་ཏོལ *bsñon-tol*= བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon-can* (*Zam. 10*).

བསྙོན་དོར *bsñon-dor*= བསྙོན་ཅན *bsñon-can* (*Ñag. 30*).

བསྙོན་མེད *bsñon-med* untrue or false: [illegible] *sbugs-bbyar bsñon-med ci yin la* (*D. çel. 7*).

བསྙོར་བ *bsñor-wa* to sort, sift, divide: ནས་སོགས་ལག་པས་མར་བསྙོར *nas-sogs lag-pas mar bsñor* separates the butter from the barley, etc., with his hands (*Ñag. 30*).

ཏ

ཏ *ta* I: is the ninth letter of the Tibetan alphabet corresponding to the Sanskrit letter त; it has practically the pronunciation of an English *t*.

ཏ II: 1. as a num. fig. it represents 9. 2. in Budh.: (*a*) ཏ་ཤེས་པ་ནི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྟེ *ta shes-pa ni chos thams-cad-kyi sgo-ste* the letter called ཏ is a door of admission to all things (*Bum.* ཀ *283*); (*b*) ཏ་ནི་ཐ་སྙད་མེད་པའི་སྒོ། བརྗོད་པ་མེད་པས་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲོལ། *ta-ni tha-sñad med-paḥi sgo, brjod-pa med-pas thams-cad grol,* ཏ is a symbol of that which is free from grammatical rules or pedantry; without being uttered it liberates all (*K. g.* ཀ *42*).

ཏ་སྡེ *ta-sde* तवर्ग the four letters classed under ཏ, viz., ཏ, ཐ, ད, ན.

ཏ་ཡིག *ta-yig* तकार the letter ཏ.

ཏ་ཀ་རི *ta ka-ri* (Hindi) scales for weighing (in *Ld.*) (*Jä.*).

ཏ་ཀུ *Ta-ku* in *W.* 1. n. of a place and fort in N. China. 2. stick with a hook; a hooked-cane; a crutch. 3. crooked, contracted, crippled (*Jä.*).

‡ ཏ་གར *ta-gar* तगर n. of a flower; also of a city in ancient India.

ཏ་གིར *ta-gir* in *W.* bread; esp. the flat bread-cakes of India (*Jä.*).

ཏ་ཇ *ta-ja* a kind of Chinese tea imported into Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

ཏ་བག *ta-bag,* in *W.* ཐ་བག *tha-bag,* in Tsang a plate; ཏ་བག་སྐོར་སྐོར *ta-bag skor-skor* a soup plate, a round deep plate (*Jä.*).

ཏ་བེར *ta-ber* in *W.* a fence of boards or laths, (*Jä.*).

‡ ཏ་མཱ་ལ *ta-mā la* तमाल, [illegible] n. of tree with a very dark bark and white blossoms, *Xanthochymus pictorius*; also the small tree *Vitex negundo.*

Syn. དྭང་པོའི་ཆང *dwaṅ-poḥi chaṅ*; ནག་པོ་ཕུང་པོ *nag-po phuṅ-po*; མུན་པ་འཛིན *mun-pa ḥdsin*; མཚོ་ཅན *mtsho-can*; དྭང་པོ་ཅན *dwaṅ-po can*; མཚོ་མཆོག *mtsho-mchog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཏ་མ་ལའི་ལོ་མ *ta-ma-laḥi lo-ma* तमालपत्र lit. the leaf of *Tamāla* tree, acc. to *Lex.* with flowers supposed to be very acceptable to gods as offerings from their devotees (*Bum.* ཀ *17*). ཏ་མའི་བཅུད *ta-maḥi bcud* or ཏ་མ་ལའི་བཅུད *ta-ma-laḥi bcud* तमालरस the juice or elixir extracted from the fruit of *Tamāla.*

‡ ཏ་ཟིག *Ta-zig* for སྟག་གཟིག *stag-gzig* Persia, *i.e.*, the country of the Tajik people.

ཏ་ཟུང *to-zuṅ* पुष्पविशेष a flower.

ཏ་ཡས *ta-yas* नेत्र a number in Buddhist astrology.

* ཏ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ *Ta-ra nā-tha* तारानाथ n. of one of the historiographers of Tibet whose རྒྱ་གར་ཆོས་འབྱུང "Rise of Indian Buddhism" has been translated into German. He

was known by the name of ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ་ or ཇོ་ནང་ཏཱ་ར་ནཱ་ཐ་ Tāranātha of the Jonang sect; his religious name was ཀུན་དགའ་སྙིང་པོ་ *Kun-dgaḥ sñiṅ-po.* He is supposed to be still undergoing re-births in the person of each successive chief of the lamas of the Mongols who resides in great state at Urga on the Siberian border.

‡ ཏ་ར་ནི *ta-ra ni* तरणी a kind of flower (*K. ko.* ཀ *4*); a species of rose, *Rosa glandulifera* (*K. d.* ཅ *186*).

‡ ཏ་རུ་ཀ *ta-ru-ka* तरुक or more properly ཏུ་རུ་ཀ *tu-ru-ka* तुरुक Turkistan: ཟེར་གཅིག་གིས་མཐའ་ཏ་རུ་ཀའི་ཕོ་བྲང་ལ་ཕོག་པས *zer gcig-gis mthaḥ Ta-ru kaḥi pho-brañ-la phog-pas* (*A. 19*) one of the rays at length having fallen on the palace of Turkistan.

ཏ་རེ *ta-re,* v. རེ *re.*

‡ ཏ་ལ *ta-la* ताल the palmyra tree, *Borassus flabelliformis*: ཏ་ལ་ཤིང་བཅད་ན་སླར་སྐྱེ་བ་མ་ཡིན *Ta-la-çiñ bcad-na slar skye-wa ma-yin* if the palmyra tree be cut it does not grow again (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

ꞏ ཏ་ལ་ལ *ta la-la* ज्वाला,=སྒྲོན་མེ *sgron-me* lamp, lantern; a meteor. ཏ་ལ་ལའི་མདོ *ta la-laḥi mdo* n. of a *Sūtra* in the Kahgyur.

ཏ་ལའི་རྐང་པ་ཅན *ta-laḥi rkañ-pa can* lit. one with palm legs, *i.e.,* legs erect, *i.e.,* a human being (*Mñon.*).

ཏ་ལའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *ta-laḥi rgyal-po* v. བེ་ཏ་ཤིང་ *be ta-çiñ* the cane, *Calamus rotung*; also acc. to some authors: ན་རི་ཀེལ (नारिकेल) the cocoanut tree, "so called because of its being tall and majestic like the palm and more graceful than it" (*Mñon.*).

ཏ་ལའི་འདབ *ta-laḥi hdab* palm leaf.

ཏ་ལའི་མྱུ་གུ་བམ་ཡལ་ག *ta-laḥi myu-gubam yal-ga* branch or stalk of the palm.

ཏཱ་ལེ་བླ་མ *Ta-le bla-ma* the name by which the Grand Lama of Lhasa is known in Mongolia and China. His Tibetan designation is རྒྱལ་བ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Rgyal-wa Rin-po-che* which seems to be sounded throughout Tibet as "*Gye-wa Rimpoche.*" The Mongol term, really spelt Dalai Lama, signifies "ocean lama."

ཏ་སི་གི་ས *ta-si gi-sa* a kind of satin (*Jig.*).

ཏ་ཧུན *ta-hun* red Chinese satin (*Jig.*).

ཏཱ་བོ་ཐཱ *Tā-bo-thā* n. of a large and lofty chorten at *Riho rtse-lña* in W. China. During the days of Buddha Kās'yapa a certain king named As'vaka is said with the help of the demons to have erected in one night 84,000 *caitya* which all contained relics of past Buddhas. One of these is said to have been located at Tābothā near *Riho rtse-lña.*

ཏཱ་མིང་ *Tā-miñ* (in Chinese ཏཱ *tā* great, མིང་ *miñ* n. of a family) the great Ming dynasty overthrown in 1643 A.D. by Shunte, the founder of the reigning Manchu dynasty of China. ཏཱ་མིང་ཡུང་ལོ་རྒྱལ་པོ *Tā-miñ gyuñ-lo rgyal-po* Emperor Yunglo of the Ming dynasty who greatly encouraged lamaism and sent an invitation to Tsong-khapa to visit China.

ཏཱ་ཚྭ *tā-tshwa* also ཏཱ་ཚྭང་ *tā-tshwañ* are two kinds of Chinese tea greatly used in Tibet.

‡ ཏཱ་ལི་ཀ *tā-li ka* n. of a goddess; a mystic word for a *ḍākinī.* ཏཱ་ལི་ཀ་ནི་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའོ Tālika is a kha-do-ma fairy (*K. g.* ཁ *28*).

ཏཱ་ལའི་ཕྲེང་བ *Tā-labi phreṅ-wa* n. of a fabulous mountain situated five thousand *yojana* beyond the southern ocean. ཏཱ་ལའི་ཕྲེང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་རིང་དུ་དཔག་ཚད་[illegible] (*K. d.* ར *275*).

‡ ཏཀ་ཥ་ཤི་ལ *Tak-ṣa çi-la* तक्षशिला; [illegible] the capital of the Panjab in ancient India, visited by Alexander the Great; the Taxila of the Greeks. The name Takshaçi-la frequently occurs in *K. d.* ཀ.

ཏག་ཏག *tag-tag* in *W.* the imitative sound of knocking. ཏག་ཏག་ཟེར there is a knock (*Jä.*).

ཏང་ *taṅ* through, v. ཐང་ and ཐེང་ *theṅ* (*Jä.*).

ཏང་ཀུན *taṅ-kun* root used to allay inflammation of the heart and fever: ཏང་ཀུན་སྙིང་གི་ཚད་པ་དུག་ནད་སེལ།

‡ ཏཏ་ཀཱ་ལ *tat kā-la* तत्काल;=དེའི་དུས *dehi-dus* or དུས་སྦྱོར *dus-sbyor* at that time; the occasion; a sequence of happy moments; acc. to *Jä.* the present moment.

ཏན་དུར *tan-dur Ld.*, a hard cake or bread, resembling biscuit or rusk (*Jä.*).

ཏབ་ཏབ་པོར *tab-tab-por* 1. सहसा suddenly: ཏབ་ཏབ་པོར་མི་བརྗོད་པའི་ཕྱིར་ལག་[illegible] he tapped so as not to speak suddenly. 2. v. ཐོབ་ཐོབ *tob-tob.*

ཏར་ཏར *tar-tar* in *Ld.*, smooth or even under pressure (as wrinkles or folds in cloth, paper, etc., are removed).

ཏར་བུ *tar-bu* (སྨིན་པ *smin-pa*) ཙུ་ཀ *tsu-ka*?

ཏལ་པ *tal-pa* or ཏལ་མ *tal-ma* acc. to *Cs.* a moment. ཏལ་པར *tal-par* or ཏལ་མར *tal-mar* 1. instantly, immediately, quickly: ཏལ་པར་སོང་ *tal-par soṅ* go quickly, without delay; སྤྱན་སྔར་ཏལ་གྱིས་བྱོན *spyan-sṅar tal-gyi byon* went before him quickly. 2. acc. to *Sch.* completely, quite, thorough; ཏལ་པར་གཅོད་པ *tal-par good-pa* to cut quite through; ཏལ་མར་འབིགས་པ *tal-mar hbigs-pa* also ཏལ་འབིགས་པ *tal hbigs-pa* to bore through, to perforate.

ཏལ་བ *tal-wa* a tool with holes in it used by nailers (*Sch.*).

ཏི *ti* 1. represents num. fig. 39. 2. not originally Tibetan, designating water; has found its way into *Ld.* in ཁ་ཏི *kha-ti* saliva (water of the mouth) and སྣ་ཏི *sna-ti* water from the nose. 3. v. སྤྱི *spyi Jä.*

‡ ཏཱི་ཀ *ti-ka* used for ཊཱི་ཀ *ṭi-ka* (टीका) explanation, commentary.

‡ ཏི་སྐག *ti-skag* [illegible] a bird, said to be the Indian mynah.

✢ ཏི་ཥ *ti-ṣa* chopped meat (in Sikk.).

‡ ཏི་ཏི་བྷ *ti-ti bha* तित्तिभ n. of an insect, cochineal (*K. d.* ཞ *462*).

‡ ཏི་ཏྲིག *ti-trig* (བྱིའུ *byihu*), तित्तिरि the francoline partridge, a small bird (*Rtsii.*).

ཏི་ཐུག *ti-thug* (acc. to *Sch.* གཏི་ཐུག *gti-thug*) bad, mean, silly (*Cs.*); obstinate, stubborn (*Schtr.*).

ཏི་ནག *ti-nag* heath-cock (*Sch.*).

‡ ཏི་པུ་རི *ti-pu-ri* तिपुरी the modern Tippera in East Bengal; ཤར་ཕྱོགས་ཏི་པུ་རིའི་ཡུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཞིག་ཡིན (he) was a king of the country of Tipuri in the eastern quarter (*K. dun. 13*).

ཏི་ཕུ *ti-phu* pigeon; acc. to *Sch.* ཏི་ཕུ་མཇུག་རིང་ *ti-phu mjug-riṅ* the long-tailed pheasant.

ཏི་བྱི *ti-byi* n. of a giant sea-fish: [illegible]

མི་འབྱིང་བ་བཞིན་ just as the fish called the *Tibyi* liking to see light or rays does not sink below (*K. my.* ཁ *357*).

‡ ཏི་མུ་ས *ti-mu-sa* n. of a plant (prob. तिमिष *Beninoasa cerifera*): ཏི་མུ་ས་ཡིས་ཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད *ti-mu-sa-yis hkhru-wa gcod-par byed* the plant *Timusa* (used medicinally) stops diarrhœa.

ꜟ ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa* 1. a mineral drug; ཏི་ཙ་དཀར་པོའི་དུད་པས་མིག་ལ་ཕན *ti-tsa dkar-pohi dud-pas mig-la phan* the smoke of white *Ti-tsa* is useful for the eyes. 2. (acc. to *Sch.* = ཐུ་ཙ *tu-tsha*) an anvil.

ཏི་རྩེ *Ti-rtse* or ཏི་སེ *Ti-se* n. of a three-peaked mountain (fabulously described in Buddhist works) lying north of the Himalayas near Manasarowar lake. Beyond its northern flanks is the residence of Virudhaka the guardian king of the West. ཏི་རྩེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རི་དཔག་ཚད་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་པ་ཁ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ན་རིང་དུ་འཕགས་པར་གནས། the mountain called Ti-rtse five hundred *yojana* long is situated at a distance from and on the north of the Himavat mountains (*K. d.* ས *287*). Under the name གངས་ཏི་སེ there is a long account in Milaraspa's Gurbum of a contest between a Bon priest and the author for jurisdiction over the mountain. In modern days Tise or Kailas is still an object of pilgrimage; and four monasteries stand on its flanks. During the past 100 years only two Europeans have reached the neighbourhood of this famous mountain; Moorcroft in 1812, and Lieut. Strachey in 1846. Its height in the main peak is about 22,300 ft. above sea-level.

ཏི་ཚ *ti-tsha* 1. same as ཏི་ཙ, of which there seem to be two kinds, the white and the yellow: ཏི་ཙ་སེར་པོས་རྨ་འཇུག་མིག་ལ་ཕན (*Mng.*) the yellow *titsha* absorbs sores and cures eye disease. 2. a musical instrument, constructed of metal (*Sch.*).

ཏི་རུག *ti-rug* the Indian rupee (in Sikk.).

‡ ཏི་ལ *ti-la* तिल sesamum.

‡ ཏི་ལ་ཀ་ནཱ་ཐ *Ti-la-ka nā-tha* तिलोकनाथ n. of a Brahmanical sanctuary of Mahâdeva near Nâkri.

‡ ཏི་ལོ་པ *Ti lo-pa* or ཏིལླི་པ *Til-li-pa* तिलोपा n. of an Indian Buddhist sage born in Chittagong, East Bengal, in the beginning of the 10th century A.D. His religious name was Prajñâ bhadra (in Tib. *Çes-rab bzañ-po*). He was called Tillipa or Tilopa by the Tibetans, on account of his having done the work of thrashing sesamum for oil. རྒྱ་གར་ཤར་ཕྱོགས་ཛ་ཧོ་རར་བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས་ལས་འཁྲུངས། ཏིལ་བརྡུང་བའི་ལས་བྱེད་པས་ཏི་ལོ་པ་ཞེས་གྲགས། (*K. dun. 31*).

ཏིག *tig* 1. a fluid measure, five སྐྱོགས *skyogs* or five *dkar-tshad* make one *tig* (*Rtsii.*). ཏིག་གང *tig-gañ* one *tig* measure. 2. in Sikk. the great hornet (*Jä.*). 3. to be sure; ངེས་ཏིག really, in fact, surely.

‡ ཏིག་ཏ *tig-ta* तिक्तक, तिक्त-तिक्त, तिक्त-तिक्त 1. the stalks of a bitter plant *Gentiana chiretta* growing in the Himalayas, largely used as an antidote against fever and liver complaints: རྒྱ་ཏིག་བོད་ཏིག་བལ་ཏིག་གསུམ, ཏིག་ཏ་ཁྲག་མཁྲིས་ཚད་པ་ཀུན་སེལ (*Mñ.*) there are three species of chiretta, Indian *tigta*, Tibetan *tigta*, and Nepal *tigta*; it cures all kinds of bilious fever. 2. n. of several trees and plants, viz., *Trichosanthes disica*, *Agathotes chirayta*, *Terminalia catappa*, the last growing in Tibet.

ཏིག་པོ་ *tig-po*=བརྟན་པོ or ཕོ་ཚོད་པ steady, useful: མི་པོ་ལ་མིའི་ཏིག་པོ་མི་བརྙེད་པས having not got an intelligent steady man (*A. 123*).

ཏིག་མེན *tig-men* (in *Ld.* ཏིག་རྩེ) ribands wound round the felt gaiters that cover the lower part of the legs (*Jä.*).

ཏིག་ཚ *tig-tsha*=ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa.*

ཏིང་ *tiṅ* or ཡོན་ཆབ་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ *yon chab-kyi tiṅ* 1. cups made of silver, bell-metal, brass, or copper to hold oblation water which are placed before the images of deities in Buddhist chapels. 2. the sound of metal. 3. ताल a note of cadence introductory to a song, etc. ཇོ་བོའི་ཞལ་འཛུམ་ནག་ཏིང་ཤིག་མཚོན་ནས a repellent smile of the Jo-bo having been signified by the sound of a *ting*.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdsin* समाधि, समय acc. to *Was.* समापत्ति, intense contemplation, profound meditation, perfect absorption of thought into the object of meditation. (cf. ཀམས་གཏན ध्यान, and ཐོས་པ ध्यान) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་བྱེད་པ=ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དུ་འཇུག་པ to be absorbed in deep and devout meditation; ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འཁྲུངས་ *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdsin ḥkhruṅs* devout meditation took place; also meton. the faculty, the power of meditating (*Ja.*).

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *tiṅ ṅe-ḥdsin-gyi dkyil-ḥkhor* समाधिमण्डल the mystic circle which is described on the place one occupies when meditating; a circle of meditation.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ *tiṅ ṅe-ḥdsin-gyi rgyal-po* समाधिराज n. of a Mahâyâna Sûtra contained in the Kahgyur, *Mdo* section, marked *ta-pa.*

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཟས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་བ *tiṅ ṅe-ḥdsin-gyi zas-kyis ḥtsho-wa* living on the food of contemplation: བསྐལ་པ་མང་པོའི་བར་དུ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་རོའི་ཟས་ཀྱིས་འཚོ་ཞིང་སེམས་རབ་ཏུ་ཞི་བས་ཅི་ལ་ཡི་ཆགས་པར་བདེ་བར་གནས་སོ། he being happily not attached to anything, the mind being at peace by tasting the food of contemplation during great periods of time (*K. d.* ཛ *362*).

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དགུ *tiṅ ṅe-ḥdsin dgu* the nine meditations of a *Bodhisattva*, are:—(1) रत्नसमुद्गत, རིན་ཆེན་ཀུན་ཏུ་འཕགས་ complete coming forth of jewels; (2) सुप्रतिष्ठ, ཤིན་ཏུ་གནས་པ well-established; (3) अचल; མི་གཡོ་བ unagitated; (4) अविनिवर्तनीय; ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པ not liable to return; (5) रत्नाकर; དཀོན་མཆོག་འབྱུང་གནས abode or mine of jewels; (6) सूर्य-प्रभातेज:, ཉི་མའི་འོད་ཀྱི་གཟི་བརྗིད brilliance like sunshine; (7) सर्वार्थसिद्ध दོན་ཐམས་ཅད་གྲུབ་པ successful in effecting all objects; (8) ज्ञानालोक, ཡེ་ཤེས་སྒྲོན་མེ light of knowledge; (9) प्रत्युत्पन्न बुद्ध सम्मुखावस्थितसमाधि. ད་ལྟར་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱས་མངོན་སུམ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ནོ meditation attained in presence of the future Buddha.

ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་རྣམ་གསུམ *tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdsin rnam-gsum* the three kinds of ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ acc. to Bon rules are:—(1) དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གཞི་ཡི་ནམ་མཁའ་ཁྱབ་པ; (2) རབ་ཏུ་སྣང་བའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་འཕྲོ་ཚད་མེད་པ་ཉིད་པ; (3) རྒྱུའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ཤེས་བརྒྱ་ཡིག་འབྲུ་བཀོད་པ (*D.R.*).

ཏིང་རྒྱིང *tiṅ-rgyiṅ* a n. given to several species of shrew in Sikkim.

ཏིང་ཏི་ལིང *tiṅ-ti liṅ* acc. to *Jä.* a snipe (*Ld.*).

ཏིང་ཏིང་ *tiṅ-tiṅ* 1. is an auxiliary (ཚིག་རྒྱན) to another word to intensify its meaning (ནུས་སྒྲིང་བྱེད་པ to emphasise it); ནག་ཏིང་ཏིང་ *nag tiṅ-tiṅ* intensely black, jet black. 2. acc. to *Jä.* clean, well-swept (*Ld.*; *Ts.*).

ཏིང་ཏིང་མ *tiṅ-tiṅ-ma* n. of a small bird: བྱིའུ་མཆུ་རིང་མ་དང་ཏིང་ཏིང་མ་ཞེས་བ་གཉིས་ཡོད་པ། there were two small birds, one called *mchu-riṅ-ma* (the long-beak) and another *tiṅ-tiṅ-ma.*

ཏིང་ཏིང་ཤག *tiñ tiñ-çag* or ཏིང་ཤགས 1. a kind of cymbal. 2. little bell moved by the wind (*Sch.*).

+ ཏིང་ཏུ་ཀ *tiñ-tu ka*=སེང་ལྡེང་གི་མིང་ a tree, prob. the tamarind (*K. ko.* ཀ *3*).

‡ ཏིང་དུ་ཀ *tiñ-du ka* तिन्दुकः n. of one of two trees *Diospyros embryopteris* or *Diospyros glutinosa*; a *Karsa* is said to= the weight of the Tinduka fruit.

ཏིབ་རིལ *tib-ril* resp. གསོལ་ཏིབ in *W.*= tea-pot; ཟངས་ཏིབ copper tea-pot; རྫ་ཏིབ an earthen tea-pot (*Jä.*).

ཏིམ་པི *tim-pi* goat's leather, kid-leather from India, dyed green or blue (*Jä.*).

ཏིམ་བི་ཙ *tim-bi ca* horse imported into Tibet from India.

ཏིམ་བི *tim-bi* (*Ts.*) fennel.

‡ ཏིར་ཧུ་ཏ *Tir-hu-ta* modern Tirhut: ཡུལ་ཡངས་པ་ཅན་ནས་ཤར་ཕྱོགས་སུ་མི་རིང་བ་ན་ཏིར་ཧུ་ཏ་ཞེས་པའི་ཡུལ་ཡོད at not long distance from Yang-pa-chan towards the east is the country called Tirhuta (*Dsam.*).

‡ ཏིལ *til* तिल sesamum; ཏིལ་དཀར *til-dkar* white sesamum; ཏིལ་ནག *til-nag* black sesamum; ཏིལ་གྱི་ཕྱེ *til-gyi phye* powdered sesamum; ཏིལ་སྙིགས་མ *til sñigs-ma* mixed sesamum; also an inferior quality of sesamum; ཏིལ་བརྡུངས *til-brduñs* तिलचूर्ण thrashed or beaten sesamum [also a sesamum-grinder]*S.*

ཏིལ་མར *til-mar* तैल sesame oil, seed-oil.

ཏིལ་སེར་ཅན *til ser-can* ... n. of a medicine; the plant *Cassia alata* or *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (*Mñon.*).

ཏུ *tu* 1. num. fig. 68. 2. an affix denoting the terminative case, generally used to express direction to, as represented by the English "into" or "unto;" it is joined to the final consonants ག, ད, and བ, as in ཐོག་ཏུ *thog-tu*; མཇུག་ཏུ *mjug-tu*; རྒྱབ་ཏུ *rgyab-tu*; གསེབ་ཏུ *gseb-tu*; also after what is called ད་དྲག *da-drag* as in the words:— ཀུནད་ཏུ *kund-tu*; ཕ་རོལད་ཏུ *pha rold-tu*; ཐརད་ཏུ *thard-tu*, cf. དུ *du*, རུ *ru*, སུ *su*.

‡ ཏུ་རུ་ཀ *tu-ru-ka* तुरुष्क the Turks, sometimes used historically as a general term for Mahomedans.

ཏུ་ཙ *tu-tsa*, v. ཏི་ཙ *ti-tsa*.

ཏུག་གིས *tug-gis* suddenly; as if by surprise: ནགས་ཚལ་གྱི་ལམ་དུ་ཏུག་གིས་ཕྲད I suddenly met him on the way to the forest land (*D.R.*).

ཏུག་རིང *tug-riñ* or དུག་ཆུམ *dug-chum* prob. =ཏུག་ཆེམ *tug-chem* (*Cs.*) noise of a wooden rattle; also of the trotting of horses heard in the distance (*Sch.*).

ཏུབ་ཏུག *tub-tug* either, or: whether I be able (to do it) or not (*Lex.* and *Sch*).

ཏུར་ཆུང *tur-chuñ* hardly any, nothing definite, little clearly: སེམས་ལ་རེ་དོགས་ཏུར་ཆུང་ཡོད *sems-la re-dogs. ur-chuñ yod* in his mind he entertained h rdly any hope or fear (*D.R.*).

‡ ཏུར་ཏུར *tur-tur* त्वर 1. quickly, with haste, swiftly: ཏུར་ཏུར་བྱེད་པ *tur-tur byed-pa*= ལས་མྱུར་དུ་བྱེད་པ *las myur-du byed-pa* to do work quickly (*Mñon.*). 2. also defined as ... appearing white spotted or red-spotten (to the mind or in vision).

ཐུར་ཕོག་པ *tur phog-pa*=ལྷོང་ཕོག་པ *lhoṅ-phog-pa* or ཐུར་ཙམ་ཕོག་པ slightly affected.

ཐུར་བ *tur-wa* in W. Tib. to darn (stockings) (*Jä.*).

ཐུར་མེན *tur-men* (Chinese) one at a time in order or in a row.

ཐུར་རེ *tur-re* clear, distinct; cog. to གསལ་ལེ *wal-le*: སེམས་ཐུར་རེ་འདུག it is clear to my mind; ཐུར་རེ་བཟུང *tur-re bzuṅ* prob. watch it! have a sharp eye upon it! (*Jä.*). ཉེ་སྙིང་ལས་ཁོང་ཁྲོ་ཐུར་རེ་སྐྱེས take care lest an emotion of anger arises in your mind! ཐུར་སྐྱེས་སོང prob. he awakes, stirs, is evidently roused; ཐུར་རེ་བ *tur-re-wa* adj. (or abstract noun): རྗེད་ཡེང་མེད་པར་ཐུར་རེ་བ *rjed-yeṅ med-par tur-re-wa* clear, firm with regard to perceptions, opinions, etc., without omissions or digression (*Jä.*).

‡ ཐུ་རྱ་བྷ་བ་ནི *Tur-yā Bha-wa-ni* n. of image of Āryā Tārā in a temple situated on the bank of Godāvarī, and famed for its sanctity througout India (*Dsam.*).

ཐུལ་དྲི་ཅན *tul dri-can* (prob. རུལ་དྲི་ཅན *rul dri-can*) पूतिगन्ध putrid, of offensive smell.

ཐུལ་བ *tul-wa*=དགོད་པ *dgod-pa* to laugh (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ *26*).

ཐེ *te* ༩༩ 1. num. fig. 99. 2. an affix denoting the gerund, and used after the final letters ན, ར, ལ, ས; in subordinate sentences may be conveniently rendered by: when, after, as, etc.; and also used as a finite tense and in that case followed by འདུག or ཡོད or sometimes without any auxiliary. May be also denominated a continuative particle.

ཐེ་གྲིར n. of a place in Upper Tibet.

+ ཐེ་པོར *te-por*=ལེགས་པར *legs-par* ... 1. excellent, noble, intense, strong. 2. acc. to *Sch.* very, really, actually: ཐེ་བོར་དྲག་པ *te-wor drag-pa* (...) really good (adviser).

Syn. ཤིན་ཏུ *çin-tu*, དམ་པ *dam-pa*, སྲ་བ *sra-wa*, དྲག་པ *drag-pa*, ཚབ་ཆེ་བ *tshab che-wa* (*Mhon.*).

ཐེ་བོར *te-wor* acc. to *Sch.* constantly, continually.

ཐེ་ལོ *te-lo* n. of a bird: ཐེ་ལོའི་ཀླད་པས་དུག་དང་སྙིང་ནད་སེལ། the brains of the *Telo* cures (the effect) of poison applied and heart disease.

ཐེ་སེ *Te-se* 1. n. of a demi-god of the nether regions: ས་བདག་ཐེ་སེ་རྒྱལ་པོའི་བུ the son of Thésé king of the Sadag demons. 2. v. ཐེ་རྩེ.

ཐེ་བུ *tehu* (*Ld. Glr.*) (*Schtl f. 25. b.*); ཐེ་བུ་སེར་པོ *tehu ser-po* (*Mil. 59, 4* of *Jä.* edition); ཐེ་བུ་ཤིང་ཁྲི *tehu çiṅ-khri* acc. to *Sch.* a square table.

ཐེག་པ *teg-pa*=འཐེག་པ to pack up, put up; to put in or into: ཁམ་སུག་ལ་ཐེག put into your breast-pocket.

ཐེལ་པ *tel-pa* acc. to *Cs.* an instrument for burning; ལྕགས་ཐེལ a burning instrument made of iron.

‡ ཐཻ་ལིང་ག *Tai liṅ-ga* the modern Telingana, the birth place of the Buddhist sage and author Dignāga: དཔལ་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོའི་འཁྲུངས་ས་ཐཻ་ལིང་ག་ཞེས་ཡོད་པ there is Tailiṅga the birthplace of S'ri Dignāga (*Dsam.*).

ཐོ *to* 1. num. for 129. 2. (styled རྫོགས་ཚིག) an affix added to certain verbs when they terminate a sentence.

ཏོ་ཏོ་ལིང་ལིང་ *to-to liṅ-liṅ W.* an adverb denoting a swinging motion (*Jä.*).

ཏོག *tog* केतु, केतन, ध्वज, ध्वजाग्र the top of anything, a top ornament; esp. the button on the cap of the Tibetan and Chinese dignitaries, as a mark of distinction; ཏོག་དཀར་ *tog-dkar* श्वेत-केतु the name by which Gautama Buddha was known in the Tuṣita heaven before his last incarnation. རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་ཏོག *rgyal-mtshan-gyi tog* the top-point of a banner; ཞྭ་མོའི་ཏོག *ẓhwa-moḥi tog* the point of a helmet or Chinese cap. In medical works ཏོག *tog* signifies སྙིང་ཁུ or སྙིང་པོ essence, pith. མདུང་ཏོག the point of a spear. [illegible]ཏོག=now, at present (in *La.*) (*Jä.*).

ཏོག་གེ *tog-ge* (ལྕུག་མ་སྣོད) wicker work vessel for grain, ཏོ་ཀ་ནི *to-ka ni* तोकनी (*Mṅon.*).

ཏོག་སྒྲ *tog-sgra* or ཏག་ཏོག any cracking or snapping sound.

ཏོག་ཅན *tog-can* स्तम्भ a pillar with a capital.

ཏོག་ཏིལ *tog-til* a bump or swelling from a knock on the head (*Jä.*)

ཏོག་ཙེ *tog-tse* (also called [illegible] or ས་རྐོ་བྱེད་[illegible]) खनित्र hoe, mattock; ཏོག་ལྕགས *tog-lcags* the iron of the hoe. ཏོག་ཙེ་རྐོས་པོ *tog-tse rkos-po* खनित्रक, खनित्रिक one who digs soil with a hoe.

ཏོག་ཙེ་འཚོ་བ *tog-tse ḥtsho-wa* one who lives by hoeing.

ཏོག་ཡུ *tog-yu* the handle of a hoe.

ཏོང་ཏོང་བྱེད་པ *toṅ-toṅ byed-pa* to perforate; also to produce a whirling noise with a whip.

ཏོབ་ཚི *tob-tshi*, more properly ཐེབ་ཙི *theb-tsi*, a button.

ཏོབ་ཏོབ་སྨྲ་བ *tob-tob smra-wa* to talk confusedly (*Sch.*).

ཏོ་ཧུ་ལོ *toḥu-lo* the polecat.

ཏོལ་བ *tol-wa* 1. to arrive at, to reach: ཏོལ་མེད་སྡུག་བྱ་མེད he did not arrive and is not coming. ཏོལ་སོ y. ཏོལ་སོ=ཐེབས་སོ arrived: [illegible] (*Yig*) in one watch of the night he arrived at *Chorten rnam-dag* (the *Chaitya* of purity) in the forest of *Ḍkaḥ-thub* (*i.e.*, Nirvana). *Sch.* quotes ཏོལ་གསོད་པ)=ཐལ་གསོད་པ.

ཏྲ *tra* (སྤྲག *sprag*) मर्कट an ape.

ཏྲམ་པ *tram-pa* 1. hard, tough, stiff: ཤ་ཏྲམ tough meat; རུས་ཏྲམ hard bone; རྩ་ཏྲམ *rtsa-tram* tough muscle. 2. acc. to *Jä.* ཏྲམ་དཀར *tram-dkar*, ཏྲམ་ནག *tram-nag* are different species of goat.

ཏྲི *tri*=གཟུགས་ཅན *gzugs-can* मूर्ति possessing form or body, anything that has form, a living being (mystic) (*K. gu.* p *179*).

ཏྲི་ཀེད *tri-ked* ཏི་ཀེད *ti-ked*.

ཏྲི་པ་ཏི *tri-pa ti*=ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* a prayer, a petition (mystic) (*K. gu.* p *26*).

‡ ཏྲི་པུ་རི *tri pu-ri*, གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གསུམ त्रिपुरी the three cities, name of a part of Lan-kā (modern Ceylon); three strong cities of gold, silver, and iron, in the sky, air, and earth, built by Maya for a celebrated Asura, and burnt by S'iva (*Dus-ye. 40*).

ཏྲི་བ *tri-wa* सङ्ग्रह taking up; any object that may be accomplished by religious acts.

ཏྲི་མ *tri-ma* a kind of bee the sting of which is very painful. It is said in Sikkim that an ox dies if he has received

the sting of this bee seven times. The honey of this bee is claimed by the Raja of Sikkim as a due from his subjects. ལྕམ་སྲས་རི་ལྷ་བུ་ཏྲེ་མ་ཞེས་པ་ཡི་ལུས་བླངས་ནས་ཡོད the princess is now living, having taken the body of the bee called *Tre-ma* (*Khrid*).

‡ ཏྲི་མེར *tri-mer* n. of a sweet-scented flower (*K. du.* ད *319*).

‡ ཏྲི་ཤ་ཀུ་ནེ *tri-ça ku-nai* 1.= ཉེ་མཚན་གསུམ three reasons or signs. 2. n. of a holy place in Persia (*Dus-ye. 39*).

‡ ཏྲི་ཤུ་ལ *tri-çu-la* ཁ་ཊྭཱཾ trident.

ཏྲེ་ཏྲེ་ཧ *tre-tre-ha* (by the context) a dangerous disease of the stomach or a serious symptom of it (*Jä.*).

ཏྲེ་བ་ཅན *tre-wa-can* coloured (*Sch.*).

ཏྲེ་སམ *tre-sam* in ཏྲེས་སམ་སྨན་ཕྱེ་མ་གཞན་ཕྱེ་མའི་མིང་ *tres-sam sman phye-ma gshan phye-mahi miñ* (*Liç.*); *tre-sam* is a medicine in the shape of a powder.

ཏྲེ་མེད་དུང་མདེས *tre-med duñ-mdses* n. of a king of Tibet of the Bon period (*Yig.*).

ཏྲེ་ཤོད་གངས་ཀྱི་ར་བ *Tre-çod gañs-kyi ra-wa* n. of a place in Kham, the birthplace of the seventh head of the Karma-pa sect (*Loñ.* ཟ *20*).

‡ ཏྲོན *tron* ཕྱོས 1. བརྩོན་འགྲུས་དང་དགེ་བསྐོས་ཀྱི་བཟང་བ་ཀུན་ལས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་བྱེད་པའི་མིང་ (*K. du.* ཀ *399*) a monastic official; in old days an assistant superintendent of a Buddhist monastery whose position resembled that of the modern *dge-skos* (*q.v.*). 2. diligence, industry (*Cs.*); ཏྲོན་བྱེད་པ to be diligent, to exert one's self.

གཏག་གཏོང *gtag-gtoñ* (*Lex. w. e.*) གཏག་གཏོང་བ *gtag-gtoñ-wa* to disperse (*Sch.*).

གཏག་པ *gtag-pa* any species of white-flowering rhododendron, all of which kind are held by Tibetans to be of the male sex. གཏག་མ *gtag-ma* red-flowering rhododendrons, which are considered to be female shrubs.

གཏང་རག *gtañ-rag* thank, thanksgiving, and prob. also thank-offering, esp. rendering thanks to a deity; གཏང་རག་བྱེད་པ or གཏང་རག་འབུལ་བ to render thanks (*Jä.*).

གཏད *gtad* (v. གཏོད་པ *gtod-pa*) 1. in the direction of, towards: གཡོན་གྲལ་དུ་གཏད་ཕྱིན་ནས *gyon-gral du gtad phyin-nas* going towards the left end of the row. 2.= འགྲན་པ གཞིག་པ to press, urge, v. གཏོད་པ also གཏད་པ. 3. sbst. steadiness, firmness; གཏད་པ་མེད it has no hold, no firmness; གཏད་མེད་འཁྱམས་པ to vacillate, to waver, to be unsteady.

གཏད་པ *gtad-pa* གཏད་ཡིན; ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa* to be made over, entrusted to. In Buddhism there are four kinds of གཏད་པ *gtad-pa* :—(1) སྡོམ་པ་ཚིག་གཏད; (2) ཚིག་བྱིན་བརླབས་ཀྱི་གཏད; (3) ལྷག་བསམ་ཤེས་པ་གཏད; (4) ཤེས་རབ་ཡིད་ལ་བྱེད་པ་གཏད (*Lo. 14*).

གཏད་རབས་བདུན *gtad-rabs bdun* the first seven (Buddhist) hierarchs in succession to Gautama Buddha. Mahā-kā-s'yapa is said to have succeeded Gautama. Kās'yapa entrusted the headship of the order to Ānanda; Sanavastri succeeded Ānanda; Ārya Upagupta followed Sanavastri, who in his turn gave the charge to Ārya Krishna. Dhitika succeeded Krishna and before his death appointed Ārya Sudars'ana to the Buddhist headship.

Note.—This order of succession is partly founded on Brahmanic tradition; and Buddhaghosha gives a different series.

གཏད་སོ *gtad-so* a refuge, resource; also store of provisions; གཏད་སོ་འཇོག་པ prob. གཏད་གསོག་འཇོག་པ to keep a store of food.

གཏན *gtan* I: a husband, a consort: གཏན་གྱི་རང་འབྲོག་མ་ཤེས་ན། དེས་ན་བྱ་མེད་ཀྱི་ཁྱོ་བོ་ཤེས། (*Lo. 28*).

གཏན II: 1. order, system. 2. put in order, arranged, reduced to a system. གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པ་ནི་གཏན་ལ་འབབ་པའི་ཚོ་དོ་ཕྱམ (*A. 126*).

གཏན་ཁྲ *gtan-khra*, གཏན་ཚིགས་ཀྱི་ཡི་གེ་ཁྲ་བ་དང་མཚམས agreement, stipulation, convention; also order or decision passed; a decree; གཏན་ཁྲ་ཆེན་པོ important decrees (*D. çel. 7*).

གཏན་ཁྲིམས *gtan-khrims* established law.

གཏན་འཁེལ *gtan-ḫkhel* perfectly certain, quite sure.

གཏན་གྱི *gtan-gyi* constant, continual.

གཏན་གྱི་གྲོགས *gtan-gyi grogs* husband, a friend or partner for life (*Mṅon.*).

གཏན་གླེང་འཁེལ་བ *gtan-gleṅ ḫkhel-wa*=ལས་ཀ་བ་ལས་རྒྱུ་དང་ཁ་བའི་ལ་ཞ་གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པ to adhere resolutely or come to a decision on work or business; to work steadily. རང་སེམས་གཏན་པ *raṅ-sems gtan-pa* in a mystic sense: to regulate, to fashion, to train, to set right.

གཏན་འཇག *gtan-ḫjag*=དུས་རྒྱུན་གནས་པ permanent, enduring, perpetually abiding (*Ḅtsii.*).

གཏན་དུ་བ *gtan du-wa*=རྟག་པ, བརྟན་པ to be or to make continual (*Mṅon.*). As an adj. སམྤཱུརྣ complete; གཏན་དུ *gtan-du* always, continually, for ever; གཏན་དུ་བཞུགས་པ living or residing continually.

གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པ *gtan-la phab-pa* निर्णय to decide a question.

གཏན་པ *gtan-pa* अर्गल door-bar.

གཏན་ཕན *gtan-phan* केवलं only, alone; absolute; absolutely.

གཏན་ཕེབས *gtan-phebs* निर्णय explained by ཞིབ་ཞིབ་ཏུ་ཆེ་བ་ གཏན་ལ་ཕེབས published after being thoroughly revised or completely got ready.

གཏན་ལ་འབེབས་པ *gtan-la ḫbebs-pa* to put any matter into writing; to publish after the composition has been corrected; also to fix, to arrange.

གཏན་མེད *gtan-med* अनित्य: perishable; अनवस्थित without duration or continuation.

གཏན་ཚིགས *gtan-tshigs* (ཚིག་དང་དོན་གཏན་ལ་ཕབ་པ་དོན་པ) 1. an expression of fixed meaning. 2. हेतु=རྟགས *ṛtags*; རྒྱུ་མཚན *ṛgyu-mtshan* not deviating from what has been first settled. 3. उपपत्ति, प्रमाण, प्रमाण proof, demonstated conclusion.

གཏན་ཚིགས་མེད་པར་སྨྲ་བ *gtan-tshigs med-par ṣmra-wa* to argue illogically; also irrational exposition.

གཏམ *gtam*=ཚིག་རྒྱུ or ཚིག कथा, कथा, वार्ता, वाक्य, किंवदन्ती 1. speech, conversation, talk. 2. news, tidings, intelligence, account of anything; also report, rumour: དེ་ཐོས་ནས་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཏམ་བྱུང་བ་ཐོས་ནས when the king heard the report that it had been given; ཐག་རིང་གི་གཏམ *thag-riṅ-gi gtam* accounts of bygone events; གཏན་གྱིས་གཏམ་དུ་ཐོས་ནས as I have learned, have been told (*Jä.*); གཏམ་གླེང་བ *gtam gleṅ-wa* or གཏམ་དུ་གླེང་བ *gtam-du gleṅ-wa* to converse, to discourse; ཇི་ལྟར་བྱུང་བའི་གཏམ་བྱས he gave an account of how it happened. གཏམ་སྐྱེལ་བ *gtam ṣkyel-wa*=འཕྲིན་སྐྱེལ་བ *ḫphrin ṣkyel-wa* to send a message; also a messenger.

གཏམ་འགལ *gtam-ḫgal*=སྐད་ཆ་མི་བརྟན་པ *ṣkad-cha mi ṛtan-pa* discrepancy in speech, contradictory language or talk.

གཏམ་རྒྱུད *gtam-ṛgyud* आख्यान oral tradidition, legend: དེའི་གཏམ་རྒྱུད the legend of him; ཁྱེའུ་ན་རེ་གཏམ་རྒྱུད་དུ་བཤད་དམ the boy said, has it been described in history? (*Ḥbrom. 54*).

གཏམ་ངན *gtam-ṅan* evil report.

གཏམ་ཅན *gtam-can* काक, वायस met. the crow.

གཏམ་སྙན *gtam-sñan* मधुरवचा, मधुरालाप elegant saying; pleasant conversation.

གཏམ་འདྲེས་པ *gtam ḥdres-pa* [illegible] mixed-up stories, garbled accounts.

གཏམ་པ I: *gtam-pa* वदन the face.

གཏམ་པ II: pf. གཏམས་པ 1.=ཁེངས་པ to fill up, to make full: སྤུ་གྲི་གཏམས་པ *spu gri gtams-pa* quite full of razors; acc. to *Jä.* is frq. spelt སྟམས་པ. 2. [illegible] to appoint, to commission (*Jä.*): [illegible] it is not proper (not safe) to take charge of property. 3. [illegible] to be surety for or security (*K. du.* ད *200*).

གཏམ་དཔེ *gtam-dpe* proverb, common saying, maxim.

གཏམ་སྒྲོགས་པ to declare, to proclaim.

གཏམ་དྲིས་པ to make inquiry.

གཏམ་གཞོན *gtam-gshon* [illegible] strong or emphatic (speech).

གཏམ་བཤགས་པ *gtam-bśags-pa* to make confession: [illegible] these two by avoiding the question of mischief appeared to make confession by the fact (*Rdsa. 16*).

གཏའ་མ *gtaḥ-ma* a pawn, pledge; གཏའ་མར་འཇུག་པ to pawn, to give as a pledge (*Cs.*); མི་གཏའ་མ *mi gtaḥ ma* a hostage (*Cs.*).

གཏར་བ *gtar-wa* or གཏར་ཁ་ཕྱེ་བ has been described as [illegible] (*Ya-sel. 9*) to bleed or to blister human beings, animals, &c., in the way of medical treatment. [illegible] or [illegible] =to let out blood from a vein. Colloq. གཏར་ཀ་རྒྱབ་པ to bleed.

གཏི་ཁེ *gti-khe* a kind of louse (*Sch.*).

གཏི་ཐུག *gti-thug*=ཏི་ཐུག *ti-thug* acc. to *Sch.* insane, mad.

✝ **གཏི་བ** *gti-wa* to question, to speak.

གཏི་མུག I: *gti-mug* मोह gloom, mental darkness, ignorance, stupidity. Seems to be also used in the physical sense of stupour or comatoseness: མཚན་མོ་གཏི་མུག་གཏིང་དུ་ཚུད། at night I fell into profound coma. In a special sense it is a subdivision of the lowest of the three qualities of humanity, viz:—सत्त्व, रजः, तमस् virtue, passion and ignorance. གཏི་མུག is symbolised by a pig in the *Bhavacakra* or སྲིད་པའི་འཁོར་ལོ (cycle of existence) and is placed at its centre along with the serpent and cock which are typical of anger and lust. གཏི་མུག་བྲལ विगत-मोह he who is entirely free from *gti-mug;* གཏི་མུག་མེད་པའི་དགེ་བའི་རྩ་བ अमोहकुशलमूल, [illegible] stolid indifference, also stupidity.

གཏི་མུག II: (as stated above) met. a pig (in mysticism) also as ཕག་གི་སྣ the snout of a hog (*Mng. 11*).

གཏིགས་པ *gtigs-pa* to trickle down, to fall in drops, to drip.

གཏིང་ *gtiṅ* bottom; depth;=ཞབས or མཐིལ: ཆུ་བོའི་གཏིང་ཟབ deep bottom of a river; མི་ལ་གཏིང་ཆེ་བ in a man, great depth; [illegible] with regard to the declivity, great depth. རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གཏིང་དཀྲུགས *rgya-mtshoḥi gtiṅ-dkrugs* he turned up the bottom of the sea; གཏིང་དུ་ནུབ་པ to sink to the bottom; གཏིང་ཟབ་པོ it is very deep; གཏིང་རིང་བ deep; གཏིང་ཉེ་བ not deep, shallow; རྒྱ་མཚོ་བས་གཏིང་ཟབ་པ it is deeper than the sea; [illegible] a deep abyss; ཆུ་བོ་གཏིང་ཟབ་ཅན a deep river. གཏིང་ནས *gtiṅ-nas* from the bottom (of the heart); [illegible]

[illegible] ནག white above, and black beneath; གཏིང་ཟབ profound (fig. with regard to the mind), considerate; reserved, difficult to fathom; གཏིང་མེད shallow, superficial.

གཏིང་དོན་ལེན་པ *gtiṅ-don len-pa* to sound the heart or to know a secret design.

གཏིང་དྲངས་པ *gtiṅ draṅs-pa* fathomed, penetrated, ascertained.

གཏིང་རྡོ *gtiṅ-rdo* a stone or piece of lead fastened to a rope, and used as a plummet, or an anchor; also a heavy weight as a means for drowning delinquents.

གཏིང་སྡིབ *gtiṅ-sdib* socket; མིག་ཀྱང་གཏིང་ལ་སྡིབ *mig-kyaṅ gtiṅ-la sdib* his eyes also sunk in the sockets (*Rtsii.*).

གཏིང་སྐྱེས *Gtiṅ-skyes* n. of a district of Tibet immediately to the north of the Kanglachen pass. It is known under the name of Tiṅ-kye-Jong or [illegible] རྫོང་; also we hear གཏིང་སྐྱེས་པ *Gtiṅ skyes-pa* a native of Ting-kye.

གཏིང་དཔག་དཀའ་བ *gtiṅ-dpag dkaḥ-wa* [illegible] unfathomable, difficult to dive to the bottom of; hard to get at the bottom of one's heart (*Mṅon.*).

གཏིང་ཕྱིན་པ *gtiṅ phyin-pa* = ཞིབ་ཕྱིན་པ to examine or fathom thoroughly; མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ *mthar phyin-pa* [illegible] going to the bottom; probing the mind; also a perfect saint.

གཏིང་གཞལ་ནུས *gtiṅ gshal-nus* fathomable; ཆུ་གཏིང་ཐུང་བ shallow water (*Mṅon.*).

གཏིང་ཟབ *gtiṅ-zab* or [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the deep recesses (of the mind).

གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa* or གཏིབས་པ *gtibs-pa* to be gathering (of clouds); སྤྲིན་ཆར་གཏིབས་པ thick clouds gathering; བདུག་སྤོས་སྤྲིན་བཞིན་གཏིབ *bdug-spos sprin-bshin gtib* incense passes along like clouds; མུན་པ་གཏིབ darkness envelopes.

གཏིབས་ཧོག *gtibs-hog*, occurs in ཁྲིམས་པའི་གཏིབས་ཧོག་ནང་ནས་ཕྱིར་ལ་ལྐུར་གྱིས་ཕྱུང་ *khrims-paḥi gtibs-hog naṅ-nas phyir-la lcur-gyis phyuṅ* (*D.R.*) outside the subterranean obscurities of lawyers, entanglements are removed.

གཏིམ་པ *gtim-pa*, v. ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa*.

+ གཏུ་ལུམ *gtu-lum* = [illegible] drunkenness; also intoxicated, drunk.

གཏུག་པ *gtug-pa* pf. གཏུགས, also [illegible], [illegible] cognate to ཐུག་པ 1. to reach, to meet with, to fall down to; to touch, to join. [illegible] putting or pressing (his forehead) against the breast of the image (of his tutelary god); [illegible] or only ཞབས་གཏུག་པ *shabs gtug-pa* to touch as suppliant a person's feet (or the skirt of his robe), to cast one's self at another's feet. 2. acc. to *Sch.* to sue, to bring an action against a person.

[illegible] *gtug-sbyaṅs-pa* to supplicate or pray (touching the feet of the king) [illegible] (*D. gsl. 7*).

གཏུན *gtun* = [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] a pestle; also a stone ball or club; the nether mill-stone; acc. to *Sch.* [illegible] pestle.

གཏུན་ཁུང excavation in a piece of rock or stone to serve for a mortar where grain is pounded with a pestle; གཏུན་གྱིས་རྡུང་བ to pound with a pestle. གཏུན་པོ *gtun-po* a mortar (*Cs.*); གཏུན་བུ *gtun-bu* pestle; [illegible] *gtun-ḥos* [illegible] a mallet, a knocker.

གཏུན་ཤིང *gtun-çiṅ* a pestle made of wood to pound Indian corn or paddy (used in Sikkim).

གཏུབ་པ *gtub-pa* pf. བཏུབས་པ (*Mṅon.*) 1. to cut to pieces, to cut up; to chop; to mince; གཏུབ་སྟ a chopper (*Sch.*). 2.=བཏུབ་པ to be able: ཕྱིར་ལོང་དུ་བཏུབ་བམ shall you really be able to come back. མི་བཏུབ་པ to be unable, to be unwilling, to have no mind (to do a thing) (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་དྲག *gtum-dṛag* one who is fierce, powerful. གཏུམ་དྲག་ཤེ་ཧྲང་ཅན met. for a bear.

གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa*=གདོལ་པ चण्डाल 1. the Hinduized savage people or wild tribes of the lands S. of Tibet. 2. चण्ड, प्रचण्ड fierce, furious. 3. sbst. ferocity, rage; ཁྲོ་ཞིང་གཏུམ་པ་སྙིང་རྗེ་མེད in furious wrath, merciless; གདུག་ཅིང་གཏུམ་པའི་ཀླུ *gdug-ciṅ gtum-paḥi ḳlu* a *Nāga* in a deadly rage; གཏུམ་པའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་པ to roar furiously; ཁྲོ་གཏུམ་པ furious with rage; གཏུམ་ཞིང་རྒོད་པ obstinate and wild; གཏུམ་ཅན or གཏུམ་ལྡན cruel, fierce (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པའི་འོད *gtum-paḥi ḥod* चण्डरश्मि, चण्डांशु the sun, v. ཉི་མ *ñi-ma.*

གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa* for བཏུམ་པ or འཐུམ་པ to veil, to cover; to wrap up, *e.g.*, the head (*Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པོ *gtum-po* I: 1. चण्ड fierce; sbst. दैत्य, अन्तेवासिन्, नाग, रोषण an Asura; an uncivilized Hindu tribe generally residing in the suburbs of a town. 2. v. ཀ་ར་སྐྱིར (*Mṅon.*). 3. a fierce-looking short-nosed man.

གཏུམ་པོ II: चण्ड often གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo*, in the more developed mysticism, the special internal heat which arises after protracted meditation when such meditation has been accompanied by the peculiar technical inner absorption of the breath. Milaraspa speaks of "the blessed warmth of the *gtum-mo.*"

གཏུམ་པོ་རྗེ *Gtum-po ṛje* n. of a fierce Bon deity (*D.R.*).

གཏུམ་པོ་ནག་པོ *gtum-po nag-po*=བོང་ང་ནག་པོ (*Ṣman. 125*) the black species of aconite or wolf's bane.

གཏུམ་པོ་འབར *gtum-po ḥbar* the arising of warmth in meditation. The veins, viz., ར་མ, རྐྱང་མ and དབུ་མ are symbolically represented by (ཨ་ཤད), *i.e.*, the second half of an ཨ *a*, hence (ཨ་ཤད་གཏུམ་པོ) the three-veins meditation-warmth (*Mil.*; *Jä.*).

གཏུམ་པོ་རབ་སྣང *Gtum-po rab-snaṅ* प्रचण्डाभ n. of a king of ancient India (*Yig.*).

གཏུམ་མ *gtum-ma* चण्डी, रौद्री an epithet of the goddess Durgā.

གཏུམ་མོ *gtum-mo* चण्डाली, कौशिकी, दुर्गा, मातङ्गी 1. a fierce or violent woman, a female of the *Caṇḍāla* tribe, etc. 2. as an adj. violent, fearful; རླུང་གཏུམ་མོ *ṛluṅ gtum-mo* a violent wind, a hurricane. 3. mystic heat.

གཏུམ་མོ་མ་མ *gtum-mo ma-ma* चण्डिका, चर्चिका Paldan Lha-mo, a fierce goddess.

གཏུམ་མོའི་ཆ་ཤས *gtum-moḥi cha ças* दण्ड stick, club.

གཏུམ་སྲས *gtum-sṛas* also གཏུམ་ཞབས n. of a female deity of the Bon (*D.R.*).

✢ གཏུར་བུ *gtur-bu* 1. ཆོས་གོས་ཀྱི་ཐུམས, དཀར a Buddhist monk's religious wrapper. 2. bag, sack, wallet (*Cs.*).

གཏུལ་བ *gtul-wa* to grind, to pulverize (colours, medicinal substances, etc.); cf. འཐག་པ.

གཏེ་པ *gte-pa*, གཏེ་བ, གཏེ་མ in *C.* acc. to *Lex.* གཏེང་པ pawn, pledge, bail (acc. to *Sch.* a present).

གཏེར *gter* निधि, निधान, कोष 1. treasure, store-place; ཆུ་གཏེར the repository of water, the ocean. In the *Ṛñiṅ-ma-pa* School of Tibet there are Buddhist scriptures (generally spurious) called གཏེར་མ, the

authorship of which is attributed to gods and holy lamas, also called ཀ་གཏེར; others said to have been mysteriously discovered or composed by learned lamas of that school are called དགོངས་གཏེར.

There are different classes of treasures such as སྤོབས་པ་ཡི་གཏེར the treasures of learning of which again are eight:—(1) བརྗེད་པ་མེད་པ་དྲན་པའི་གཏེར treasure of learning always present in the memory and which cannot be forgotten; (2) བློ་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱེད་པ་བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི་གཏེར the treasure of learning which develops the mind; (3) རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར (མདོ་སྡེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས་རྟོགས་པས etc.) the treasure for meditation and reflection: (4) གཟུངས་ཀྱི་གཏེར, (ཐོས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བརྗེད་དུ་མི་འཇུག་པས etc.) the treasure of learning to be retained in the mind as having been heard or understood, sometimes in the form of a formula ཀཱ་ར་ཎི; (5) སྤོབས་པའི་གཏེར (ལེགས་པར་བཤད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་མཉམ་པར་བྱེད་པ) the treasure of fortitude; (6) ཆོས་ཀྱི་གཏེར (དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཡོངས་སུ་སྲུང་བས *dam-pahi chos yoṅs-su sruṅ-was*, etc.) the treasure of secret learning or scriptural knowledge; (7) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས་ཀྱི་གཏེར, (དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་རིགས་རྒྱུན་མི་གཅོད་པས etc.) the treasure of a *Bodhisattva's* saintly heart, *i.e.*, of unflagging faith in the three Holies; (8) སྒྲུབ་པའི་གཏེར (མི་སྐྱེ་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་བཟོད་པ་ཐོབ་པས *mi-skye-wahi chos-la bzod-pa thob-pas*, etc.) the treasure of perfection, etc. (*K. d.* ཕ *325*).

གཏེར་ཁ *gter-kha* a mineral vein, mine: རིན་གྱི་གཏེར་ཁ་རྙེད་པ to find a mine (of precious metals or stones).

གཏེར་དགུ *gter dgu* the nine oceans which are repositories of treasures according to the Bon are:—(1) པདྨ་མཚོ the ocean of lotus or the repository of countless precious things, gems, pearls, etc.; (2) དུང་མཚོ the ocean of shells or mines of fossil, etc.; (3) པདྨ་མེད་པ ocean or mine of precious things larger than པདྨ་མཚོ; (4) ཆུ་སྲིན་མཚོ ocean filled with crocodiles and other sea-monsters; (5) རུས་སྦལ་མཚོ ocean filled with turtles, etc., and other sea-monsters; (6) ཞ་མཚོ; (7) དཀར་པོ་མཚོ; (8) རྫིང་བུ; (9) འཁོར་ཡུག (*B.N.*).

གཏེར་ཆེན *gter-chen* 1. a great store of hidden wealth, hidden books, etc. 2. མཐའ་ཡས n. of an immensely large number.

གཏེར་ཆེན་པོའི་བུམ་པ *gter chen-pohi bum-pa* n. of one of the eight auspicious symbols of the Northern Buddhists,—the pot of treasure, *i.e.*, the wishing-pot which yields whatever precious object is sought.

གཏེར་སྟོན *gter-ston* a discoverer of hidden treasures, generally of sacred books which are supposed often to be kept concealed under rocks and ground for fear of being destroyed by heretics and unbelievers. Learned lamas are deemed to be expert *gter-ston*.

གཏེར་བླ་ཤེས་པ *gter-bla çes-pa* ནིདྷིཛྙ one who knows or can tell where treasures are hidden or where they can be found.

གཏེར་བདག *gter-bdag* ཙཱ་ཎི་ཀ a wealthy man; n. of the god of wealth, Kuvera, in Tibetan called དཀར་གཏེར (*Mṅon.*).

གཏེར་གནས *gter-gnas* the place where a concealed treasure is unearthed. Acc. to the *Rñiṅ-ma* school, Buddhist sacred books have been unearthed in the following places in Tibet:—(1) གློ་བོ་དགེ་ཀ *Glo-bo dge-ka*; (2) སྤུ་རྣ་རྫ་རི *Spu-rna rdsa-ri*; (3) ཀློང་ཐང་སྒྲོལ་མ *Kloṅ-thaṅ-sgrol-ma*; (4) གཡུ་ཕུ་རྫ་ལྷུང *Gyu-phu rdsa-lhuṅ*; (5) བྱམས་པ་སྤྲིན *Byams-pa sprin*; (6) བྱང་གཏེར་གཏེར་ཕྲན *Byaṅ-gter gter-phran*; (7) འབུམ་ཐང་རྩི་ལུང *Bbum-thaṅ rtsi-luṅ*; (8) སྙིང་དྲུང་ཤངས་བྲག *Sñiṅ-druṅ çaṅs-brag*; (9) གཙང་གི་རི་བོ་ཆེ *Gtsaṅ-gi ri-bo che*; (10) བལ་ཡུལ་ཨེ་ཡིག་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང *Bal-yul e-yig gtsug-lag*

khaṅ; (11) ལྷོ་ཁ *Lho-kha*; (12) གཙང་གི་རུ་མཚམས *Gtsaṅ-gi ru-mtshams*; (13) མོན་ཁ་བུམ་ཐང་ *Mon-kha bum-thaṅ*; (14) དགེ་རྒྱས་ཧས་པོ་རི *Dge-rgyas has-po ri*; (15) ཤ་ཡི་ལྷ་ཁང་བི་མ *Sha-yi lha-khaṅ bi-ma*; (16) ཇོ་མོ་གླིང་གསུམ *Jo-mo gliṅ-gsum*, (17) མཆིམས་ཕུ་ཁོ་མཐིང་ *Mchims-phu kho-mthiṅ*; (18) སྲིན་མོ་སྤར་རྗེས་ཁོ་མཐིང་ *Srin-mo spar-rjes kho-mthiṅ*; (19) གྲོམ་པ་རྒྱང་ *Grom-wa rgyaṅ*; (20) པད་མ་ཤེལ་ཕུག *Pad-ma çel-phug*; (21) གནམ་སྐས་མཁར་ཆུ *Gnam-skas mkhar-chu*; (22) ཟངས་ཡག་བྲག *Zaṅs-yag brag*; (23) གངས་པར་ཕུག་མོ *Gaṅs-par phug-mo*; (24) གྱང་མ་སྤ་གོང་ *Gyaṅ-ma spa-goṅ*; (25) རྡོ་བོད་མཚམས *Rdo-bod mtshams*; (26) ལྷོ་མོན་ཕྱོགས *Lho-mon phyogs*; (27) དབུ་ཞལ་གསེར་ཁང་ *Dbu-zhal gser-khaṅ*; (28) ཧུ་ཡུག་གཡག་སྡེ *Hu-yug gyag-sde*; (29) མོན་ཁ་སྤ་གྲོ *Mon-kha spa-gro*; (30) ཧུ་ཤང་རྡོ *Hu-çaṅ rdo*; (31) ཁམས་ཀྱི་སྲིན་མོ་རྫོང་ *Khams-kyi srin-mo rdsoṅ*; (32) དྭགས་པོ་ལྡང་ལ་བྲག *Dwags-po ldaṅ-la brag*; (33) མོན་ཁ་ཆུ་ཕུག *Mon-kha chu-phug*; (34) འབྲིན་ཐང་ཀོ་རོ་བྲག *Hbrin-thaṅ ko-ro brag*; (35) ཤེལ་གྱི་བྲག་ཕུག *Çel-gyi brag-phug*; (36) སྟག་ཚང་སབ་ལུང་ *Stag-tshaṅ sab-luṅ*; (37) བསམ་ཡས་མཚམས་ཕུ *Bsam-yas mtshams-phu*; (38) ཡུམ་བུ་ལ་སྒང་ *Yum-bu la sgaṅ*; (39) ཤ་བུག་སྟག་སྒོ *Ça-bug stag-sgo*; (40) མཆོད་རྟེན་དཀར་པོ *Mchod-rten dkar-po*; (41) གཡས་རུ་གཙང་འགྲམ *Gyas-ru gtsaṅ-hgram*; (42) རྩིས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་ཁང་ *Rtsis-kyi lha-khaṅ*; (43) ཀོང་པོ་བུ་ཆུ *Koṅ-po bu-chu*; (44) ཀོང་པོ་ཕྱིང་ལུང་ *Koṅ-po phyiṅ-luṅ*; (45) མེ་འབར་མཚོ *Me-hbar mtsho*; (46) ལྷོ་ཀོང་བྱང་ཀོང་ *Lho-koṅ byaṅ-koṅ*; (47) དཔྱལ་གྱི་བྲག *dpyal-gyi brag*; (48) ཁྱུང་ཚང་བྲག *Khyuṅ-tshaṅ brag*; (49) ཁ་རག་ཕུག *Kha-rag phug* (*Bkaḥ-thaṅ.*, *159*).

གཏེར་བསྲུང་སྦ་བ *gter-bsruṅ sba-wa* to keep concealed a disease, one's learning, coveted treasures, etc: ལྦ་བའི་གཏེར་བསྲུང་སྦ་བ་སྐྱར་རྒྱ་བ་སྟབས in the manner of one who keeps his goitre concealed (*A. 15*).

གཏེར་བསྲུང་ *gter-bsruṅ* lit. one who guards treasures; local deities, such as Shibdag and Lu, who are supposed to be the custodians of hidden treasures, mines, etc.

གཏོ *gto* or གཏོ་བཅོས a magic ceremony for the purpose of averting misfortunes.

གཏོ་རྒྱལ་ཡེ་མཁྱེན *gto-rgyal ye-mkhyen* the supreme Bon deity resembling in his attributes མར་མེ་མཛད or Dīpaṁkara Buddha in the Buddhist series (*D.R.*).

གཏོ་བུ་དོད་དེ *gto-bu dod-de* = ཐུགས་རྗེ་བཟུང་ནས *Thugs-rje bzuṅ-nas* taking compassion or having mercy upon (*D.R.*).

གཏོ་བུ་བུམ་སངས *Gto-bu bum-saṅs* a disciple of Bon S'en-rab and the analogue of Ananda.

གཏོའི་བཀའ་སྒྲོམ *gtoḥi bkaḥ-sgrom* n. of a Bon work.

གཏོག་པ *gtog-pa* 1. like འཐོག་པ to grab, pluck, gather, tear out. 2. v. མེ་ཏོག.

གཏོགས་པ *gtogs-pa* पर्यापन्न (पर्यवसन) 1. to assign, classify. 2. to belong to, appertain to; belonging to: རྒྱལ་པོའི་བརྒྱུད་ལ་གཏོགས་པ་ཡིན you belong to the royal blood or family; དེའི་ནང་དུ་མི་གཏོགས་སམ am I not included in them? འཛམ་བུའི་གླིང་ལ་གཏོགས་པ belonging to *Dzam-buḥi-gliṅ* (Jambudvīpa). མ་གཏོགས་པ as adv. མ་གཏོགས་པར not included, except, besides.

གཏོགས་འདོད་པ *gtogs-hdod-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to love, to like, to wish.

གཏོང་དགོས་མཆོད་ཆས *gtoṅ-dgos mchod-chas* articles necessary for religious observances (*Rtsii.*).

གཏོང་སྒོ *gtoṅ-sgo* allowances in money or in kind for religious observances (*Rtsii.*); གཏོང་དེབ *gtoṅ-deb* a register for such, etc.

གཏོང་ཕོད *gtoṅ-phod* generosity; གཏོང་ཕོད་ཅན་ ཐུབ་པ one who is able to give; liberal; bounteous.

གཏོང་བ *gtoṅ-wa* pf. བཏང་, fut. གཏང་, imp. ཐོང་ 1. to send, to let go, to permit to go, to dismiss: ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཁྱེད་བདག་ཅག་གིས་གཏོང་ why should we let you go? མ་གཏོང་ do not let

him go. 2. to let in, to admit; སྒོ་ནས་གཏོང་བ admit through the door; ནང་དུ་གཏོང་བ let in, to permit to enter. 3. to let have, to give: སྔོ་རས་ཀྱི་ཁ་སྐྱིབས་ཀྱི་ཟུར་ཕྱར་བ having given blue cotton for the fringes of the tent; སྨན་གཏོང་བ to administer medicine; གཏོང་ཚུལ the manner of dispensing, or giving away of medicine. གཏོང་བས་མཛའ་བཤེས་འཕེལ་བར་འགྱུར by generosity or friendship the number of friends increases. གཏོང་ཕོད་ངང་ཅན སྣང་གསལ one who is able or has the heart to give away (many things, &c.) in charity; གཏོང་ཕྱོགས liberality, bounty; ཆོས་ལ་གཏོང་བ to give a person to religion, *i.e.*, to destine him for the priesthood (*Jä.*). In *W.* གཏོང་བ is the common term for the verb to give; the pf. form བཏང་ *btaṅ* being used as pres. tense. 4. to give up, abandon, forsake, leave.

གཏོང་ལུགས *gtoṅ-lugs* the manner of distributing, of giving away; also of forgiving.

གཏོད་པ I: *gtod-pa*=བཏད་པ pf. བཏད or བཏད, fut. གཏད, imp. གཏོད or ཐོད 1. to deliver up, hand over, to commit to another, to bestow, confer: དགེ་འདུན་ལ་དཔོན་རྐང་བཏད་པ to confer important offices on the priesthood; གཅིག་སྙིང་གཅིག་ལ བཏད་པ to communicate one's feelings to one another. 2. to lean against or upon, to press on, to put against. 3. to direct, to turn: མི་ལ་མགོ་བོ་གཏོད་པ to turn one's face towards a person, to take refuge or seek protection under some one; མི་ལ་མཛུབ་མོ་གཏོད་པ to point at a person with the finger, also in the way of threat; སྒོ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་བལ་པོའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གཏད the door points south, towards Nepal; འཕེན་ལ་གཏོད་པ to take aim, to aim at; རྣ་བའི་དབང་པོ་བཏད་པ to listen to, to give a person a hearing; སྙིང་ལ་གཏོད་པ to confide in a person. འོད་ཟེར་ལ་བཏད་ནས་གཟིགས་པས turning after a ray of light, following it with the eye (chiefly from *Jä.*). རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་མགོ་བཏད་པ to submit to the king's authority. རྟ་རྩ་ཁར་གཏོད་པ to place a horse in pasture.

གཏོམ་པ *gtom-pa* to talk, to speak (*Sch.*).

གཏོམས་པ *gtoms-pa* filled up, full, for བཀང་བ, བཀྲམས་པ (*Sch.*).

གཏོར་བ *gtor-wa*=བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* cf. འཐོར་བ *bthor-wa* [illegible]., [illegible] 1. to scatter, strew, spread over (*Mṅon.*): མེ་ཏོག་གཏོར་ར strewed flowers; ང་ལ་ས་གཏོར་མཁན he that threw earth upon me; ས་ལ་གཏོར་བ to scatter on the ground. 2. to cast, throw (books into the water, a ring into the air); to throw out, *e.g.*, spittle into a person's ear for healing purposes (འཐོར་བ); to cause to circulate the chyle through every part of the body; to waste, to dissipate (occasionally with the the accus. of the vessel containing the substance thrown out): ནུ་མ་གཏོར a cow emptying its udder by discharging the milk. 3. acc. to *Sch.* *srub gtor-wa* to rend, to tear to pieces (*Jä.*).

གཏོར་མ *gtor-ma* བལི sacrificial objects, *i.e.*, that which is strewn or scattered or given away. The *gtor-ma* offering may consist of ཞལ་ཟས, གཏོར་ཟན cakes (not cooked or baked) made of rice, barley flour, wheat, &c., and offered as an appeasing gift to gods, saints, evil-spirits, *Nāga* demi-gods, &c., to avert dangers to the living and to guard against visitations of epidemics, plague, drought, famine, &c. Generally the torma is shaped into a conical form, the stuff of which it is made being cemented together with butter into a firm consistency. It is an essential that, after dedication, the thing offered shall be burnt or cast away. W. W. Rockhill in his "Land of the Lamas" gives an excellent account of one kind of torma offering (pp. 113, 114). གཏོར་མ་སྒྲིག་པ to

offer a torma; གཏོར་མ་བསྔོ་བ *gtor-ma bsho-wa* to devote something for it. སྒྲུབ་གཏོར offerings made to a deity that it may give anything asked for; རྒྱུན་གཏོར usual or customary offerings; *glud-gtor* offerings made to ransom a life; བགེགས་གཏོར offerings made to avert the dangers caused by an evil spirit; ཆུ་གཏོར oblation of water offerings made to the manes of the dead, *i.e.*, to *Preta*. Other terms are ཕྱག་གཏོར, ཟན་གཏོར, སྐུམ་གཏོར, མདོས་གཏོར, ཆབ་གཏོར, ཞལ་ཟས་གཏོར, སྐྱབས་གཏོར, དམར་གཏོར, འབྱུང་བའི་གཏོར, ཟ་མའི་གཏོར་མ, དཀར་ གཏོར, ཐོ་གཏོར, ཚོགས་གཏོར, མཆོད་གཏོར, ཞི་དྲག་གཏོར, *bzlog-gtor*, ཡུལ་ལྷག་གཏོར, *bsruñ-maḥi gtor*, all being offerings made to the guardian deities; these offerings are made of various designs and colours to suit the supposed fancy of the deities to be conciliated.

གཏོར་རྒྱབ *gtor-rgyab* offerings of pyramidal shape and painted in red and white colours as if flames of fire were inscribed on them, and which are often burnt inside a human skull.

གཏོར་རྒྱུ *gtor-rgyu* the ingredients of which a torma offering is made.

གཏོར་སྟེགས *gtor-stegs* trays and tables on which the torma offerings are placed.

གཏོར་དར *gtor-dar* scarves placed over offerings at the time of presenting them to the gods, &c.

གཏོར་གདན *gtor-gdan* (in certain *Tantrik* rites) the grain placed on the ground, on which the offerings are put.

གཏོར་མ་རྒྱས *gtor-ma rgyas* གཏོར་དགའ, བྱ་རོག one that delights in torma or, rather, in the offering when cast away, *i.e.*, the the crow.

གཏོར་མ་བཞེས་ནས *gtor-ma bzhes-nas* བཞེས་ ཟས་ having accepted the offerings.

གཏོར་མ་ཟ *gtor-ma za* གཏོར་ཟན met. the crow.

གཏོར་མ་ཟན *gtor-ma zan* acc. to *Jä.* oblation of the remnants of a meal to creatures of every description.

གཏོར་རྩམ *gtor-rtsam* barley-flour for making torma offerings.

གཏོར་བཟློག *gtor-bzlog* offerings to gods and spirits for averting epidemics, etc.

གཏོར་གཟོས *gtor gzos* cakes of the size of the thumb offered to gods and demons morning and noon.

+ གཏོལ *gtol* སྐབས a division of time.

གཏོལ་བ *gtol-wa* acc. to *Sch.* to perforate, pierce; to discover, disclose, v. རྟོལ.

གཏོལ་བྲལ *gtol-bral*, བཟའ་རྒྱུ་མ་རྙེད་ཟི་བྱ་གཏོལ་བྲལ་ཙེ *bzaḥ-rgyu ma-rñed zi-bya gtol bral-tshe* at the time when we were without resource having nothing to eat (*Jig.*).

གཏོལ་མེད *gtol-med*=ཟ་མེད, རྒྱུས་མེད or ཐབས་མེད unknown, a stranger; also strange; one without any knowledge of a place or thing; acc. to (*Jä.*) not known, dubious; ཕོ་ཡས་མོ་ཡས་གཏོལ་མེད་དོ one who does not know yet whether will come a boy or a girl; ཅི་བྱ་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད not knowing what to do; གར་སོང་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད not knowing where she had gone: ངས་གཏམ་གཏོལ་མེད I am without knowledge of it.

གཏོས *gtos*=ཚད་ལས་ཆོད size, dimension: ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་ལྟོ་བ་རི་བོའི་གཏོས་དང་མཉམ the belly of the yidag (*Preta*) equals the size of a mountain; རིམ་གྲོ་གཏོས་ཆེ་བ homage or religious observances of great magnitude.

བཏག་པ *btag-pa*, v. འདོགས་པ (བཏགས་པར་ཟ ought to be tied) བཏགས་རྒྱུའི་རྒྱན an ornament to be worn.

བཏགས་པ་ *btags-pa* 1. v. འདོགས་པ་ bound, tied, as in ཁྱི་བཏགས་པ་ bound or chained the dog; རྒྱན་བཏགས་པ་ ornament worn; ཁ་བཏགས་པ་ anything bound to the face or placed in front of any one for acceptance. 2. ground, crushed; ཕྱེར་བཏགས་ reduced to fine powder, to flour; སྨན་བཏགས་ medicine pulverised.

བཏང་ *btang*. pf. of གཏོང་བ་ and used in *W*. instead of the latter.

བཏང་སྙོམས་ *btań-sñoms* उपेक्षा equanimity; even treatment of all things. 1. བཏང་སྙོམས་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ནི, དགྲ་བ་ཉེ་རྒྱང་བཏང་, གཉེན་པ་དགའ་གདུང་བཏང་, སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ནི་རིང་དང་མཉམ་དུ་མེད་པར་སྙོམས་པ་བཏང་སྙོམས་ཟེར *Btań-sñoms* is a word signifying impartial and equal treatment of friend or foe, *i.e.*, to abstain from anger or affection for friends and relations, equal treatment to all living beings without either attachment or hatred. 2. acc. to *Jä*. perfect apathy 3. acc. to *Sch*. perfect impartiality.

བཏང་སྙོམས་ཅན་ *btań-sñoms can* उदासीन: indifferent, indolent, apathetic person.

Syn. ལེ་ལོ་ཅན་ *le-lo can*, སྙོམས་ལས་ཅན་ *sñoms-las can* (*Mńon.*).

བཏང་བཟུང་ *btań-bzuń* मुचिलिन्द a species of flower; also n. of a mythical mountain. བཏང་བཟུང་ཆེན་པོ་ *btań-bzuń chen-po* महामुचिलिन्द a larger species of Muchilinda flower.

བཏང་ཡས་ *btań-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

བཏད་པ་ *btad-pa*=གཏད་པ་ समर्पित made over, entrusted, presented to.

བཏབ་ *btab* ཚེམ, सेवित sewn (*Zam. 8*).

བཏབ་པ་ *btab-pa* pf. of འདེབས་པ.

བཏིག་པ་ *btig-pa* pf. of གཏིག་པ་ acc. to *Cs*. to drop, to let fall in drops. རྣ་བར་སྨན་བཏིག་པ་ to drop medicine in the ears, v. འཐིག་པ.

བཏིང་བ་ *btiń-wa* 1. v. འདིང་བ་ *hdiń-wa*. 2. བཀྲམ་པ spread, anything spread (*Zam. 8*); ཕྱིང་ཕ, སྟན; སྟན་བཏིང་བ་ to spread a rug.

བཏུ་བ་ *btu-wa*, v. འཐུ་བ་ *hthu-wa*.

བཏུག་པ་ *btug-pa*, v. གཏུག་པ་ *gtug-pa*.

བཏུང་བ་ *btuń-wa* 1. pf. of འཐུང་བ་ *hthuń-wa* to drink. 2. པཱན; (*Zam. 8*) पीत, पेय drink, anything for drinking.

བཏུང་འདོད་ *btuń-hdod*=སྐོམ་པ་ *skoms-pa* thirsty (*Mńon.*).

✚ **བཏུངས་པ་** *btuńs-pa* हत; = བསད་པ killed.

བཏུང་སྣོད་ *btuń-snod* drinking glass

བཏུད་པ་ *btud-pa* प्रणत, नम्र subdued, v. འདུད་པ.

བཏུད་ནས་ *btus-nas* प्रणम्य, नत्वा, प्रणिपत्य having bowed, paid reverence; adv. reverentially.

བཏུད་མར་ *btud-mar* in rapid or close succession (*Jä.*).

བཏུབ་ *btub* 1. རུང་ fit, becoming; convenient, practicable: ཕྱི་རོལ་པ་དང་རྩོད་པ་མི་བྱ་བ་བཏུབ (*A. 33*) it is proper not to have controversy with outsiders (unbelievers). མ་བཏུབ་པོ *btub-po* it is not convenient.

བཏུབས་པ་ *btubs-pa* छिन्न, कर्तित cut into pieces, v. གཏུབ་པ་ *gtub-pa*.

བཏུམ་པ་ *btum-pa* pf. of གཏུམ་པ་ to wrap round, to envelope; hence in *W* to shut (a book).

བཏུམ་ཕོག་ *btum-phog* acc. to *Jä*. bunch or knot produced by money and the like being tied up in the girdle.

བཏུལ་བ་ *gtul-wa* विनीत, pf. of འདུལ་བ་ *hdul-wa*, also བཏུལ་ཏོ; དགྲ་དང་བདུད་བཏུལ་བ་ to subdue an enemy, to vanquish the devil.

བཏུས་པ་ *btus-pa* 1.=འཐུས་པ་ उद्धृत, उद्धृत extracted, quoted. 2. བསྡམས་པ or བསྡུས་པ

ཕྱི་ཕྱིས; སྐབས་ཀྱི་པ. 3. བསྡུས་པ or མདོར་བསྡུས་པ abbreviated, concise, taken in short, in few words (*Mńon.*).

བརྟེག་བརྟེག་བྱེད་པ *bteg-bteg byed-pa* to haul upwards: ལས་མཁན་རིང་རིང་ཐུས, དང་དཀར་གྱི་ཐེམས་སྐེགས་ཀྱི་ཐུར་མའི་དབུ་བརྟེག་བརྟེག་ཐུས་བྱེ (*Hbrom. 125*).

བརྟེག་པ *bteg-pa*, v. འདེགས་པ; also used in the common saying:—ཕུ་ཕ་མས་བརྟེག་པའི་སྟག་ཤར, བུ་མོ་མ་མས་བརྟེག་པའི་གཡོག་ཤར 'when the father maintains the son, a tiger is produced, when the mother the daugther a drudge appears."

བརྟོན་པ *bton-pa* v. འདོན་པ *hdon-pa*.

རྟ *rta* or, occasionally, རྟ་པོ *rta-po* ཅཁ, ཅཁ, ཅཁ, ཅཁ a horse; the feminine form for which is usually རྒོད་མ a mare. རྟ་འདུལ་བ to break in or train a horse; རྟ་རྒྱུག་པ to gallop, to race; རྟ་ལ་ཞོན་པ to ride on horseback. Horses are largely bred in Tibet, several of the Dog-pa tribes north of Lhasa devoting themselves exclusively to rearing horses. Both Shigatse and Gyangtse are famous horse-markets, and from the latter place numbers are imported into Nepal and Sikkim. རྟ་ཡི་རྐན་ཁྲག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན the blood from the horse's palate cures sores; རྟ་ཡི་མཁལ་མས་མཁལ་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད the kidney of the horse removes kidney disease; རྟ་ཡི་མཁྲིས་པ་རྨ་ལ་ཕན the bile of the horse is useful for sores; རྟ་ཡི་མིད་པས་སྐད་སྒྲ་སྙན the larynx of the horse improves the voice; རྟ་ཡི་ལྒང་པ་མེ་ཚིག་རྨ་ལ་ཕན urinary bladder of the horse is useful for scalds and burns; རྟ་ཡི་ཚིལ་གྱིས་ཕྲ་བྲུམ་སྐྱ་ཐ་སེལ horse-fat dissipates itching and eruptions on the skin.

Syn. མཆོད་སྦྱིན་ཕྱུགས *mchod-sbyin phyugs*; དཔལ་གྱི་བུ *dpal-gyi bu*; རྒྱབ་འཛིན *rgyab-hdsin*; རླ་ཡབ་མཇུག་མ་ཅན *rla-yab mjug-ma-can*; ཀླུང་གི་ཤིང་རྟ *rlun-gi çin-rta*; རླུང་ལས་སྐྱེས *rlun-las skyes*; སིན་དྷུ་སྐྱེས *sin-dhu skyes*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོ *mgyogs-hgro*; འདྲེན་བྱེད *hdren-byen*; རྨིག་པ་ཅན *rmig-pa-can*; བློ་གསལ *blo-gsal*; སྐལ་ལྡན *skal-ldan*; མྱུར་འགྲོ *myur-hgro*; རྣམ་པར་གནོན *rnam-par gnon*; རྒྱ་མཚོ་སྐྱེས *rgya-mtsho skyes*; རྟག་ཏུ་ས *rtag-tu sa*; རྔོག་མ་ཅན *rhog-ma-can* (*Mńon.*).

རྟ་ལྕག *rta-lca* or རྟ་ལྕགས=རྨིག་ལྕགས *rmig-lcags* lit. hoof-iron, horse-shoe.

རྟ་རྐྱ་པ *rta rkya-pa* or རྟ་རྐྱ་པ one skilled in horsemanship.

རྟ་སྐྱིན *rta-skyin* lit. "the horse ibex"; is a curious large heavy animal peculiar to Tibet, but straying also into North Assam, the *Budorcas taxicolor*, known to sportsmen as the *takin*. Two species are recorded, one found by Pére David in the ranges of Moupin on the Chinese border, the other occurring in the mountains of the Mishmi and Abor territory.

རྟ་འཁྲུགས *rta-hkhrugs* a clattering train of horsemen.

རྟ་གོ *rta-go*, རྟའི་ཁྲབ་ཆས་ coat of mail for a horse; དམག་དཔོན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་རྟ་ཆས་ཡིན the horse-equipment for generals (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་སྒལ *rta-gal* saddle-bag.

རྟ་གྲལ *rta-gral*, རྟ་མང་པོ་གྲལ་ཐིག་ལ་བཀབ་པ a number of horses kept in a row, prop. cavalry in martial array.

རྟ་གྲས *rta-gras*=རྟ་ར *rta-ra* stable.

རྟ་བགད *rta-bgad* a horse-laugh; རྟ་བགད་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ to set up a horse-laugh (*Sch.*).

རྟ་མགོ *rta-mgo* a horse's head. རྟ་མགོ་ཅན=གྲུ་ཤན *gru-çan* boat (*Mńon.*).

རྟ་མགྲིན *Rta-mgrin*, (*Tamdin*) ཀཁ n. of deity with a man's body but having the head of a horse and which neighs fearfully to frighten beings who are mischievous to Buddhism. The Hindu analogue of Tamdin is Hayagriwa, and shrines to this deity are not uncommon at the present day in Assam.

རྟ་སྒ *rta-sga* or རྟ་སྒ saddle; རྟ་སྒ་ཆས or རྟ་སྒ་ཡོ་བྱད་ཀྱི་རྒྱན the equipments of a riding horse (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་སྒམ་ *rta-sgam* a large trunk or chest generally carried on horseback.

རྟ་སྒོ་ *rta-sgo* the entrance for a horse or pony, a gate-way.

རྟ་རྒྱལ་ *rta-sgyal* gen. connected with མི་བསད་ the slaughtering of men and killing of horses.

རྟ་བསྔགས་ལྡན་བཟང་པོ *rta bsṅags ldan bzaṅ-po* n. of the horse on which Buddha used to ride when he was still a prince.

རྟ་ཅན་ *rta-can*, བྲམ་ཟེའི་རིགས n. of a class of Brāhmaṇs (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་ལྕག་ *rta-lcag* horse-whip; whip in general.

རྟ་ཆག་ *rta-chag* dry fodder or provender given to horses, such as peas, corn, oats.

རྟ་ཆས་ *rta-chas*=རྟ་པ་དགོས་པའི་རྒྱུ་ཆས་ equipments of a riding horse, including the cloth that is wrapped round its breast.

རྟ་ཆུང་ *rta-chuṅ*, v. གྲེ *gre* གྲོ་ཞུགས་ཀྱི a constellation (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་མཆོག་ *rta-mchog* बलाहक "the best horse," the ideal horse which makes its possessor a wealthy man; the mythological horse of Indra, a sort of Pegasus which partakes of divine properties. He is called Balâhaka the prince of horses or in Tibetan རྟ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཅང་ཤེས་བལ་བ་ཧ།.

Syn. ཅང་ཤེས་པ *caṅ çes-pa*; ལེགས་འགྲོ *legs-hgro*; རླུང་གི་མགྱོགས་པ་ཅན *rluṅ-gi mgyog-pa-can*; རླུང་ལས་རྒྱལ *rluṅ-las-rgyal*; རྣམ་པར་འདུལ *rnam-par-dul*; རིགས་ལྡན *rigs-ldan*; གྱི་ལིང་ *gyi-liṅ*; རླུང་རྟ *rluṅ-rta* the horse of fortune or good luck (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་མཆོག་ཁ་འབབ *Rta-mchog kha-hbab* lit. "the down-flowing mouth of the best horse." This is the appellation of the Yeru Tsang-po or Brahmaputra during the earlier portion of its course in Western Tibet. Throughout Ngari it is known as *Tamjo Kha-bab*. The river is supposed to issue from a rock shaped like a horse's mouth, but in reality rises in a swamp in a mountain-locked valley 12 miles east of Gur-lha in West Purang.

རྟ་ལྗང་ *rta-ljaṅ* पलाश, हरिताश्व a grey-green horse or a horse the colour of which is grey-green like a leaf.

རྟ་གདོང་མེ *rta gdoṅ-me* वडवानल a great submarine fire which is believed to exist in the southern limits of the great ocean: རྟ་གདོང་མེ་དང་དུས་མཐའི་རླུང་ལྟ་བུ *rta-gdoṅ med-daṅ dus-mthahi rluṅ lta-bu* (devastating) like the submarine fire and the wind at the end of time (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་བདག་བརྒྱད *Rta-bdag brgyad* an epithet of the god of wealth (*Rtsii.*).

རྟ་བདུན་པ *rta bdun-pa* सप्ताश्व an epithet of the sun, whose chariot is said to be drawn by seven horses; also n. of Varuna the god of the oceans (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་ནག *Rta-nag* (*Tanag*) n. of a district in Tibet situated a few miles to the north of Tashi-lhunpo in Tsang.

རྟ་ནག་གནས་ག *Rta-nag gnas-ga* n. of a village in Tanag; རྟ་ནག་རིན་ཆེན་རྩེ n. of a town in Tanag with a monastery called *Rin-chen-tse.*

རྟ་གནས *rta-gnas* a stable.

Syn. རྟ་ཁང་ *rta-khaṅ*; མགྱོགས་འགྲོའི་གནས *mgyogs-hgrohi gnas* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་རྣ *rta-rna* the horse's-ear, one having the ears of a horse.

རྟ་སྣ་རི *Rta-sna ri* अश्वकर्ण one of the seven golden mountains of Buddhist mythology, so called from its shape being like the nose of a horse.

རྟ་པ *rta-pa* सादिन a horseman, a rider; རྐང་ཐང་རྟ་པ पत्ति-पदातिक infantry and cavalry (*Ya-sel.* 55). The terms signifying a horseman are: རྟ་པ, རྟ་ཞོན་པ, སྐྱེས་བུ་ཅན *skyes-bu-can*, རྣམ་པར་གནོན (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་པ་རྟ་ཞོན *rta-pa rta-shon* in *Ld.* a balancing board, see-saw (*Jä.*).

རྟ་པའི་དཔུང་ *rta-pahi dpuṅ* cavalry (*Cs.*).

རྟ་ལྤགས *rta-lpags* a horse's skin; n. of a medicinal herb. རྟ་ལྤགས་ལྤ་བ་འདྲ་རྩེ་ལ་སེར་སྐྱ.

རྟ་ཕོ་ཐལ་དཀར *rta-pho thal-dkar* a stallion of ash-colour (*K. du.* ད *18*).

རྟ་ཕྲུག *rta-phrug* foal, the young of the horse.

Syn. ཐུ་རུ *thu-ru*; རྟེའུ *rte-hu*; རྟ་ཡི་བུ *rta-yi bu*; རྟེ་ཐུར *rte-thur*; རྟ་ཕྲན *rta-phran* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་བབས तोरण *rta-babs* 1. a raised place or large stone generally kept at the entrance of a house or monastery or temple for alighting from a horse. 2. སྒོ་ཁང་པའི་རྟ་བབས the pediment of a large door-way; acc. to *Jä.* the arch of a gate-way.

རྟ་བེལ *rta-bel* a horse's forelock.

རྟ་བྲེས *rta-bres* अश्वशाला a stable; manger.

རྟ་བོན *rta-bon* is described as *lag-pahi naṅ-phyog rṅa hdra-wa dri ṅan-pa* nasty filth, such as that which occurs in fissures inside the hand.

རྟ་བོན་པ *rta bon-pa* तुरगी a mare.

རྟ་དབྱངས *Rta-dbyaṅs* अश्वघोष a celebrated Buddhist sage who was converted to Buddhism, better known by the name of Virācharya for his heroic devotion to the cause of that faith. He wrote an epistle to king Kaniṣka, also a commentary on the *Sûtrânta.* དང་པོ་མུ་སྟེགས་པའི་པཎྜི་ཏ་ཤིན་ཏུ་མཁས་པ་ཞིག, ཕྱིས་ན་ནང་པ་ལ་ཞུགས་ནས་ནང་པ་ལ་བརྩོན་པས, སློབ་དཔོན་དཔའ་བོ་ཞེས་མཚན་གྲགས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་མཛད, མདོ་སྡེ་རྣམ་པ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཡིད་བཅུས་སློབ་དཔོན་རྟ་དབྱངས་ཀྱིས་མཛད་པ. At first (in the first part of his life) he was a learned *Tirthika* Pandit, afterwards he was converted to Buddhism, when being called Achārya Vira he greatly furthered the cause of Buddhism. Achārya As'va Ghosha wrote a commentary on the (Buddhist scriptural) worko alled *Dran-pa ñer gshag* (*D. çel. 12*).

རྟ་སྦངས *rta-sbaṅs* horse-dung; རྟ་སྦངས་སྲིན་ནད་མཁྲིས་སྐྱུགས་པ་གསོད horse-dung (strained) removes worms and bilious vomiting.

རྟ་དམག *rta-dmag* cavalry.

རྟ་རྨིག *rta-rmig* 1. a horse's hoof; རྟ་རྨིག་མ or རྟ་རྨིག་གཟུགས silver ingots prepared in the shape of a horse-hoof, weighing variously from 125 to 156 rupees-weight. 2. वार्ताकु a plant the leaves of which resemble the horse's hoof; རྟ་རྨིག་མ་གསོད་བྱེད་རྒྱ་སྐྱོ་འཇོམས. [the egg-plant *Solanum melongona*]*S.*

རྟ་རྫི *rta-rdsi*, or རྟ་འཚོ་མཁན, one that tends horses; a groom. ཞལ་འབྱོར་པ་སྔོང་ནོར་བུ་རྣམས་ཀྱང་རྟ་རྫི་དང་ also all the ascetics mentioned above and below with the horse-minder (*A-119*).

རྟ་གཙང་ *rta-gtsaṅ* the pure horse necessary for the sacrificial purposes of the Vedic Brāhmaṇas རྟ་གཙང་མཆོད་སྦྱིན अश्वमेधयज्ञ the Brāhmaṇical sacrifice of the horse according to the Vedic rites.

རྟ་ཞུན *rta-shun* a good horse.

རྟ་བཟང་ལྕག་བཞིན *rta-bzaṅ lcag-bshin* (lit. as a whip is necessary to keep even a good horse in order) is said to be a common saying in Tibet for one person sending his remembrances to another.

རྟ་ཟམ *rta-zam* lit. horse bridge, has a double meaning: first, a government post-station on the main roadway from provincial centres to Lhasa, the place where horses, &c., are changed; secondly, it is applied to the post-rider or government messenger himself. The best known *tasam*, or *tajam* as the word is often heard, are those situated on the great postal track which stretches from Leh, viâ Gartok and the north bank of the Tsang-po, to Shiga-tse and Lhasa. The proper term for the post-rider himself is རྟ་ཟམ་པ; however usage has contracted it into རྟ་ཟམ.

རྟའི་བུ *ṛtaḥi-bu* अश्वपथ; རྟའི་ཉིན་ལམ *ṛtaḥi ñin-lam* अश्वयोजन a day's journey on horse back. རྟའི་ཨུ་ལག *ṛtaḥi ḥu-lag* a compulsory service for the supply of oxen, mules, and horses. རྟའི་ར་བ *ṛtaḥi ra-wa* अश्वशाला an enclosure for horses, a stable.

རྟ་བོན *Ṛta-ḥon* n. of a monastic club for discussing metaphysical topics in the monasteries of Daipung, Sera and Gahdan (*Lon.* ¤ *14*).

རྟ་ཡི་མྱུག་མ *ṛta-yi m̥jug-ma* (lit. the horse's tail) n. of a medicinal plant.

Syn. གྱོ་ལྡན་མ *gyo ldan-ma*; སླ་བའི་ལོ་མ *sla-waḥi lo-ma*; བདུར་གྱེད་སྐྱེས *bdur-gyed skyes*; ཡལ་གའི་མེ་ཏོག *yal-gaḥi me-tog*; མཐོན་པོ་མ *mthon-po ma*; འགྲོ་ལྡན *ḥgro-ldan*; བོང་བུའི་མེ་ཏོག *boṅ-buḥi me-tog* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟ་ལའི་ཀོང *Ṛta-laḥi koṅ* n. of a mythological race in ancient India (*Yig.*).

རྟ་ཤ *ṛta-ça* 1. horse-flesh. 2. the oblique abdominal muscles of the hips.

རྟ་ཤད *ṛta-çad* curry-comb (*Sch.*).

རྟ་སྲེ *ṛta-sre* a pie-bald horse. ['Having pie-bald horses'; an epithet of Marut or the wind-god]*S.*

རྟ་གསར *ṛta-gsar* a new horse, a horse not yet broken in or dressed (*Schtr.*); རྟ་གསར་སྒྲུབ a colt three years old newly broken and saddled.

རྟ་གསེབ *ṛta-gseb* a stallion: རྟ་གསེབ་སྔོན་པོའི་ལྕི་བ་ཁྱི་སྨྱོ་ན་ལ་ཕན the dung of a stallion of blue colour is a preventive of hydrophobia.

རྟ་གསོད *ṛta-gsod*=ཀ་ར་བཱི་ར *ka-ra bhi-ra* the oleander, *Nerium odorum* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟག་པ *ṛtag-pa* ध्रुव, शाश्वत, नित्य, also नित्यता, शाश्वत, स्थिति 1. continuous, enduring, lasting, eternal. 2. perpetuity, duration to all futurity (a quality which, according to Buddhist views, can be ascribed only to absolute emptiness—སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, *Çūnyatā*): རྟག་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མཆོག་ནི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད the chief of all permanent things is voidity. མི་རྟག་པ impermanent, not durable, perishable: དེ་ཡང་མི་རྟག་ཆོས་ཅན་ཡིན that, too, is subject to the law of perishableness; རྟག་པར་ཞིག ("*tāk-pa re-shi*") is the common colloq. expression in *C.* for always, constantly (*Snd. Hbk.*).

Syn. བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*; ཐེར་ཟུག་པ *ther-zug-pa*; གཏན་དུ་བ *gtan du-wa*; རང་བཞིན་གནས *raṅ-bzhin gnas*; མི་འགྱུར་བ *mi ḥgyur-wa*; གཡུང་དྲུང *gyuṅ-druṅ*; མི་གཞིག *mi-gshig*; མི་གཡོ *mi-gyo*; གཡོ་མེད *gyo-med*; གཞོན་མེ *gshon-me* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟག་འཁྲུས་ཆེ *ṛtag-ḥkhrus che* always washed = assiduity.

རྟག་ཆད *ṛtag-chad* lasting and transitory; an abbr. of རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ་དང་ཆད་པར་ལྟ་བ་གཉིས the theory of eternal existence or annihilation: རྟག་ཆད་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ལས་ཤིན་ཏུ་འདས you have avoided the false doctrine of perpetual existence (*Hbrom.* ¤ *29*).

རྟག་སྙོམས་ལ *ṛtag-sñoms-la* adv. uniformly, equally.

རྟག་ཏུ *ṛtag-tu* सदा, सततं, नित्यं, शाश्वत always, continually, perpetually: རྟག་ཏུ་བླ་མ་སྐྱབས་སུ་འཆི at all times do I seek refuge in my lama (Buddha).

རྟག་ཏུ་ཁོལ *ṛtag-tu khol* नित्यदास a slave, perpetual servant: ཐབས་མཁས་བློན་པོའི་ཁོལ a servant of a resourceful minister (*Hbrom.* *152*).

རྟག་ཏུ་དགའ *ṛtag-tu dgaḥ* सदानन्द always cheerful ever happy: an epithet of Mahādeva.

རྟག་ཏུ་ངུ *Ṛtag-tu ṅu* 1. n. of a Buddhist saint who used to weep when observing the miseries of mundane existence. He devoted all that he possessed to others and by his religious ascetism and study of the *Prajñā-pāramitā* he attained to the position of a *Boddhisattva* (*Hbum.* ¤ *501*). 2. n. of a medicinal flower on which dew is formed at all times on

account of which it is said to be always in tears. It grows on high altitudes in Tsari the most easterly district of Central Tibet.

རྟག་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་ *rtag-tu spyod* पावक met. the fire, which is always at work.

རྟག་ཏུ་བ་ *rtag-tu-wa* eternal, perpetual; also acc. to *Cs.* perpetuity, eternity.

རྟག་ཏུ་འབབ་ *rtag-tu hbab* a name of the river Sitā, the river of continual flow (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་ཏུ་འབྱུང་ *rtag-tu hbyuṅ* of eternal or perpetual growth.

རྟག་ཏུ་སྦྱིན་ *rtag-tu sbyin* (རྟག་ཏུ་བསྒྲུབ་དེ།) नित्य perpetually giving or yielding.

རྟག་ཏུ་བརྩོན་ नित्योद्युक्त always assiduous. ever-applying.

རྟག་ཏུ་ཟ་ *rtag-tu za* lit. that eats at all times, met. a horse.

རྟག་ཏུ་ལང་ཚོ་ལྡན་མ་ *rtag-tu laṅ-tsho ldan-ma* she who is at all times youthful, an epithet of Draupadi द्रौपदी the common wife of the Pāṇḍava brothers.

རྟག་ལྟ་ *rtag-lta*=རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and of all things.

རྟག་བདེ་བྱེད་ *rtag-bde byed* (lit. happy at all times) an epithet of རྣམ་ཐོས་སྲས Vais'ravana the god of wealth (*Mñon.*).

རྟག་སྡོད་ *Rtag-sdod* land-steward or overseer. རྟག་སྡོད་ལྷ་གསེལ the resident manager of the estate of *Lha-gsel* in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

རྟག་པ་ཐེར་ཟུག་སྨྲ་བའི་ལྟ་བ *rtag-pa ther-zug smra-bahi lta-wa* the doctrine of a Brāhmanical sect in Ancient India: དོན་རྟག་པ་འགྱུར་མེད་ཐེར་ཟུག་ཏུ་རང་བཞིན་མ་ངེས་པར་འདོད་པར (they) did not believe in the great unchangeable and eternal principle (*Theg. 33 to 39*).

རྟག་པ་དོན་མཚོན་པའི་ལྟ་བ *rtag-pa don mtshon-pahi lta-wa* the doctrine or view as to the eternity of matter and its attributes (*Theg. 33 to 39*).

རྟག་པར་ *rtag-par* सदा adv. always.

རྟག་པར་འཛིན་པ *rtag-par hdsin-pa* to look upon what is transitory as lasting, and hence to be worldly-minded, a worldling; ཉལ་བ་རྟག་པ steady in lying down, *i.e.*, to be continually at rest.

རྟག་པོ *rtag-po* adj. lasting, durable, reliable.

རྟག་མ *rtag-ma* सती eternity personified, the eternal goddess; an epithet of Durga.

རྟག་མྱོས *Rtag-myos* सदामोद an epithet of the god of love.

རྟག་འཛིན་ཅན *rtag hdsin-can*=རྟག་པར་འཛིན་པ he who holds that things are permanent.

རྟག་ཞི་བ *rtag shi-pa* सदाशिव is an epithet of Avalokitesvara *Bodhisattva* and S'iva.

རྟག་རེས་འཁོར *rtag-res hkhor* 1. नैत्य constantly recurring. 2. རྟག་རེ་འཁོར་བ acc. to (*Sch.*) constant change.

རྟགས *rtags* 1. प्रकृति, लिङ्गम, चिह्न, लिङ्ग resp. ཕྱག་རྟགས sign, manual, badge, token, mark, characteristic, prognostic, &c. བཟང་རྟགས good sign or token; ངན་རྟགས evil mark or bad sign; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས auspicious sign or mark; རྟགས་བརྒྱད or བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་རྟགས་བརྒྱད the eight auspicious symbols or objects, v. བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྒྱད. We have in ཡོང་མི་ཡོང་གི་རྟགས the sign of being or not being, sufficiency or insufficiency, &c. སྐྱེ་འཆིའི་རྟགས *skye-hchihi rtags* the signs of birth and death; རྟགས་བྱེད་པ to make a mark; རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་རྟགས་ཡོད་པ the badge or distinction of monkhood; one having the marks of an ecclesiastic; མངོན་རྟགས proof, clear evidence; རྟགས་བཟུ=ज्ञापिनिया: ཅི་རྟགས་པ་བྱས་བཟུང on what evidence have they seized him? རྟགས་པ་ཞིག་དགོས a proof is necessary: རྟགས་ཡང་མི་འདུག there is even no evidence or mark. རྟགས་ཅན लक्षित, चिह्नित having a mark upon it or marked, stained; also ominous. རྟགས་ཅན་མ=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a harlot (*Mñon.*). 2.=མཚན་མ लिङ्ग

gender; the organ of generation; རྟགས་མེད *rtags-med* षण्ढक hermaphrodite. ཕོ་རྟགས male organ; མོ་རྟགས female organ. རྟགས་འཇུག *rtags-hjug* the description of the distinction of the sexes; ལུང་སྟོན་པ་རྟགས་ཀྱི་འཇུག་པ, ཞེས་བྱ་བ व्याकरण लिङ्गावतारनाम, id., a grammatical treatise on the same (by Thon-mi Sambhota). རྟགས denotes also marks of grammatical distinction, such as terminations etc.: རྟགས་འཇུག་པ using such marks, making grammatical distinctions.

རྟགས་ཐུགས *rtags-thugs* intimate connection.

རྟགས་དམ་ཕྲུག *rtags dam-phrug* sign and seal (*Fig. k. 2*).

རྟགས་གསུམ *rtags-gsum* met. an oar (*Mṅon.*).

རྟབ་པ *rtab-pa* acc. to *Sch.* = སྤྲབ་པ or འཚབས་པ to be in a hurry, to be confused, frightened, in a state of alarm (acc. to *Zam.* = ཐད་པ).

རྟབ་རྟབ་པོ *rtab rtab-po* = འཚབས་འཚབས confused, confounded with fear, perplexed: འཁོར་རྣམས་རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་གྱུར་ཏེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་བཟློག *hkhor-rnams rtab-rtab-por gyur-te thams-cad-kyis bzlog* all the attendants becoming panic-struck turned back (*Khrid. 140*); རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་ཐོར་ནས having become quite startled and confounded.

རྟབ་རྟབ་ལ *rtab-rtab-la* also རྟབ་སྟབས adv. helter-skelter, pell-mell; also in haste. རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར id. ཞིབ་མ་བཅད་པར་རྟབ་རྟབ་པོར་ཁྲིམས་གཅོད་བྱེད་པར་མི་རུང་ it is not proper while perplexed or confused to come to a legal decision without minute investigation (*Rdsa. 16*).

རྟས་པ *rtas-pa*, v. བརྟ་བ *brta-wa*.

རྟས་གཙང་གི་མཆོད་སྦྱིན *rtas gtsaṅ-gi mchod-sbyin* अश्वमेध-यज्ञ the *Vedic* sacrificial ceremony in which horse's flesh is used for entertaining the invoked deities.

རྟིག་གི *rtig-gi* in *Tsang* for རྟེའུ *rteḥu* foal, colt.

རྟིང *rtiṅ* what is behind or after (with regard to space, but more particularly to time). རྟིང་དུ *rtiṅ-du*, རྟིང་ན *rtiṅ-na*, རྟིང་ལ *rtiṅ-la*, adv. and postp. afterwards, after: རྟིང་དུ་བཅོས་སོ *rtiṅ-du bcos-so* they were made afterwards; བྱོན་རྟིང་ལ *byon-rtiṅ la* after their appearance; བྱུང་རྟིང་ *byuṅ-rtiṅ* after he has come; དེ་རྟིང་ལ *de rtiṅ-la* after that.

རྟིང་བསྐུལ *rtiṅ-bskul* earnest entreaty or exhortation (*Sorig. 134*).

རྟིང་ལྕགས *rtiṅ-lcags* a spur; རྟིང་ལྕགས་རྒྱབ་པ *rtiṅ-lcags rgyab-pa* to spur, to prick with the spur.

རྟིང་འཇུག *rtiṅ-hjug* remaining part, remainder.

རྟིང་པ *rtiṅ-pa* 1. the end, extremity, lowest part, *e.g.*, of a stick; gen. the heel of the foot རྐང་པའི་རྟིང་པ (*Mṅon.*). 2. ཕྱི *phyi* latter.

རྟིང་བལ *rtiṅ-bal* hair of the foot of goat, sheep, etc.

རྟིང་མ *rtiṅ-ma* adj. and sbst. latter, the last; གཏམ་གྱི་རྟིང་མ་ཡིན *gtam-gyi rtiṅ-ma yin* it is the end of a speech, conversation or discourse, this is my last and farewell-speech; རྟིང་མ་ཉི་མ *rtiṅ-ma ñi-ma* the following day.

Syn. ཕྱི་མ *phyi-ma*; རྗེས་མ *rjes-ma*; རྗེས་སུ་བགྱིད *rjes-su bgyid*; རྗེས་སུ་སྒྲུབ *rjes-su sgrub*; གཤམ་མ *gçam-ma*; མཇུག་མ་ཕྱི་ཤོས *mjug-ma phyi-ços* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟིབ་པ *rtib-pa* pf. བརྟིབས *brtibs*, fut. བརྟིབ *brtib*, imp. རྟིབ *rtib* or རྟིབས *rtibs* to break or pull down (cf. རྡིབ་པ *rdib-pa*); in Sikk. to beat or thrash thoroughly.

རྟུག་པ *rtug-pa*, མི་གཙང་མ विष्ठा 1. human excrement; རྟུག་སྐམ or རྟུག་སྐེམ *rtug-skem* dry

excrement. 2. in *C.* wind, flatulency. 3. འཐུག or རྟུག *rtug*, v. under ཐུག་པ.

རྟུང་བ *rtuṅ-wa* pf. བརྟུངས, fut. བརྟུང་ also སྟུང་བ to make less, to shorten, to contract, *e.g.*, a rope, a dress. མགུལ་པ་བརྟུངས་ his neck is contracted (*Jä.*).

རྟུན *rtun* v. གཏུན *gtun*, རྟུན་རིལ *rtun-ril* a trituration-bowl (*Sch.*).

རྟུན་པ *rtun-pa* diligence; རྟུན་པའི་སྐྱེད་པ *rtun-paḥi skyed-pa* to be diligent (*Zam.*); cf. དུན་པ.

རྟུལ་པོ *rtul-po* or རྟུལ་བ मन्द blunt, dull, stupid; མཚོན་རྟུལ a blunt weapon (*Cs.*); དཔའ་བ་རྟུལ་བ blundering; བློ་རྟུལ *blo-rtul* weak intellect.

རྟུལ་ཕོད་པ *rtul phod-pa* पराक्रम, परिवाड, वीर bold, intrepid; also sbst. courage.

རྟུལ་བཟང་སྐྱེས *Rtul-bzaṅ skyes* = རྟུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ the son of *Rtul-can-ma*, one of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; a name of परशुराम; དཔག་བྱེད་དགྲ་རྒྱ་ཅན.

རྟེ་ཐུར *rte-thur* = རྟེའུ किशोर foal, colt; རྟེའུ འབྱུང་བ to bring forth a colt, to foal (*Cs.*).

རྟེན *rten* 1. आधार, आलम्बन, वस्तु, परायण, स्थल, आश्रय a hold, support, esp. in compounds: ཀ་རྟེན the plinth or base of a pillar (*Cs.*); རྐང་རྟེན or ཞབས་རྟེན a footstool (*Cs.*) 2. आधार, अधिकरण in Gram. the case which denotes the place of a thing or person, the locative. 3. शरीर that which holds, contains, or supports a thing: སྐུ་རྟེན lit. the holder or receptacle of a person himself, *i.e.*, an image of a deity, of a Buddha or *Bodhisattva*; གསུང་རྟེན = ཡི་གེ་འབྲུ letters, writings, holders of the doctrine, gen. consisting in a volume of the holy writings. ཐུགས་རྟེན *thugs-rten* "the holder of the heart or mind" as manifest in a holy person. The term རྟེན་གསུམ is often applied to the foregoing three. གདུང་རྟེན *gduṅ-rten* receptacle for the bones or relics of a saint; མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten* a holder or depository for oblations, a chaitya; རིག་པའི་རྟེན *rig-paḥi rten* receptacle of the soul, *i.e.*, the body (*Schtr.*); རིག་པ་རྟེན་མེད་པ, རྟེན་དང་བྲལ་བ the houseless, bodiless soul: སྙིང་ནི་ཚེ་སྲོག་སེམས་ཀྱི་རྟེན *sñiṅ-ni tshe-srog sems-kyi rten* the heart is the seat of life and of the soul. Similarly རྟེན is often a term for a temple or shrine: རྟེན་གྱི་གཙོ་བོ the deity in a shrine; again we have ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* resp. ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten* a present, gift, offering, *i.e.*, "the holder or support of a request."

རྟེན་ཁེབས *rten-khebs* पूजावस the cover for religious offerings.

རྟེན་ཁྲི *rten-khri* = མཆོད་པ་ཁང་ a chapel or cabinet to hold images with accommodation for keeping offerings before them and for religious books (*Rtsii.*).

རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་སྙིང་པོའི་ཆོ་ག་ཞིའི་གཟུངས *rten-ciṅ ḥbrel-war ḥbyuṅ sñiṅ-poḥi-cho gaḥi-gzuṅs* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद-परिहृदय-धारणी n. of a *dhāraṇi* expressing the essence of the doctrine of relative existence or origination (*K. gu.* ய 288).

རྟེན་ཆས *rten-chas* things, articles.

རྟེན་པ *rten-pa* 1. vb., pf. and fut. བརྟེན imp. རྟོན to keep, to hold, to adhere to, to lean on; འཁར་བ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to lean on a staff; ཀ་བ་ལ རྟེན་པ to keep or hold against a pillar; ལག་པ འགྲམ་པ་ལ་རྟེན to keep the hand on one's cheeks, to lean one's head on one's hand in meditating; fig. to depend or rely on: བརྟེན་པའི་བླ་མ the priest to whom one holds; ཚིལ་ལ་རྟེན་པ to keep to the fat, *i.e.*, to eat much fat; འཇིག་པའི་ཆོས་ལ་རྟེན་པ to be given to sensuality. A frequent form of the vb. is རྟེན་ནས *rten-nas*: ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་གསུང་བ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས following, depending on your orders; ངའི་ རྩལ་པ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས relying on my strength; hence བརྟེན་ནས is frq. used for in consequence of, with respect to, concerning, etc.:

རྐྱེན་དེ་ལ་རྟེན་ནས in consequence of that event; ཡུལ་ཁྱད་པར་ཅན་ལ་རྟེན་ནས in connection with a noble object; ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་ལ་རྟེན་ནས *lho-phyogs la rten-nas* to be situated towards the south; འོད་ཟེར་ལ་རྟེན་ནས་གཟིགས་པ to look after or pursue with one's eye a ray of light. 2. sbst. that which holds, keeps up; རྒྱལ་པོའི་རྟེན་པའོ these are the supports of king; འཛིན་པ་རུས་པའི་གནས་ལུགས་བསྟན་པ 'the doctrine of the hold-giving bones' *i.e.*, osteology. 3. adj. attached to, faithful (*Jä.*).

རྟེན་པའི་རྐྱེན *rten-pahi rkyen* dependent cause; ཆུ་ཆ་ལ་རྟེན་པའི་རྐྱེན་འཁྱགས་པ the dependent cause of (the formation of) ice is water.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ *rten-hbrel* is said to be a contraction of རྟེན་པར་འབྲེལ་བར་འགྱུར་བ *rten-par hbrel-war hgyur-wa* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद 1. it is best defined not as causal concatenation but as the inter-dependent causes which have originated matter and all phenomena. These mutually contributory causes, however, according to Buddhist theory, properly centre in or spring forth from *avidyā* (Tib. མ་རིག་པ) or the ignorant belief that all which seems to us to exist does so exist when it is really non-existent. 2. संयोग omen; circumstances combining to found a judgment or prognostic; diagnosis. Milaraspa says of *rten-hbrel*: རྒྱུ་འཁོར་འདས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་དུ་གོ་བ་ understanding *rten-hbrel* to be the whole doctrine of transmigration in general. However, he deviates from the purer philosophy by averring that the co-operating cause at work in *rten-hbrel* is produced by the deep mysteries of ཐབས and མན་ངག (*Mil.* ཀ, *89*). The doctrine involved in *rten-hbrel* is fully dealt with in Tsong-khapa's great work, the *Lam-rim chen-mo*. He sums up the argument thus: འདི་ཀུན་ངོ་བོས་སྟོང་པ་དང་། འདི་ལས་འདི་འབྲས་འབྱུང་བ་ཡི། ཐམ་པ་གཉིས་ཀ་མ་ནུབ་རྣམ་དུ། ཕན་ཚུན་ཚུར་ཕར་དུ་ཕན་འདོགས་བྱེད་པ། འདི་ལས་ངོ་མཚར་ཆེ་བ་དང་། འདི་ལས་རྨད་དུ་བྱུང་བ་ཅི་ཡོད༎ The certitude that all these things are in their very essence void and yet that from the one its fruit the other springs forth, the two uninteruptedly hither or thither mutually assisting each other—what can be more wonderful than this, and what has arisen more stupendous than it!

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *rten-hbrel-gyi hkhor-lo* प्रतीत्यसमुत्पाद-चक्र the wheel illustrating the process of the working of successive existences and helpful in meditating on them and in methods for getting rid of their influences, etc. In the tractate རྟེན་འབྲེལ་གྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་མི་འདྲ་བ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད *rten-hbrel gyi-hhor-lo mi hdra-wa bco-brgyad* (*A. 35*) there are eighteen different descriptions of the wheel illustrating the cycle of *Pratītya samutpāda*, the earliest one having been designed by Nāgārjuna as contained in *Tan. d.* ཀི *32*. In it are contained indications of human destiny, luck, happiness and misery, which are drawn up in set formulas. རྟེན་ཅིང་འབྲེལ་བར་འབྱུང་བ་དང་རྣམ་པར་དབྱེ་བ་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ the Sūtra describing the relative existences and the distinctive features contained in them (*K. d.* མ *203*). In it are described the science of divination, the art of drawing omens from different occurrences and signs.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བསྒོམ *rten-hbrel bsgom* = རང་སངས་རྒྱས an epithet for a *Pratyeka* Buddha (*Mñon.*).

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་རྟོགས་པ *rten-hbrel rtogs-pa* to investigate significant or ominous incidents and draw inferences therefrom; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཤེས་པ to know such, or one who knows them (*e.g.*, a physician when treating a patient must try to find out the auspices). རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བཟང་ good auspices; རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ངན་ bad omens.

རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཡན་ལག་བཅུ་གཉིས་ *rten-hbrel yan-lag bcu gñis* the twelve inter-dependent contributories to the orignation of all phenomena. Or, more fully:—The twelve inter-dependent elements which together contribute to the production of all phenomena; the twelve, however, being theoretically not simultaneous in origination but occurring in a certain sequence; each indeed being dependent on its predecessor, though not exactly evolved from it, because by a process of re-action the predecessor is also dependent for manifestation on its successor. Thus, while the succeeding contributories may be said to be evolved in a measure from the preceding ones, there is a mutual dependence which makes all the twelve co-ordinate also. The twelve inter-dependent originations in the Pratītya Samutpāda are:—(1) མ་རིག་པ अविद्या ignorance; (2) འདུ་བྱེད་ संस्कार association or impressions; (3) རྣམ་ཤེས་ विज्ञान consciousness; (4) མིང་གཟུགས་ नामरूप name and form; (5) སྐྱེ་མཆེད་ *skye-mched* षडायतन the six sense-organs; (6) རེག་པ་ स्पर्श contact; (7) ཚོར་བ་ वेदना feeling; (8) *sred-pa* སྲེད་པ तृष्णा desire or hankering after; (9) ལེན་པ उपादान sensual enthralment; (10) སྲིད་པ *srid-pa* भव procreation; (11) སྐྱེ་བ *skye-wa* जाति birth; (12) རྒ་ཤི जरामरण old age and death.

རྟེན་མ *rten-ma* prop. support, pillar.

རྟེན་དམན་པ *rten dman-pa* subordinate; of lower position or order, junior; a ge-tshul is subordinate to a ge-long, a ge-nyen is inferior to a ge-tshul or *Çramaṇera*: ཁོང་རྟེན་དམན་པས་ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་མ་མཛད་པས he being inferior in rank, *i.e.*, in the religious order, he did not make salutation with his body (*A. 56*).

རྟེན་གཞི *rten-gshi* 1. basis, foundation आधार 2.=ཁང་ཁྱིམ་འདུག་ས residence, home (*Mñon.*). རྟེན་གནས *rten-gnas*, id.

རྟོག *rtog* 1. in རྟོག་ཁང་ *rtog-khañ* क्रीडागार a room or place of amusement on the top of a house or building. 2. ཏེག for ཏོག *tog*.

རྟོག་པ I: *rtog-pa* तर्क, कल्पना sbst. 1. consideration, deliberation, reflection; རྟོག་པ་སྐྱེ་བ *rtog-pa skye-wa* or རྟོག་པ་བ་བརྟགས་པ to reflect on a thing, to indulge in musings. 2. scruple, hesitation: རྟོག་པ་སྐྱེས་ཏེ *rtog-pa skyes-te* to grow doubtful, hesitating.

རྟོག་པ II· vb., pf. བརྟགས or བརྟག imp. རྟོག or རྟོགས परीक्षते to consider, examine, search into, muse upon=བསམ་མནོ་བ or སོ་སོར་བསམ་པ (*Mñon.*): བརྟགས་ན་མི་ཤེས though one meditates (upon the soul), one cannot understand. To trouble one's head about a thing is considered a fault much to be guarded against, and the more so, as religious faith as well as meditation require the mind to be strictly free from distraction, and especially in meditation to be concentrated on a single object only: མ་རྟོག་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན contemplation without any disturbing reflections.

རྟོག་གེ *rtog-ge* तर्क the act of arguing, reasoning; dialectics (*Cs.*); རྟོག་གེ་པ *rtog ge-pa* तार्किक an arguer, disputer, reasoner (*Cs.*): རྟོག་གེའི་སྤྱོད་ཡུལ་མ་ཡིན་པ *rtog-gehi spyod-yul ma-yin-pa* अतर्कगोचर not being the object of controversy or arguing.

རྟོག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ *rtog-pa dañ bral-wa* कल्पनारहित without imagination, free from sophistication.

རྟོག་པའི་དགྲ *rtog-pahi dgra* अर्कवृक्ष n. of a tree.

Syn. རྒྱལ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ *rgyal-byed çiñ*, ཆུ་ཀླུང་སྐྱེས *chu-kluñ skyes* (*Mñon.*).

རྟོག་པར་བྱེད་པ *rtog-par byed-pa* कल्पन to fancy, to imagine.

རྟོག་དཔྱོད་ *rtog-dpyod*=བསམ་མནོ, or མནོ་བསམ (*Mñon.*) विचार consideration; examination, trial: རྟོག་དཔྱོད་མེད་པ निर्विचार without examination or reflection (*A. K. 1-36*). རྟོག་དཔྱོད་གཏོང་བ to identify, to discern to recognise as, *e.g.*, མཁྲིས་པར་འདུག it is ascertained to be bile, to be caused by bile. ས་སོར་རྟོག་པ to identify as being different (*Jä.*).

རྟོག་མེད་ *rtog-med* निर्विकल्प simple, unsophisticated; also simplicity; singleness of heart. དེ་ལ་རྟོག་འཇུག་མི་རུང་ it should not be interfered with; he does not meddle with that (*Jä.*).

རྟོག་མེད་ལོག་ཤེས *rtog-med log-çes*=རྟོག་པ་ལོག་ཤེས mistakes caused by wrong or false conclusions, such as while passing in a boat to maintain that the trees and houses on the bank of a river are moving; in the same manner holding that all phenomena are permenant, &c. (*Lot.* པ *15*).

རྟོགས་དཀའ་བའི་གནས *rtogs dkah-wahi gnas*=ཤིན་ཏུ་འཚོད་པའི་ས a very inaccessible and fearful place.

རྟོགས་འགྲོ *rtogs-hgro* संख्या a number; རྟོགས་འགྲོ་ཆེན་པོ असंख्य a great number.

རྟོགས་བརྗོད *rtogs-brjod* or རྟོགས་པ་བརྗོད་པ अवदान lit. discriminative speech, the utterance of what is fully grasped; a common designation for the recital of the events of an ideal life, full of instructive lessons.

རྟོགས་བརྗོད་བརྒྱ་པ *rtogs-brjod brgya-pa* अवदानशतक n. of a work contained in the Kah-gyur (*K. d.* 5).

རྟོགས་བརྗོད་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་དཔག་བསམ་ཁྲི་ཤིང *rtogs-brjod rin-po-che dpag-bsam khri-çiṅ* अवदान कल्पलता the great work of the Kashmirian poet Kshemendra on the deeds of the Buddha, in 108 chapters, translated into metrical Tibetan by Shon-ton *Lo-tsa-wa*, and forming the 93rd volume of the Tangyur collection.

རྟོགས་དེབ *rtogs-deb*=བརྗོད་པའི་དེབ་ཡིག *brjod-thohi deb-yig* a memorandum book (*Rtsii.*).

རྟོགས་འདོད་ཅན *rtogs-hdod can* desirous of knowing or learning; inquisitive (*Jä.*).

རྟོགས་ལྡན *rtogs-ldan* बुध, मनीषि;=མཁས་པ a sage, a general term to signify such.

རྟོགས་པ *rtogs-pa* I: बोधि, ज्ञान, अवबोध, अवगम, गमन, मति sbst. thorough perception, infallible knowledge. It is stated that ordinary mortals are incapable of cogitating on the merits and qualities of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*. The true *Rtogs-pa* cannot be acquired in the first instance, the དོན (meaning of a thing) first must be understood (གོ་བ་རྟོགས་པ) and that may lead to the acquirement of knowledge by ཐོས་པ शिक्षा study; then comes reflection or meditation, and last of all is *Rtogs-pa* the full comprehension. Thus we can define རྟོགས་པ as: 1. the true perception of all things in general, which leads to the attainment of the སོ་སོ་སྐྱེ་བོའི་ས *so-so skyehi-sa* stage of ordinary perfection. 2. a true metaphysical development leading the way to what is called འཕགས་ལམ, that is, to *Nirvāṇa*. This last is called མངོན་པར་རྟོགས་པ or अभिसमय, the clear understanding or perception, the same as སྟོང་པ་ཉིད or metaphysical voidity or nothingness.

Syn. ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པ *khoṅ-du chud-pa* अधिगम; མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; विचक्षण, གོ་བ *go-wa*; अवबोध, རྟགས་པ *rtags-pa*; विबुध, བྱང་བ *byaṅ-wa* विबुद्ध.

རྟོགས་པ II: vb. to perceive, to know, to understand: འདྲིད་ན་མ་རྟོགས་ས they did not understand; though they inquired into it; རྟོགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ to obtain information; to convince one's-self of a thing; རྟོགས་པར་བྱེད་པ to teach, demonstrate, to convince a person. མ་རྟོགས་པ stupid, ignorant; ignorance. སེམས་རྟོགས self-knowledge.

རྟོགས་པ་འཁྲུངས་པ *rtogs-pa ḥkhruṅs-pa* [illegible] the growth of ideas, thought.

རྟོགས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོངས་སུ་རྒྱུས་པའི་མདོ *rtogs-pa chen-po yoṅs-su rgyus-paḥi mdo* a metaphysical work in the Kah-gyur (*Mdo.* ཞ *413*); རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར *rtogs-paḥi gter* or མདོ་སྡེ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་རྣམ་པ་ཁོང་དུ་ཆུད་པས་རྟོགས་པའི་གཏེར another work in the Kah-gyur (*Mdo. 325*).

རྟོགས་སྤྱོད *rtogs-spyod* theory and practice. རྟོགས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པ *rtogs-spod byed-pa* to know and to practise; རྟོགས་སྤྱོད་ལ་མཁས་པ *rtogs-spyod la mkhas-pa* theoretically and practically religious.

རྟོགས་ཞིབ *rtogs-shib* thorough inquiry; investigation of minute details.

རྟོགས་ཡས *rtogs-yas* (གྲངས) समता n. of a numerical figure.

རྟོགས་སླ *rtogs-sla* easily comprehended, or easy to understand.

རྟོད་པ *rtod-pa*= བཅིངས or འཆིང (*Mṅon.*) 1. vb. to fasten, to secure, tether (v. གཏོད་པ); རྟོད་འཛུགས་པ to drive in a stake or peg (*Jä.*). 2. sbst.= རྟོད་ཕུར a stake in the ground for fastening a horse, a boat, etc.; a peg in a wall for hanging up things; རྟོད་ཐག id.

རྟོན་པ *rton-pa* (བརྟོན་པ or བརྟེན་པ) [illegible], प्रतिशरण to place confidence in a person, to rely on, to adhere to, to act in accordance with. In connection with the meaning of *rton-pa* common sayings prevail among the learned of Tibet:—(1) དོན་གྱི་བརྟན་འཛིན་རྣམས་སུ་ཚིག་ལ་མི་རྟོན་དོན་ལ་རྟོན rely on the import of words, do not depend on their literal signification; (2) གང་ཟག་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ཆོས་ལ་རྟོན do not depend on the personality of a teacher but rely on his doctrine; (3) དྲང་དོན་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ངེས་དོན་ལ་རྟོན rely on ascertained statements not on those quoted from memory; (4) རྣམ་ཤེས་ལ་མི་རྟོན་ཡེ་ཤེས་ལ་རྟོན rely on absolute knowledge, not on mere perception.

Syn. ཡིད་བརྟོན་པ *yid rton-pa*; བློ་བརྟད་པ *blo bstad-pa*; ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *yid ches-pa*; རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང *rjes-su ḥbraṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

རྟོལ *rtol* in ཆོས་རྟོལ acc. to *Sch.* the pith or marrow of a doctrine; རྟོལ་ཤེས་པ to know thoroughly (*Sch.*).

རྟོལ་མོ *rtol-mo* a cross back to the yak by breeding an animal three-parts of Indian parentage with a pure-bred yak.

རྟོལ་བ *rtol-wa* pf. བརྟོལ 1. to bore, to pierce, to perforate. 2. to be present in or at; to reach: ཕྱིས་པ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པ་མང་ཡུལ་དུ་ལུས་ནས་བོད་དུ་མ་རྟོལ་ལོ (*A. 74*) there was a manuscript which being left in Maṅ-yul could not reach Tibet (*i.e.*, be extant there). རྟོལ་མ་རྟོལ *rtol ma-rtol* arrived or not arrived; རྐང་མ་འབྱུར་བརྟོལ acc. to *Sch.* पारिजातक the coral-tree *Erythrina Indica*; also a tree of paradise.

རྟོལ་ཤེས *rtol-śes*= རང་བཞིན་གྱི་ཤེས་པ prescience, intuitive knowledge, knowing without being taught: ཆོས་མང་པོ་རྟོལ་ཤེས་སུ་ཤར་སྐད it is said he knew intuitively many religious doctrines (*J. Zaṅ.*).

ལྟ *lta* 1. v. under ལྟར *ltar*. 2. v. *Jä.* in loco.

ལྟ་བ *lta-wa* I: vb. pf. བལྟས, fut. བལྟ, imp. ལྟོས or བལྟ resp. གཟིགས་པ 1. to look, take a look at, espy. ལྟ་བ implies a special visual act, whereas མཐོང་བ is the general power or habit of seeing, beholding, etc.: ཅི་འདྲ་འདུག་བལྟས་པས when you have seen what it is like; ཆུང་མས་ཁྱེའུ་བླངས་ཏེ་བལྟས་ན། ཁྱེའུ་མཛེས་དང་ལྡན་འཕང་པོ་ཞིག་ནས། རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་སྟེ the wife, having taken the boy and looked at him, because he was a fine comely child, greatly rejoiced (*Dzl.*); བལྟས་ན་མི་མཐོང though you look (for it), you do not see it (*Mil.*); the imp. ལྟོས་ཤིག look! in *C.* is often both written and spoken ལྟོས་ཤིག and we even hear ལྟོས་དང "*tö-tang*" with the same meaning.

བལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ pleasing when looked upon; also name of the chief city of Indra on the top of Mount Sumeru; ལྟ་རུ་སོང་ go there and look (at it)! ཕྱོགས་བཞི་ཡར་ལྟ་བ to gaze all round; ཡར་ཐུར་དུ་ལྟ་བ to look up and down; ཕྱི་མིག or ཕྱིར་ལྟ་བ to look back. Colloq. in the sense of to look at *lta-wa* is usually preceded by མིག the eye: དེ་ལ་མིག་ལྟ་ནས looking at it. 2. to look for, to search for; in this sense common in *W.*, *e.g.*, རྟ་མ་ཐེབ་འབད་ལྟ་བ་ལ་སོང་ the horse has not come, go and look for it. 3. to view mentally, to consider, look into; also to examine, investigate: ངས་མ་བལྟས་ན if I did not examine it; རྩ་ལྟ་བ to feel a person's pulse; ཕན་ནམ་བལྟ་བ to consider if it will be useful. སུ་ཆེ་བལྟ let us see who is greater or taller; རྗེང་སོང་བལྟ we shall see that afterwards; ཡང་དག་ཕར་ལྟ་བ to examine or search into minutely; རྟོད་ལྟ་བ is the expression most in use for to examine, to test, to try; དུ་འདུག་བལྟ let us see how many there are; ལྟ་རྟོག་བྱེད་པ to investigate closely. 4. a fourth and not unimportant usage of ལྟ་བ is to express a stage in mystic meditation wherein it means to be in the first or contemplative stage, during which one must be especially oblivious to all sounds and to all that is occurring around one, the sight and that limited to a single object being the only sense in action: ཁྱིའི་སྐད་མཆིལ་པའི་སྐྱ་ཙམ་དུ་ཐོས་དགོས་མ་བྱུ། ཐོས་པ་ཡོད་ན་ལྟ་བ་མིན there must not be attention to even so much as the bark of a dog or the chirp of a sparrow; if there is hearing, there is no contemplation (*Mil.* ཀ).

ལྟ་བ II: sbst. 1. a look, the act of looking. 2. contemplation (mystical). 3. दर्शन opinion, doctrine, theory, philosophical system, school. རྟག་པར་ལྟ་བ the theory of perpetual existence or duration (of worldly things). ངན་པར་ལྟ་བ = ལོག་ལྟ a false opinion or heretical view (*Jä.*).

ལྟ་བ་ངན་པ *lta-wa ṅan-pa* कुदृष्टि jealous sight, spiteful or mischievous sight.

ལྟ་བ་ཉམས་པ *lta-wa ñams-pa* दृष्टिविपन्न of heretical views. ལྟ་བའི་རྟུལ་ཤུགས་མ *lta-wahi rtul shugs-ma* दृष्टिमती having obscured vision or heretical views.

ལྟ་བས་མི་ངོམས *lta-was mi-ṅoms* not satisfied with a glance, *i.e.*, wishing to look at it more; hence = གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ a very handsome shape or person (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟ་བས་ཆོག་མི་ཤེས *lta-was chog-mi-çes* the sight of which is never enough, met. a very handsome person (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟ་བྱེད *lta-byed* met. the eye (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟ་ལོག *lta-log* or ལོག་ལྟ false statement; false doctrine, heresy; acc. to *Jä.* any irreligious impulses of the mind, perverse and sinful thoughts.

ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* I: इव, सदृश, सन्निभ, उपम may be described as an adj., though often used in the manner of a postp. instead of ལྟར and ལྟ. It is generally conjoined with the substantive vb. with the signification of to be like, to be as (another), to be equal to: བདག་རང་ཕྱག་པ་མང་བའི་སྤྱན་རས་གཟིགས་ལྟ་བུ་མ་ཡིན I myself am not like Chenrezig with many hands, or I have not myself many hands like Chenrezig; གྲོང་གསུམ་ལྟ་བུ་མཁས་པ་གཅིག one as wise as three village-elders (*i.e.*, the village council); ཁྱོད་ལ་བསླབ་གྲོགས་གདམས་ངག་སྟོན་པ་ལྟ་བུའི་སྐད་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན you have a voice like that of a companion giving advice; ཕ་གཅིག་ལྟ་བུར་གྱུར་ཏོ he became (to him) like a father; བའི་རྫི་མ་ལྟ་བུ་དང་ལྡན་པ having eye-lashes like those of a cow (*Sty.*).

ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu* II: = གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-brñan* or སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra* a likeness, reflected image, image (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟ་བུ III: v. སྐུ་ཤ *sku-ça* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟ་རྙུལ་པ *lta ñul-pa* a spy, scout; ལྟ་རྙུལ་བྱེད་པ to spy, to explore, v. རྙུལ་བ *ñul-wa*.

ལྟ་སྟངས་ *lta-stañs* 1. a glance or aspect, look; ཞི་བའི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ a mild look or countenance (*Os.*); ཁྲོ་བའི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ an angry or fierce look (*Os.*). 2. the magical and powerful look employed by Tantrik experts in order to control or subdue demons; ལྟ་སྟངས་ཞིག་གཏོང་བ to cast such a magical magnetising look. In the narratives ascribed to Milaraspa, frequent mention is made of his exercising this power.

ལྟག་པ *ltag-pa* 1. described as མགོ་བོའི་རྒྱབ་འབུར་འབུར་ the projecting parts at the back of the crown of the head. 2. the back part of the neck, the nape. 3. the upper or back part of any thing; གྲིའི་ལྟག་པ the back of a knife; ཁྱིམ་ལྟག the back of a house; སྟ་རེའི་ལྟག་པ the back of an axe; ལྟག་སྤུ *ltag-spu* neck-hair; mane of the horse, or that of the lion.

ལྟག་ཁེར *ltag-ker* the bones of the neck.

ལྟག་ཁུང་ *ltag-khuñ*=ལྟག་པའི་ཤེད་ཀྱི་ཁོང་ "the curved bones below the nape of the neck."

ལྟག་སྒོ *ltag-sgo* the back-door of a house. As the cottages in a Tibetan village mostly stand on hill-side, the back-door is also the upper door.

+ལྟག་སྒྲེ *ltag-sgre* or ལྟག་འོག=སྔ་ཕྱིས anterior or posterior; སྟེང་འོག upper and lower.

ལྟག་གཅོད *ltag-gcod* or ལྟག་ཆོད 1. decapitation. 2. acc. to *Sch.* changeable, fickle, inconstant.

ལྟག་མདུད *ltag-mdud* the hole in the occiput, the connexion of the brain with the spinal marrow (*Jä.*).

ལྟག་སྒྲོད་བྱེད་པ *ltag-sgrod byed-pa*, to transpose; to put in alternation: སྨན་རིགས་ལྟག་སྒྲོད་བྱས་གཏོང་བ to administer medicines alternately or one after another. ཐོད་པ་ལྟག་སྒྲོད་བྱས་པའི་ཌ་མ་རུ the hand-drum made of pieces of skull put in alternation; ལྟག་པ་ཕན་ཚུན་སྒྲོད་ཅིང it is described as bringing the necks together opposite each other.

ལྟག་འབིག *ltag-hbig* (བྲང་ནས་ལྟག་ཏུ་ཐོན་པ) (*Jig.*) the piercing right through from the breast to the back of the neck.

ལྟག་མ *ltag-ma* what is uppermost, *e.g.*, words written over other words.

ལྟག་རྩ *ltag-rtsa*=རྒྱབ the back; ལྟག་རྩ་སྒྲེང་སྒྲེང་ *ltag-rtsa sgreñ-sgreñ* the back stiff and unbending (*Rdsa. 29*).

ལྟང་ *ltañ* 1. a bale of goods carried on one side of a beast of burden, half a load; ལྟང་གཉིས two bales, or a whole load. 2. also =ཐྲེང་ in *W.* adv. through, quite through: ཕྱི་ཁ་ནས་ ནང་ལ་ལྟང་མཐོང་ འདུག one sees from the outside into the interior; ལྟང་ཐུག་རྒྱོང་ bore through; ལྟང་སོང་ཡིན་འདུག he is passing through, he does not make a stay here (*Jä.*).

ལྟང་ཕུལ *ltañ-phul* occurs in སོན་ཐོ་བའི་སྒོད་ དང་ལུག་གི་ཐོག་ཏུ་མང་པོ་ཞིག་ལྟང་ཕུལ་ ནས་ཤས་ཆེས་སྟོན་པའི་ མདོ་སྡུད་པ་ལས (*D. R. 300*).

ལྟངས་སྤྱད་པ *ltañs-spyad-pa* explained as ལེགས་ཉེས་ཞིབ་ལྟ་བ to minutely examine; whether a thing is good or bad, etc. (*Yig. 16*).

ལྟད་མོ *ltad-mo* नाट्य, नाटक, कौतुक, रङ्ग, प्रेक्षणक a sight, scene, spectacle; exhibition, musical entertainment; ལྟད་མོར་འགྲོ to go to an entertainment, to some amusement; ཡུལ་ལུང་གི་ལྟད་མོ་མ་དྲན་ཞིག do not remember or recall the scenes of a country life. ལྟད་མོ་ཆེ *ltad-mo che* ཆེད་དུ་ great display, entertainment: ཡབ་ན་རེ་ཡབ་ལྷང་དང་ལྟད་མོ་ཆེ་རྒྱུ་ཅི་ཡོད the father said, what is the cause of this grand display and prodigy? (*Mil.*).

ལྟད་མོ་ཁང་ *ltad-mo khañ* a play-house, exhibition, stage, etc; ལྟད་མོ་མཁན *ltad-mo mkhan* or ལྟད་མོ་སྟོན་པ a show-man, actor, mimic, etc.

ལྟད་མོ་ལྟ་བ *ltad-mo lta-wa* to look at a scene, to witness a play or scene: ལྟད་མོ་ལྟ་བའི་ས *ltad-mo lta-wahi sa* a place where there is something to be seen for amusement; a theatre; ལྟད་མོ་པ *ltad-mo-pa* a spectator, a visitor: ལྟད་མོ་བ་བཙོམས *ltad-mo la*

ltshogs they came together to (a sight); an entertainment; ལྟད་མོའི་དགེ་གཙང་ *ltad-mohi dge-gtsaṅ* innocent amusement, entertainment.

ལྟད་མོ་སྣ་ཚོགས་ *ltad-mo sna-tshogs* different kinds of amusements and entertainments, as:—གླང་པོ་ཆེ་འཐབ་འཛིང་བ elephant fighting; རྟ་ཐོག་ནས་འཛིང་བ a tournament; འཛིང་བ to scuffle; ཐང་འཛེག climbing up; [illegible] bulbul fight; [illegible] མ་ཧེ་འཛིང་བ buffalo fight; [illegible] to jump from upon the shoulder of one person to that of another person; [illegible] exhibiting the summits of the royal standards and the supreme power; དམག་གི་[illegible] a review of troops (*K. du.* ད *501*).

ལྟན་པ *ltan-pa*=འཛིན་པ བཅས, ལྡན joined together.

ལྟབ་པ *ltab-pa* pf. བལྟབས, fut. བལྟབ, imp. ལྟོབས to fold or gather up; to lay or put together; རྐྱང་ལྟབ་པ to fold single; གཉིས་ལྟབ་པ to fold double.

ལྟབ་བྱེད་པ *ltab-byed-pa* to fold up; གསུམ་ལྟབ་བྱེད་པ to fold or bend together three-fold (*e.g.*, a corpse previous to cremation or anything else).

ལྟབ་མ *ltab-ma* a fold, crease, plait (*Cs.*); ལྟབ་གྲི clasp-knife. ལྟབ་མ་དགུ་རྩེགས་ཅན *ltab-ma dgu-rtsegs can* one with nine folds piled one upon another, *i.e.*, nine-thick (*Sorig.* *119*).

ལྟམ་ལྟེམ *ltam-ltem* immaterial, ephemeral, unsubstantial, toy-like; the meaning may be conveyed by the words [illegible] or [illegible] col. [illegible] and [illegible] *Dge sbyor ltam-ltem thams-cad ma-rig-pahi rkyen-gyis bdu-byed yin-te* (*A. 51*) Oh, *Çramaṇa*, all those immaterial toy-like things are brought together (made phenomenal) by means of ignorance.

ལྟམས་པ *ltams-pa* pf. བལྟམས, fut. བལྟམ 1. to be full, also གང་བ. 2. जाति resp. to be born; སྐྱོད་པའི་ཡབ་དང་བལྟམས་པའི་ཡུམ *skyod-pahi yab-daṅ bltams pahi yum* the father by whom one is begotten, and the mother by whom one is born (*Jä.*).

ལྟར *ltar* or ལྟ་ལ *lta-la* and sometimes simply ལྟ *lta*, words akin to ལྟ་བུ but more directly used as postp. governing accus.; and the first two, also, as adv.—like, as, after the manner of; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ལྟར་བཀོད་པ प्रज्ञापारमिता-प्रतिरूपित made like as the work Prajñâpâramitâ; དེ་ལྟར་ཐོས having heard so, being told so; ཕྱག་འཚལ་བ་ལྟར་བྱེད་པ making a gesture like making salutation; ས་བདག་གིས་ཤིང་ཤ་[illegible] the demi-god of the place was carrying a fungus as a shield; བསེ་རུ་ལྟར་གཅིག་པུ lonely as a rhinocerus; [illegible] undulating like a steppe. འདི་ལྟར=thus, as follows; དེ་ལྟར or དེ་ལྟ་ན like that, in that way. Colloq. འདྲ or འདྲ་བ are generally substituted for ལྟར, etc.: དེ་འདྲ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུག he is doing so.

ལྟར་ལྟར *ltar-ltar* or ལྟར་ལྟར་པ पेशी the early stage of the embryo while it is being formed in the womb.

ལྟས *ltas* I: for ལྟོས see; also ལྟས་ཟིན or ལྟས་ཚེད has seen. Should be བལྟས.

ལྟས II: or ཐ་ལྟས (similar to རྟགས), निमित्त omen, prognostic, but generally used for a bad omen; ལྟས་ངན་བྱུང་བ अपाय accident, a danger befallen; ངོ་མཚར་གྱི་ལྟས miraculous sign, prodigy, a miracle; བཀྲ་ཤིས་པའི་ལྟས a propitious omen; རྨི་ལྟས་བཟང་པོ *rmi-ltas bzaṅ-po* a good sign in a dream; དགེ་ལྟས a favourable omen ངན་ལྟས or ལྟས་ངན a bad sign; ལྟས་ཀྱི་རིག་པ अशुभविद्या the science of drawing omens.

ལྟས་པ *ltas-pa* नैमित्तिक a diviner, astrologer.

ལྟས་ངན་འབྱུང་བ *ltas-ṅan hbyuṅ-wa* श्वमात meeting with an accident.

ལྟི་རི *lti-ri* pitcher (*Sch.*).

ལྟིག་ཐུང་ *ltig-thuṅ* in *C.* a person of small stature, perh. a corruption of ལྟེ་ཐུང་ *lte-thuṅ* (*Jä.*).

ལྟིབ་པ *ltib-pa* to fall through (*Sch.*).

ལྟིར *ltir* चरिपूर्ण full; ལྟིར་གྱིས་གང་བ *ltir-gyis gaṅ-wa* full to the brim.

ལྟིར་བ *ltir-wa*, v. ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa*.

ལྟུང་ *ltuṅ* पतति, fut. and pf. of ལྟུང་བ *ltuṅ-wa* to fall, to fall down: ཤིང་ལས་ལྟུང་སྟེ having fallen from the tree; མཐོ་ཡང་ལྟུང་ངོ་ even what is high will eventually fall down: ཉེས་ལྟུང་ a moral fall, a sinful deed.

ལྟུང་བྱེད *ltuṅ-byed* पापाजिका a transgression, crime; ངན་སོང་དུ་ལྟུང་ fallen into damnation; ལྟུང་འདོད wishing to fall, to sin; also apt to fall.

ལྟུང་བ *ltuṅ-wa* आपत्ति, पातक, निपत्ति sbst. fall (ངན་སོང་དུ), esp. moral fall; ལྟུང་བས་གོས་པ stained with sin; ལྟུང་བ་བཤགས་པ confession of sin; ལྟུང་བ་མ་འདྲེས་པ *ltuṅ-wa ma-hdres-pa* अनापत्तिक not mixed with sin; ལྟུང་བ་ལས་བསླང་བ *ltuṅ-wa las bslaṅ-wa* आपत्तिव्युत्थान to raise up from a slip into sin. ལྟུང་བར་འགྱུར་བའི་ཆོས *ltuṅ-war hgyur-bahi chos* acts or doctrines which cause falling into sin; unrighteous actions or unscrupulous principles; ལྟུང་མེད *ltuṅ-med* अनापत्ति sinless.

ལྟེ་བ *lte-wa* or ལྟེ་པ *lte-pa* नाभि, कोषेय 1. navel ལྟེ་བ་ཡི་ལྟེ་བ मृगनाभि; musk-pod of musk-deer: ལྟེ་བ་ལ་ནི་ཉེད་བྱེད་ན, ཁ་ཟས་བཟའ་བར་འདོད་པའོ *lte-wa la ni ñed byed-na, kha-zas bzah-war hdod-paho* (*K. gu.* ང *50*) if the navel be rubbed, there will be desire to eat food. ལྟེ་བ་ཟབ་ཟླུམ་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་དོན་གྲུབ་བཟང *lte-pa zab-zlum gyas hkyyil don-grub bzaṅ* a navel, deep, round, or coiled to the right, is a good sign of success (*M.*). 2. navel-string, umbilical cord: ལྟེ་བ་གཅོད་པ *lte-wa good-pa* to cut the umbilical cord; ཁོང་རང་གི་ལྟེ་བ་གུང་ཐང་དུ་བཅད་པ *khoṅ-raṅ gi lte-wa guṅ-thaṅ du bcad-pa* his navel string was cut at *Guṅ-thaṅ*, *i.e.*, he was born there. 3. fig.=the middle of a thing or centre; དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་ལྟེ་བ the centre of a circle or disk. མུ་ཁྱུད་གསུམ་གྱི་ལྟེ་བར *mu-khyud gsum-gyi lte-war* in the middle of three concentric circles or disks; ཆུ་འཁོར་གྱི་ལྟེ་བ the navel or axle-tree of a water-wheel; ས་ཡི་ལྟེ་བ the navel of the earth, *i.e.*, Gayâ in Magadha.

ལྟེ་བ་སྐྱེས *lte-wa skyes* नाभिजन्मा, नाभिज born from the navel is met. for ཕོ་རོག a raven; also an epithet of Brahmâ (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟེ་བ་འཁྱིལ *lte-wa hkhyil* नाभिका n. of a medicine.

ལྟེ་བ་བལ་ཅན *lte-wa bal-can* मर्कट (lit. in whose navel there is a store of wool) met. the spider (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟེ་བ་གཞུང་རང་ *lte-wa gzhuṅ-raṅ* the central place of government in Tibet, *i.e.*, Lhasa.

ལྟེ་བ་བཟང་ *Lte-wa bzaṅ* one of the names of Mount Tisé in Ngari (*Mṅon.*).

ལྟེ་ལེ *lte-le* prob. the polecat.

ལྟེང་ཀ *lteṅ-ka* 1. acc. to *Jä.* v. ལྟང་ *ltaṅ*. 2.=ལྟེང་རྒྱས n. of a Buddha. 3. चिश pool, pond. 4. चक्रिक n. of a disciple of Buddha.

ལྟེབ *lteb* pocket in the fold of garment; ན་བཟའི་ལྟེབ་ཏུ་བཙུག་ནས་བྱོན *na-bzahi lteb-tu bcug-* (*A. 72*) putting (the gold) in the pocket of his robes he went on.

ལྟེབ་པ lteb-pa (cog. to ལྡེབ་པ) to double down, to turn in; མཐའ་ལྟེབ་པ to turn in the edge, cf. སྣེ་མོ sne-mo.

ལྟེམ་རྒྱང་ ltem-rgyan whim, caprice.

ལྟེམ་པ ltem-pa the state of being full, e.g., a vessel full of water; full, over flowing; ལྟེམ་པོ ltem-po full; ལྟེམ་ལྟེམ ltem-ltem so full that it runs over (Jä.).

ལྟོ lto 1. भत्त food, victuals; ལྟོ་བཟའ་བ lto bzah-wa to eat; also to gain one's living; ལྟོ་ཡང་མ་ཟོས lto-yan ma-zos he did not eat his meal, i.e., anything. ལུག་ལ་ལྟོ་སྟེར lug-la lto-ster feed the sheep; ལྟོ་གཡོ་བ lto gyo-wa to prepare food; ལྟོ་ཕྱིར་སྲོག་འཚོང་ lto-ño srog-tshoñ he risks his life in order to procure food; གླ་ལྟོ gla-lto wages and food; ལྟོ་གོས lto-gos or ལྟོ་རྒྱབ lto-rgyab food and clothes; ལྟོ་རྒྱབ་སྐྱིད lto rgyab-skyid food, clothes and comfort; ལྟོ་ཆུང་ lto-chuñ, ལྟོ་རན lto-ran acc. to Sch. a person temperate in eating. ལྟོ་བདུན་ཅན lto bdun-can an epicure, parasite (Jä.). 2. goat's-beard (Tragopogon) used as a kitchen vegetable.

ལྟོ་ཀླུང་འདབ་པ lto-kluñ hdab-pa v. ལྟོ་ལོང་འདབ་པ lto-loñ hdab-pa.

ལྟོ་དཀར lto-dkar श्वेतोदर white-belly; an epithet of Rnam-sras or Kuvera.

ལྟོ་སྐུར་ཆོད་པ་འདབ་པ lto-skur chod-po htab-pa to greatly slander, spread scandal (D.R.) ལྟོ་སྐུར་ཆོད་པུ་འདབས lto-skur chod-pu htab-pas id.

ལྟོ་འགེངས lto-hgeñs = གླེན་པ glen-pa a fool, an imbecile (Mñon.); ལྟོ་བ་འགེངས་པ lto-wa hgeñs-pa पूरणोदर full-stomach; ལྟོད་བ་འགེངས་ཚིམ་པ satiated with food (Mñon.).

ལྟོ་འགྲོ lto-hgro उरग 1. met. a snake. 2. symb. num. 8.

ལྟོ་འགྲོ་དགྲ lto hgro-dgra गरुड an eagle; an epithet of the conveyer of Vishnu (Mñon.).

ལྟོ་བ lto-wa = ཁོད་པ (Yasel. 36) जठर, उदर belly, stomach; ལྟོ་བ་མཚུངས་པ lto-wa mtshuñs-pa समानोदर of equal stomach or having a belly of similar size; met. brother.

ལྟོ་ཅན lto-can = མདའ or ཟ་ཁྱིམ an arrow (Mñon.).

ལྟོ་ཆས lto-chas provisions.

ལྟོ་ཆེ་བ lto che-wa = ཁོག་པ sa phog-pa बृहदुदर a large belly, voracious.

Syn. གསུས་པོ་ཆེ gsus-po che; ལྟོ་བ་འཕྱང་བ lto-wa hphyañ-wa; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་བ lto ldir-wa; རྐེད་སྦོམ rked-sbom; གསུས་རྡེའུ་ཅན gsus-rdeñ-can (Mñon.).

ལྟོ་བ་ལྡིར lto-wa ldir globular, bulbous; གསེར་གྱི་བུམ་པ་ལྟོ་བ་ལྡིར gser-gyi bum-pa lto-wa ldir a golden pot with a huge bulb (Hbrom. 9).

ལྟོ་སྣུམ་པ lto snum-pa rice-cakes with butter or any oily substance.

ལྟོ་འཕྱེ lto-hphye भुजग, भुजंगम a snake, a reptile that creeps.

ལྟོ་འཕྱེ་ཆེན་པོ lto-hphye chen-po महोरग a python; also described as ས་བདག་དང་ཀླུ་ཆེན་པོ demi-god, or huge god of the soil of the serpent-kind.

ལྟོ་སྦོས lto-sbos उदरस् a swollen belly.

ལྟོ་ཡུས་ཅན lto-yus can आत्मम्भरी conceited, selfish person.

ལྟོ་རས lto-ras handkerchief, napkin.

ལྟོ་ལན་ཙ lto-lan tsa or ཏོ་ལན་ཙ thick cotton cloth used in India for spreading on the floor; evidently a corruption of the Hindi word सतरंजि.

ལྟོ་ལོང་ lto-loñ = ལྟོ་ཀླུང་ lto-kluñ, བུ་བུ་འཕོགས་སུ་བཙུན་མོས་ལྟོ་ཀླུང་བཏབ་གསུང་བས bu-bu hphogs-su btsun-mo lto-kluñ btab gsuñ-was (D.R.).

ལྟོགས་འདྲེ ltogs-hdre a demon (Sch.); prob. the same as འདྲེ་ལྟོགས hdre-ltogs.

ལྟོགས་པ *ltogs-pa* 1. ক্ষুধা, ভুখ hunger: ལྟོགས་པའི་གཟིར *ltogs-pahi gzir* ক্ষুধার্ত suffering from hunger; ལྟོགས་ཕྱུག *ltogs-phyug* hunger, *i.e.*, poverty and wealth. 2. vb. to be hungry: ལྟོགས་སོ I am hungry (*Cs.*). ལྟོགས་པ་བཅོལ་བ to suffer a person to be hungry, to starve. 3. acc. to *Sch.* to regret: ལྟོགས་ཉལ་མ་བྱེད do not always lie down in regret! ལྟོགས་པར་གྱུར་པ resp. to be full of regret (?). 4. adj. hungry: སེམས་ཅན་ལྟོགས་པ་རྣམས *sems-can ltogs-pa rnams* the hungry animals; ལྟོགས་པར་འགྱུར་བ *ltogs-par hgyur-wa* to grow hungry.

ལྟོགས་གྲི *ltogs-gri* starvation. In colloq. hunger: འདི་དག་ལྟོགས་གྲི་འམ་འཁྱག་གྲིར་འཆི་བ་འམ *hdi-dag ltogs-gri ham hkhyag-grir hchi-wa ham* are these going to die from hunger or cold?

ལྟོང་ཀ *ltoṅ-ka* the groove at the lower end of an arrow to fit it on the bow-string.

ལྟོང་ག *ltoṅ-ga* 1. notch, incision, indentation; མདའ་ལྟོང *mdah-ltoṅ* the notch in an arrow. 2. a depression; རི་ལྟོང *ri-ltoṅ* depression in a ridge of mountains; ལ་ལྟོང *la-ltoṅ* the indentation of a mountain-pass (*Jä.*).

ལྟོངས *ltoṅs* summit (*Jä.*) (?)

ལྟོངས་པ *ltoṅs-pa* মূর্খ a dunce, an unlettered person.

ལྟོབ་ཚས *ltob-chas* (ལྟོ་ཆས) food, provisions, etc. (in Sikk.).

ལྟོབས *ltobs* v. སྡོབས *sdobs*; in ...ལྟོབས (*A. 104*).

ལྟོམས་པ *ltoms-pa*=དགོས་པ or འདོད་པ: ...ལྟོམས་པའི་གྲངས་ཉེར་གཅིག (*A. 104*) the twenty-one objects desired by the Lord (Atis'a).

ལྟོར *ltor* a bastard; སྲས་ལྟོར *sras-ltor* a bastard prince (*Jä.*). ལྟོར་ཞུགས་པ *ltor shugs-pa* to be in the womb being illegitimately conceived; bastard conception: ...ལྟོར་ཞུགས་པ་ནས་ནད་ཞི་བར་གྱུར (*K. du.* ད *261*) from the time the child was conceived in the womb her illness was alleviated.

ལྟོལ *rtol*=རྟོལ *rtol* a calf bred by a yak-bull on a མཛོ་མོ or female cross of a yak and cow (*Rtsii.*).

ལྟོས *ltos*=ཞབས 1. attendants. ལྟོས་བཅས= ཞབས་བཅས together with attendants (*Yig.*). 2. v. ལྟ་བ. 3.=གཏོས (*Sch.*).

ལྟོས་པ *ltos-pa* vb. to attend to; to look at, on, or to. Is akin to ལྟ་བ and always governs the dative ཁྱོད་དེ་ལ་ལྟོས་མི་དགོས་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན *khyod-de la ltos mi-dgos-pa shig-yin* you need not attend to that; དེ་ལ་ལྟོས་ན *de-la ltos-na* if I look at or consider this taking it for example; རེ་རེ་ལ་ལྟོས་པ་མེད་པར་གཅིག་ཟུང without looking at each, take one.

ལྟོས་སྤགས *ltos-spags* meat and rice cooked together (Sikk.).

ལྟོས་མེད *ltos-med* অবাধ, অনবরত, অনবধা continual, without interruption, in a continual stream or flow.

ལྟ *sta* is defined thus: ལྟ་ནི་ཕྱ་བ་ཉིད་དུ་སྟེ་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཅན་ཚད་ཀྱི་དོར (*Hbum*, ག *283*).

ལྟ་གོན *sta-gon*=སྔར་བསྡོགས *ṅor-bsdogs*, or སྔོན་དུ་འགྲིག་པ *sṅon-du hgrig-pa* প্রস্তুত আয়োজন preparation, early arrangement. ལྟ་གོན་བྱེད་པ *sta-gon byed-pa* to make preparation, to make arrangement for a person's reception: ...ལྟ་གོན་ཟུགས་པའི་ཚེ having decided what course to follow, when he was preparing to sleep (*A-67*); ...ལྟ་གོན་ལ་བཞེངས he rose up to make preparations for food (*Mil.*).

ལྟ་གྲི *sta-gri* pick-axe, v. ལྟ་རེ *sta-re* (*Mṅon.*).

སྟ་གནོན་སྡེ་གནོན་ *sta-gnon sde-gnon* occurs in the passage:—བདུད་ཀྱི་སྟ་གནོན་སྡེ་གནོན་གྱིས་ *bdud-kyi sta-gnon sde-gnon gyis* (*D.R.*).

སྟ་བོན་ *sta-bon* occurs in the passage: དེ་ནས་ཞིང་པོ་སྟ་བོན་ལ་གནས་པ་ནི་གདགས་ཀྱི་སྟ་བོན་ཚིག་བཅད་ཀྱི་བོན་ *de-nas zhiñ-po sta-bon la gnas-pa ni gdags-kyi sta-bon tshig-bcad kyi-bon* (*D.R.*).

སྟ་སུར་ *sta-sur* = དཔྱི་མགོ་ *dpyi-mgo* नोचि, कुचि hip, hip-bone, *e.g.*, as the seat of strength; སྟ་སུར་ཡན་ཆད་ *sta-sur yan-chad* from the hip upwards (*Jä.*).

སྟ་རེ་ *sta-re* = སྟ་རི frequently སྟ་རེ་ कुठारिका; परशु axe, hatchet.

སྟག་ *stag* शार्दूल, व्याघ्र the Bengal tiger, which is not, however, found in Tibet. In the far S. E. districts the thick-furred Chinese variety of tiger is said to be occasionally met with; but in general, to Tibetans, the tiger is only an animal of legend and literature, though actual tiger-skins are imported into the country. སྟག་ཕྲུག་ a tiger cub; སྟག་མོ་ a tigress; སྟག་ཚང་ a tiger's den; སྟག་རིས་ the stripes on a tiger's skin; སྟག་གི་མཆེ་བས་སོ་ཡི་ནད་སེལ་ a tiger's tooth overcomes toothache; སྟག་གི་སྤུ་ཡིས་སྣ་ཁྲག་གཅོད་ *stag-gi spu-yis sna-khrag gcod* tiger's hair inhaled as smoke stops bleeding from the nose; མགོ་ལུས་གཟེར་ཟུག་ཀུན་ལ་ཕན་ and cures all pains in the body and the head; སྟག་གི་རུས་པས་རུས་ནད་འཇམ་ tiger's-bone softens disease of the bones (perhaps caries).

Syn. དྲི་གནོམ་ *dri-gnom*; སྔགས་ཀྱི་གདན་ *sngags-kyi gdan*; འཚོ་བྱེད་ *htsho-byed*; བརྟུལ་ཕོད་ *brtul-phod*; ངར་སྐད་ཅན་ *ṅar-skad-can*; གཅན་གཟན་ཁྲ་བོ་ *gcan-gzan-khra-bo*; ལུས་བཀྲ་ *lus-bkra* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་དཀར་ *stag-dkar* lit. white tiger; n. of a demi-god belonging to the *klu* or *Nāga* class and which is believed to be striped.

སྟག་ཁྲ་པོ་ *stag-khra-po* = ཕྱེ་མ་ལེབ་ཁྲ་པོ་ *phye-ma leb khra-po* a marbled or striped butterfly (*Mil. 4*).

སྟག་གི་རྐང་པ་ *stag-gi rkaṅ-pa* = དཔང་སྐང་སྨྱིག n. of a tree or plant.

Syn. ཚིགས་མང་ *tshigs-maṅ* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་གི་སེན་མོ་ *stag-gi sen-mo* व्याघ्रनख lit. the tiger's nail; n. of a sweet-scented plant.

Syn. ལག་སྐྱེས་ *lag-skyes*; སྦྲུལ་གྱི་མཚོན་ཆ་ *sbrul-gyi mtshon-cha*; འཁོར་ལོའི་རྣམ་པ་ཅན་ *hkhor-lohi rnam-pa can* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་གྲས་ *stag-gras* occurs in the passage སྟག་གྲས་ཟང་ཟིང་ནོ་ཅན་ཟང་ཟིང་ (*Rtsii.*).

སྟག་ཆས་ *stag-chas* articles carried by travellers such as tinder-case, smoking implements, weapons, etc. (in striped skin bags).

སྟག་ལྡན་ *stag-ldan* व्याघ्रपादी, कुश the plant *Solanum jacquini* (*K. d.* ཅ *214*).

སྟག་དོང་ *stag-doṅ* = མདའ་དོང་ quiver. སྟག་དོང་གཟིག་ཤུབས་ a quiver for arrows lined with leopard's skin (*Rtsii.*).

སྟག་སྡེ་ *Stag-sde* n. of a place in Tibet: ནུབ་ན་སྟག་སྡེ་གཟིག་ཕན་གཉིས་ to the west are two places called Tag-de and Zig-phan.

སྟག་རྣ་ *Stag-rna* शार्दूलकर्ण n. of the son of Tri-S'anku king of the Sudra class who by the force of his logic had induced a rich Brāhman to give his daughter in marriage to his son Sārdulakarṇa.

སྟག་པ་ *stag-pa* the birch-tree; a large species occurs in Tibet. སྟག་ཤུན་ *stag-śun* birch bark.

Syn. གྲོ་ག་ *gro-ga*; གདུགས་ཁྱབས་ *gdugs-khyabs*; འཕགས་པ་ཅན་ *hpags-pa can*; ཡི་གེའི་གཞི་ *yi-gehi gzhi*; རི་ཁའི་བདབ་ *ri-khahi bdab*; ཤུན་པ་འཇམ་ *śun-pa hjam*; སྤགས་པ་མཛེན་ *spags-pa mdzen* (*Mñon.*).

སྟག་འབྲོས་པའི་སྔགས *stag hbros-pahi-sñags* the charm to make a tiger run away, ताभेताभे (*K. gu.* ཙ *52*).

སྟག་མ *stag-ma* n. of a medicinal plant: སྟག་མའི་ལོ་ཏོག་ཐུང་ཚོག་ནག་ཉེམ་མཚོན.

སྟག་རྩེ་རྫོང་ *Stag-tse rdsoṅ* n. of an ancient fort situated to the east of Lhasa: སྟག་རྩེ་གཙིགས་པ་བོད་ཀྱི་མཁར་གྱི་དང་པོ་ཡིན the walled fortress of *Stag-rtse* was the earliest fortress of Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

སྟག་ཚང *Stag-tshaṅ* (lit. the tiger's den); a place in Tibet well known for being the birth place of སྟག་ཚང་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ *Stag-tshaṅ Lo tsā-wa.*

སྟག་ཚང་ར་བ་སྟོད *Stag-tshaṅ Ra-wa stod* n. of a well-known hermitage situated in the mountains to the west of Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ཟ *3*).

སྟག་ཚལ་བ *Stag tshal-wa* (lit. tiger's-grove) n. of a place in Tsang: ཇོ་བོ་དེ་ཉི་ནས་ཀྱང་བོད་དུ་དྲངས་དགོས་སྙམ་ནས་གཙང་སྟག་ཚལ་བའི་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ་ (*A-65*) thinking that the *Jo-wo* (Atis'a) should under any circumstance be brought to Tibet, the Lo-tsā-wa of *Stag-tshal* in Tsang, etc.

སྟག་གཟིག *stag-gzig* (ས་བདག *sa-bdag*) lit. "tiger-leopard." 1. n. of a demi-god residing in the nether world. 2. a corruption of the name Tajik by which Persia and the Persians are known to the Tibetans.

སྟག་རས *stag-ras* a kind of chints with stripes resembling those of a tiger.

སྟག་རི་གཉན་གཟིགས *Stag-ri gñan-gzigs* n. of an early king of Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

སྟག་རུས *Stag-rus* n. of a clan or tribe in Tibet.

སྟག་ལུང་ *Stag-luṅ* n. of a district situated to the north of Tsang (*Loṅ.* ན *5*).

སྟག་ཤ *stag-ça* a herb growing in pasture land with leaves resembling those of the pea.

སྟག་ཤར *stag-çar* a full grown youth.

སྟག་ལྷ་མེ་འབར *stag-lha me-hbar* lit. the tiger-god of burning fire, the chief Bon god who resembles the Buddhist deity अमृत-कुण्डलि (བདུད་རྩི་འཁྱིལ) in his attributes.

སྟང་སིལ *staṅ-sil* there are three kinds of this stone, viz., the black, golden, and silver *sil*: གསེར་སིལ་དངུལ་སིལ་རྡུལ་མདོག་འཛིན. Also = ག་བུར camphor.

སྟངས *staṅs* also སྟངས་ཀ manner, style, posture: འགྲོ་བའི་སྟངས manner of walking, gait: ཆུ་ཁ་ནས་ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྟངས་སྟབས་མཛད་པས (*A. 27*) from the bank of the river he (with eyes fixed on a certain person as if to kill him) assumed the manner and posture of a wrathful deity.

སྟད་པ *stad-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟད imp. སྟོད to load, to put on, to lay on; རྟ་སྟད་པ to saddle a horse.

སྟན *stan* resp. གདན आसन a seat, mat, anything to sit upon; སྟན་ལས་ལངས to get up from a seat; སྟན་འདིང་བ to spread a rug or mat on the ground; སྟན་འགེལ་བ to lay a mat on; ཁྲི་སྟན a chair, also a rug or carpet spread on a bedstead; མལ་སྟན resp. གཟིམས་གདན a cushion or carpet to sit or lie upon; ས་སྟན seat on the ground: སྟན་རྣམ་པ་ལྔའི་སྟེང་དུ་བསྡུག་པར་མི་བྱ་སྟེ *stan rnam-pa lṅahi steṅ-du bdug-par mi bya ste* (a monk) should not sit upon the five seats intended for honourable persons. སྟན་ཕྲོལ *stan-phrol* occurs in དང་ས སྟན་ཕྲོལ་ཁྲི་སྟན་མ་བཞེངས (*A. 114*). In the following passage the sense is fairly clear: ལོག་རྟོགས་པའི་ངང་གི་སྟན་དང་བྱ་བཙུག་ལ་ཁྱབ་ཆེན་ཅན་པའི་རི་དྭགས་ཁྲི་སྟན་མ་བཞི་ལགས་པའི་སྟན་ཆེན and སྟན་ཆེན = a seat of state.

སྟབ *stab* 1. v. རྟབ *rtab.* 2. acc. to *Sch.* སྟབས་སྐྱངས་པ to suffer; to tolerate; to yield.

སྟབ་ཀ *Ştab-ka* n. of a place in Tibet. སྟབ་ཀ་པ *Ştab-ka-pa* a native of that place or district (*Loñ.* ༣ *3*).

སྟབ་སེང་ *ştab-señ* the sap of a tree; སྟབ་སེང་རུས་ཆག་སྦྱོར་ཞིང་རྒྱུས་ནད་སེལ *Ştab-señ* causes broken bones to join, and removes rheumatism.

སྟབས I: *ştabs* compliments: སྟབས་འབུལ་བ *ştabs-ḥbul-wa* to present compliments (*Yig. k. 47*).

སྟབས II: (cog. to ཐབས also synonymous with སྐབས) 1. mode, manner, way, measure: སེང་གེའི་སྟབས་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བ to walk in the manner of a lion; གར་སྟབས manner of dancing, v. གར. 2. opportunity, ཕྱིན་སྟབས manner of walking; an opportunity for going; རིངས་སྟབས་སུ hastily, speedily; དཀོན་སྟབས scarcity, dearth. *Ştabs* may be used as a formative, converting the adj. into its related substantive.

སྟབས་ཁྲི་འཛུང་མོན་ཁེང་ *Ştabs-khri ḥdzuñ-mon kheñ* n. of a king of Tibet (*Yig.*).

སྟབས་བདེར *ştabs-ḥder* = སླུམ་བདེར *slum-ḥder* best compliments, felicitations.

སྟར *ştar* for སྟ་རེ *şta-re* q. v.

སྟར་ཀ *ştar-ka* or སྟར་ཀ, སྟར་ཁ तिन्दुक 1. the tree *Diospyros embryopteris* or *glutinosa*, the fruit of this tree. 2. a *Karṣa*, a weight = the weight of the dry *Tinduka* fruit: སྟར་ཀ་ཙམ་པ to be in weight a *Tinduka* fruit. 2. acc. to authors the black species of walnut. སྟར་ཀའི་ཤིང་ *ştar-gaḥi-śiñ* the walnut tree; སྟར་སྐོགས *ştar-şkogs* nut-shell; སྟར་སྡོང་ *ştar-şdoñ* walnut tree.

སྟར་བ *ştar-wa* pf. and fut. བསྟར imp. སྟོར 1. to file on a string, *e.g.*, pearls; to tie, fasten to; སྟར་བསྡད་པ id. 2. to clean, to polish. 3. (*Sch.*) to ornament.

སྟར་བུ *ştar-bu* or སྟར་བུན अम्लवेतस the berries of *Hippophae rhamnoides*, a shrub very frequent in Tibet, esp. near river-beds in the Indus and Sutlej districts of W. Tib.

Syn. སྤྲིན་གྱི་རྦ་ཅན *sprin-gyi rba-can*; མེ་ལྡན་མ *me ldan-ma*; ཡུལ་ག་སྐྱུར *yul-ga şkyur* (*Mñon.*).

སྟི་བ *şti-wa* pf. བསྟིས *bştis*, fut. བསྟི *bşti*, imp. སྟིས *ştis* 1. to rest, to repose, to refresh one's self; སྟི་བའི་གནས a resting place. 2. to honour; སྟི་སྟང་ sbst. respect, reverence, honour; མི་སྟང་བྱེད་པ to honour a person, to show a person honour

སྟིང་བསྐུལ *ştiñ-bşkul* = བསྙེན་བཀུར अध्येषण service.

སྟིང་བ *ştiñ-wa* pf. བསྟིངས *bştiñs*, fut. བསྟིང་ imp. སྟིངས भर्त्सन to rebuke, scold, abuse.

སྟིབ་པ *ştib-pa* or སྟིབས་པ to offer (sacrifice) (*Jä.*).

སྟིམ་པ *ştim-pa*, pf. བསྟིམས *bştims*, fut. བསྟིམ *bştim*, imp. སྟིམས *ştims*, prop. vb. causative to ཐིམ་པ, to enter, to penetrate, pervade, to be absorbed in: ཐུགས་ཆོས་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཀློང་དུ་སྟིམ *thugs chos-ñid-kyi kloñ-du ştim* the soul is absorbed in the expanse of the spirit (ཆོས་ཉིད).

སྟུ *ştu* योनि the vulgar term for a woman's private parts.

སྟུག་པ *ştug-pa* or སྟུགས་པ (མི་གཙང་བ पुरीष 1. ordure, excrement. 2. thickness, density. 3. a wind, flatulence.

སྟུགས་པོ *ştugs-po* = སྟུག་པོ घन, नीरन्ध्र thick, opaque, solid, dense. དངོས་སྟུགས आर्यघन really or solidly noble, an epithet of Buddha. སྟུག་པོ་བཀོད་པའི་ཞིང་ཁམས घनव्यूह = འོག་མིན

Hog-min the highest of the Buddhist heavens.

སྟུད་པ *stud-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟུད to repeat, to reiterate, to give, offer repeatedly (medicine, food, etc.): བསྟུད་ན if it is repeated; སྦྲིད་པ་མང་བ་རྒྱུད་ཆགས་འོང་ repeated sneezing ensues; བསྟུད་ནས་ན་བ to be always ill (*Sch.*); cf. མཐུད་མར (from *Jä.*).

སྟུན་པ *stun-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟུན to agree; to be accordant with.

སྟུན་ཤིང་ *stun-śiń* ལྕགས an iron-club.

སྟུབ་པ *stub-pa* 1. in *Ld.* for བརྟུབ་པ *ḃtub-pa* (*Jä.*). 2. same as སྟུབས་པ *stubs-pa* བཅད, to cut into pieces (ཤ་ཏྲ་བུ *ça-ṫa-bu* like meat).

སྟེ *ste* (ལྟར) an affix for the gerund, inst. of ཏེ after ན, ར, and vowels, v. ཏེ. As སྟེ contains the copula it may be added also to other words than verbs, *e.g.*, ཁྱོད་རིགས་ཆེ་ཞིང་མཐོ་བ་སྟེ *khyod-rigs che-shiń mtho-wa ste* as you are of high and noble extraction; like འདི་ལྟ་སྟེ it is also used for namely, to wit, videlicet (viz.), that is to say, esp. before translations of foreign words and names. After an enumeration of several things it serves to point back, or to comprise: ཀ, ཁ, ག, ང, ཅ, ཆ, སྟེ་དྲུག་གོ the six letters ཀ, ཁ, etc. གྲུབ་ཆེན་ཁུ་ལྕེ་གསུམ་སྟེ the three signs as *o*, *i*, and *e*. ད་སྟེ་ཞག་བདུན་ན as to the being now, in seven days, *i.e.*, in seven days from to-day (*Dzl.*) (from *Jä*). As a gerundial affix སྟེ or ཏེ is most correctly annexed to the present tense only, while ནས forms the perf. or pluperf. gerund.

སྟེ་པོ *ste-po*＝སྟེའུ *steḥu* an axe with its blade athwart the handle used by Indian and Tibetan carpenters; སྟེ་ལྟག *ste-ltag* the back of the axe; སྟེ་ཡུ *ste-yu* its handle; སྟེ་ཁ *ste-kha* its edge. སྟེ་བཞོག་གཏོང་བ *ste-ḃshog gtoń-wa* to smooth, to hew with the axe (*Jä.*).

སྟེགས *stegs* I: a bridge over narrow gaps or along precipitous paths, torrents, &c.; fig. the saints or sages by whose agency men are led out of this world to *Nirvāṇa*: བླ་མ་དེ་རྣམས་གྲུབ་པའི་སྟེགས་ལམ་ནས་བསྟུད་པ those lamas have spiritually descended by the connecting bridge of those who have gained sainthood (*A. 42*).

སྟེགས II: also སྟེགས་བུ sbst. a rest, support, upholder, shelf, etc.; དཔེ་སྟེགས book-stand, bookshelf; འདུག་སྟེགས a board, stool, bench, to sit on (*Cs.*); བཞག་སྟེགས a board to place things on (*Cs.*); ཟ་སྟེགས or གསོལ་སྟེགས *gsol-stegs* dining table (*Schtr.*); རྐུབ་སྟེགས stool, portable resting stick for sitting on. མར་སྟེགས a candle-stick.

སྟེགས་བུ *stegs-bu* 1. a turret where sparrows make their nests. 2. སྟེགས་བུ་ཡ་ཐ *stegs-bu ya-tha* occurs in སྟེགས་བུ་ཡ་ཐ་དང་ལྡན་པ་... ; in the same work སྟེགས་བུ་མ་ཐ *stegs-bu ma-tha* occurs in སྟེགས་བུ་མ་ཐ་ཡི་... (*D.R.*).

སྟེང་ *steń* ཐབ, ཐད, ཁར, ཁ་ that which is above, the upper part, top, surface: སྟེང་གི་ནམ་མཁའ *steń-gi nam-mkhaḃ* the heavens above; སྟེང་གི་ཐིག the zenith; སྟེང་འོག above and below; སྟེང་འོག་གི་གདོན the demons of the upper and nether regions; སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན the upper world; མཐོ་རིས the heavens; སྟེང་གི་ཁྱབ་པ an epithet of Vishnu; སྟེང་སྐྱེས *steń-skyes*, ཤིང་ lit. that grows upwards; met. a tree. (*Mńon.*); སྟེང་སྐྱོབ *steń-skyob* a canopy; སྟེང་ཁང་ upper story of a house, garret; སྟེང་ཁེབས upper cover, cover. In Gram. སྟེང་འཕྱུག and འོག་འཕྱུག a surmounting and subjoined letter respectively (*Yig. k. 1*).

སྟེང་འཐུང་ *steń-ḃthuń* lit. that drinks or draws nourishment from above; fig. the

water-lily. སྟེང་འཕྱང་དཀར་པོ कुमुद the white species of water-lily.

སྟེང་དུ *steṅ-du* and སྟེང་ན *steṅ-na* adv.=upwards, etc.; and as postp.: above, on the surface, upon; also besides, in addition to. སྟེང་དུ་འདྲེན *steṅ-du hdren* उद्धृत drawn upwards, promoted; also thrown upwards. སྟེང་དུ་འཛེག་པ *steṅ-du hdseg-pa* अध्यारोहति to ascend, ascending, climbing; སྟེང་ནས *steṅ-nas* down from.

སྟེང་འཕུར་དབང་པོ *steṅ-hphur dwaṅ-po* an epithet of the god Mahâdeva (*Mṅon.*). སྟེང་འཕུར་གཉེར་ལྡན, ཟླ་བ चन्द्र the moon (*Mṅon.*).

སྟེང་འབར *steṅ-hbar*=ཐན་པ *than-pa* drought, want of rain (*Mṅon.*).

སྟེང་གཡོགས *steṅ-gyogs*=ཟླ་གམ उत्तरासङ्ग the upper garment of a religious mendicant; also=ཤོག་མ *shogs-ma* उत्तरच्छद the upper covering.

སྟེན་པ *sten-pa*, pf. and fut. བསྟེན, imp. སྟེན 1. to keep close to, to adhere to, to retain to depend upon; akin to བརྟེན་པ but c. accus.: བླ་མ་མཁས་པ་ལ་བསྟེན་པ to adhere to a learned lama; ཆོས་དམ་པའི་ཁོང་སྨན་སྟེན་ཅིག *chos dam-paḥi khoṅ sman sten shig* keep to the internal medicine of the holy doctrine. 2. to side with; partake of; serve; སྟེན་བྱེད་པ *sten-byed-pa* or བཀུར་སྟི་བསྟེན་པ to serve reverentially or respectfully (*Mṅon.*).

སྟེམ་པ *stem-pa*, pf. and fut. སྟེམས seems to occur in popular literature and in colloq. with the sense of—to shut or fasten (a door), to block it with a beam or bar.

སྟེམས *stems* curse, cf. བྱད *byad*. (?)

སྟེའུ་ཀ་མ *steḥu ka-ma* शर a kind of missile. སྟེའུ་སྟག *steḥu-stag* कुन्त a searp arrow, v. སྟེ་པོ *ste-po*.

སྟེར་བ *ster-wa*, pf. and fut. བསྟེར दा 1. to grant, to give, to bestow: གསོལ་རས་ཆེན་པོ་སྟེར་ཅིང gave remuneration or much *bakshish*; ནང་དུ་འགྲོ་སྟེར to grant to come indoors. 2. in *W*. in a special sense: to give (ཟས་སྐོམ) to eat or to drink, to feed (animals, infants) (*Jä.*). *Ster-wa* is the common colloq. for to give in *C. Tib.* just as in *W*. སྦྱིན་པ is always used. སྟེར་དུ་འཇུག་པ *ster-dug hjug-pa* to make or cause one to give; སྟེར་འདོད willing or wishing to give; སྟེར་བའི་ཆེད for the purpose of giving, bestowing.

སྟེར་སྒོ *ster-sgo* 1. aid, contribution; allowance, expenditure. 2. dowry, presents made by parent to daughter on giving her away in marriage.

+ སྟེགས་དབང་ *steg-dbaṅ* ways, or means. ཀུན་སྤྱོད་པ good manners. སྐལ་དབང་གིས by the power of fate (*Schtr.*).

སྟེས *stes* वेग force, motion (*A. K. 1-48*).

སྟོ *Sto* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Jig.*).

སྟོ་ཐག *sto-thag* a rope (*Sch.*). སྟོ་ར *sto-ra W*. a circle of dancers (*Jä.*).

སྟོ་བ *sto-wa* most frq. in colloq. phrase; ཅང་མི་སྟོ (=ཅང་མི་སྟོག) it does not matter, it makes no difference, it is all the same. ཤི་ཡང་མི་སྟོ་བ་འདུག it does not matter if they die; ཤི་ཡང་ཅི་སྟོ what does it matter if they die? (*Jä.*).

སྟོང་ *Stoṅ* I: n. of a tribe in Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

སྟོང་ II: 1. or སྟོང་ཕྲག सहस्र a thousand; སྟོང་ཕྲག་བརྒྱ་པ शतसाहस्रिका the Mahâyâna scriptures comprising a hundred thousand *s'loka*. སྟོང་གསུམ 'the three thousands,' viz., (*a*) སྟོང་སྤྱི་ཕུད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས; (*b*) སྟོང་གཉིས་པ་བར་མའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས; (*c*) སྟོང་གསུམ་གྱི་སྟོང་ཆེན་པོའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས. 2. a fine for manslaughter to be paid

in money or in goods to the relatives of the person killed; ཆེ་ཆུང་གི་སྟོང་བྱེད་པ to proportion this fine to the rank of the man killed (*Jä.*).

སྟོང་དཔོན *stoṅ-dpon* a commander over a thousand soldiers: དེང་སང་མདའ་དཔོན་ཟེར "now-a-days he is called *Mdaḥ-dpon.*" སེང་གེའི་རྩལ་ནི་དགུ་དང་རབ་ལྡན་ཞིང་། བློ་ལྡན་འཕྲུལ་ཆེ་མཁས་ཉེན་རིག་པ་དང་། གོ་བཟྲ་མཚོན་རྣོ་དཔའ་རྟ་མགྱོགས་པའི་མི་དེ་འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ན་སྟོང་དཔོན་ཡིན། *seṅ-geḥi rtsal-ni dgu-daṅ rab-ldan shiṅ blo-ldan ḥphrul-che khe-ñen rig-pa daṅ, go-bzra mtshon-rno dpaḥ rta-mgyogs-paḥi, mi-de ḥjig-rten ḥdi-na stoṅ dpon yin* that man is a commander over a thousand men in this world who, riding on a swift charger, has a sharp weapon and a coat of mail; he possesses the nine adroitnesses of the lion, is very intellectual and miraculously skilful as well as noble.

སྟོང་ཁུན *Stoṅ-khun* n. of an ancient king of China the fame of whose wealth was known in India even in Atis'a's time. རྒྱ་ནག་སྟོང་ཁུན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་དང་འདྲ་བ་ཡོད་གསུང་ *rgya-nag stoṅ-khuṅ rgyal-poḥi loṅs-spyod daṅ ḥdra-wa yod gsuṅ* they say his wealth was like that of Tong-khung Emperor of China (*A. 26*).

སྟོང་འཁོར་ལོ *stoṅ ḥkhor-lo* 1. a wheel with a thousand spokes (of fabulous properties). 2. སྟོང་འཁོར་ཞབས་དྲུང་ n. of an incarnate Lama of the monastery of *Stoṅ-ḥkhor* near Koko Nor in Amdo.

སྟོང་ཁྱབ་ནག་མོ *stoṅ-khyab nag-mo* = ཁྲོ་མོ་རྒྱས་འདེབས n. of a wrathful Bon deity.

སྟོང་ཆ *stoṅ-cha* शून्य empty, vacant.

སྟོང་ཐུན *Stoṅ-thun* 1. n. of a mythological king. 2. a number (*Ya-sel. 60*).

སྟོང་པ *stoṅ-pa* शून्य, रिक्तक, ख, empty, void, hollow; clear, blank; barren, without substance: ཁང་མིག་དེ་སྟོང་པ་རེད the room is empty; གྲུབ་ཐོབ་ཀྱིས་གསང་སྔགས་བཟླས་བྱིན་པས། འབྲུམ་ནད་བཅོམ་ཀྱིས་འབྲུམ་བུ་སེལ་ཏེ་བུ་མོའི་ལུས་སྟོང་པ་གྱུར་ secret incantations having been recited by the saint, as the small-pox was subdued, the pustules were removed and the body of the girl became clear. ཐང་སྟོང་ a desert plain; ཤོག་སྟོང་ blank paper; བྲག་སྟོང་ a rocky desert; ལུང་སྟོང་ a desolate valley; མི་སྟོང་པ a man without anything to carry; ཁང་སྟོང་ an empty house; ས་སྟོང་རི་སྟོང་ a desert place with mountains only; སྣོད་སྟོང་པ an empty vessel; ནམ་མཁའ་སྟོང་པ the void space (sky).

Syn. གསོག་གསོབ *gsog-gsob*; ཡ་མ་བརླ *ya-ma brla*; སྙིང་པོ་མེད *sñiṅ-po med*; འབྲས་བུས་སྟོང *ḥbras bus-stoṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

སྟོང་པ་ལ་རེག་པ *stoṅ-pa la reg-pa* = མེད་དོ no thing (mystic) (*K. gu.* ཁ *28*).

སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *stoṅ-pa ñid* = ཤེས་འཛུགས शून्यता, शून्यता emptiness, the void, vacuity; non-existence, unreality, the false or illusory nature of all things or existence. Of this we read: ཆོས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་མ་གྲུབ་པའི་དོན it signifies that no object in this world is absolute, *i.e.*, simple in its nature. In Budh. metaphysics there are described eighteen kinds of *Çūnyatā* or voidness:—(1) ནང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अध्यात्मशून्यता; (2) ཕྱི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད बहिर्धा-शून्यता; (3) ཕྱི་ནང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अध्यात्मबहिर्धाशून्यता; (4) སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད शून्यता शून्यता; (5) ཆེན་པོ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད महाशून्यता; (6) དོན་དམ་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད परमार्थ-शून्यता; (7) འདུས་བྱས་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད संस्कृतशून्यता; (8) འདུས་མ་བྱས་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད असंस्कृतशून्यता; (9) མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अत्यन्तशून्यता; (10) ཐོག་མ་དང་ཐ་མ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་ཉིད अनवराग्रशून्यता; (11) དོར་བ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अनवकारशून्यता; (12) རང་བཞིན་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད प्रकृतिशून्यता; (13) ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད सर्वधर्म-शून्यता; (14) རང་གི་མཚན་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད स्वलक्षणशून्यता; (15) མི་དམིགས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अनुपलम्भशून्यता; 16) དངོས་པོ་མེད་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अभावशून्यता; (17) ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད स्वभावशून्यता; (18) དངོས་པོ་མེད་པའི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད अभावस्वभाव शून्यता.

སྟོང་བྱེད *stoṅ-byed* expenses, expenditure.

སྟོང་མ *stoṅ-ma*=སྟོང་དཔོན or སྟོང་རྗེ, called ཨབ་ཕྲུག *ab-phrug* in *Khams* and in *Ṅag-roṅ*, a general commanding one thousand soldiers.

སྟོང་སད་ལ་ཚེ་སྐྱེལ་བ *stoṅ-sad la tshe-skyel-wa* to sqander, waste one's life.

སྟོང་སིལ *stoṅ-sil* or སྟོང་རི་སིལ also called གཏན་དྲུག་པ *Corydalis meifolia* (*Jä.*) རིམས་དང་ཚད་རིམས་འཇོམས it subdues infectious fevers, etc.

སྟོང་གཅོངས *Stoṅ-gçoṅs* n. of a place in lower Takpo or *Dwags-sman* (དྭགས་སྨན) (*Btsii.*).

སྟོང་སོབ *stoṅ-sob* तुषवत् hollow like chaff. སྟོང་སོབ་ཆེན་པོ अत्यन्ततुच्छ very worthless; bloated; sponge-like.

སྟོངས་གྲོགས *stoṅs-grogs* 1. adj. help, co-operation, assistance (*Mṅon.*): མི་མེད་ལུང་དུ་ཕྱིན་ཡང་ལྷ་ཀླུ་སྟོངས་གྲོགས་བྱེད though he visited a place where there were no men, yet he was be-friended by gods and *Nāgas* (*D.R.*). 2. sbst. a companion, a helper: ཆོས་མཛད་སྐྱེས་བུའི་སྟོངས་གྲོགས་ཡིན is a companion of those who act religiously (*Mil.* ཕ. 262).

སྟོངས་པ *stoṅs-pa* 1. pf. བསྟངས fut. བསྟང to accompany: ཤི་ཁར་མི་སྟོངས་པ་འཆི I die without anything accompanying me. 2. to make empty; to be empty, to become waste or desolate: རང་གི་ཡུལ་སྟོངས་ཤིང་, རང་ལུས་སྟོངས་ནས your own place becoming desolate; སྟོངས་ཉེ་བར་གྱུར to have become nearly empty; was almost spent or exhausted; མིས་སྟོངས་པའི་ཁང་རོ ruins forsaken by men; ས་གཞིར་སྟོངས་པ to level with the ground, to raze, to demolish entirely [from (*Jä.*).]

སྟོངས་བསྐལ *stoṅs-bskal* or སངས་རྒྱས་སྟོངས་པ the period during which no Buddha appears; a state of unhappiness or མི་ཁོམ་པ, v. ཁོམ་པ *khom-pa*.

སྟོད *stod* उपरि पूर्वं संज्ञा the upper, higher, fore, former part (of a thing): ལུས་ཀྱི་སྟོད resp. སྐུ་སྟོད the upper part of the body; ནམ་སྟོད the first portion of the night.

སྟོད་སྐོར *stod-skor* or སྟོད་ཁེར कञ्चुक a waist-coat.

སྟོད་ཁུང་སྡེ་ལྔ *stod-khuṅ sde-lṅa* the five sub-districts in the district of Toi-lung (*Deb.* ཀ *21*).

སྟོད་ཁོག *stod-khog* or སྟོད་པོ the upper part of the carcase (*Sch.*).

སྟོད་ཁེབས *stod-khebs* a sort of frill or ruffle of the lamas.

སྟོད་གོས *stod-gos* over-coat, upper garment. སྟོད་འགག *stod-hgag* doublet worn by lamas without sleeves.

སྟོད་མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ *Stod Mṅah-ris skor-gsum* three districts in *W.* or upper Tibet.

སྟོད་ཟ *stod-za* खदिर catechu, the resin of *Acacia catechu* (Tib. སེང་ལྡེང *seṅ-ldeṅ*).

སྟོད་ཐུང *stod-thuṅ* a short coat.

སྟོད་ཕྱོགས *Stod-phyogs* the region about the Kailas mountains, in *W.* or upper Tibet.

སྟོད་འབྲེལ *stod-hbrel* n. of a commentary written in upper West Tibet.

སྟོད་ཕུར *stot-phur*=ཕྱུག་པ ध्रुव the polar star.

སྟོད་སྨད *stod-smad* आकृति: the upper and the lower part (of anything); also the dimensions; སྟོད་གཡོགས *stod-gyogs* lit. covering the upper parts, but is explained as meaning གདོང་འཇུག་དང་ཁ་སྦྱར་སྐྱ (to lie) as if the face were joined to one's lower parts; also as the lid fits to the lower part of a box.

སྟོད་ར *stod-ra* (for སྟོད་ཟ) flattering language or speech (Sikk.); སྟོད་རས cotton cloth imported into Tibet from the direction of Ladak (*Btsii.*).

སྟོད་ལུང་ཕུ་རྩ་གྱེ་མོ *Stod-luṅ phu-rtsa gye-mo* district N. W. of Lhasa where is the monastery of Tshor-phug, chief seat of the Karmapa sect (*Loṅ.* ཁ *2*).

སྟོད་ལུང་མ་ཎི་ལྡན་སྐྱོག *Ṣtod-luṅ Ma-ṇi ḷdan-ṣkyog* n. of a place in Tö-lung (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྟོད་ལུང་ཚལ་བདེ *Ṣtod-luṅ Tshal-ḅde* a sub-district of Tö-lung of which the chief town is བདེ་ཆེན་རྫོང་ *Ḅde-chen* Jong.

སྟོད་ལུང་མཚོ་སྨད *Ṣtod-luṅ Ṃtsho-ṣmad* part of Tö-lung: སྟོད་ལུང་མཚོ་སྨད་དུ་བྱོན་པའི་དུས་སུ at the time of visiting *Ṣtod-luṅ Ṃtsho-ṣmad* (*A. 87*).

སྟོད་ལེ *ṣtod-le* 1. a jacket. 2. the upper or higher part of a country.

སྟོད་གསེར *ṣtod-gser* gold from upper Tibet.

སྟོད་ཧོར *Ṣtod-hor*=སྟོད་སོག *Ṣtod-sog* the Tartars of Bokhara and Khoten (*Loṅ.* ན *12*).

སྟོད་པ *ṣtod-pa* 1. vb., pf. and fut. བསྟོད to praise, commend, laud; བདག་སྟོད་པ ཨཱཏྨཤླཱགྷ praising of one's self; རང་སྟོད་ཅན a self-admirer, self-flatterer; to extol, to glorify (men, gods, etc.), frq. སྟོད་ཅིང་བསྔགས་པ to glorify and praise; སྟོད་ཚིག praise; སྟོད་བསྔགས mystic words of praise. 2. sbst. སྟུཏི praise, eulogy, compliments; complimentary phrases, *e.g.*, in letters.

N.B.—By native writers and teachers the verb in its simplest form is held to be བསྟོད་པ not སྟོད་པ.

སྟོད་གླུ *ṣtod-glu* hymn of praise.

སྟོད་པར་བྱེད་པ *ṣtod-par byed-pa* to praise, to extol; སྟོད་འོས laudable, commendable, worthy of praise.

སྟོད་དབྱངས *ṣtod-ḍbyaṅs* the voice of praise.

སྟོན *ṣton* or སྟོན་ཀ 1. ཤརཏ the autumn: སྟོན་བརྒྱ་མཐོང་བར་ཤོག་ཅིག may he live to see a hundred autumns! དགའ་བསྐྱེད་འབྲས་ལྡན་དུས་ཁ་ན་ཤ་ར་ཏ་མདའ་སྦྱིན་སྟོན་ཀའི་མིང་ s'arata the arrow-gift was formerly the name of autumn the fruitful season when joy sprang forth (*Ṛtsii.*). སྟོན་གྱི་མེ་ཏོག *ṣton-gyi me-tog* the flowers of autumn.

སྟོན་ཀ་སྤྱོད *ṣton-ka ṣpyod* ཁཉྫན met. the swallow (lit. that pairs in autumn).

Syn. བ་མོ་བྱེཧུ *ba-mo byeḥu* (*Ṃṅon.*).

སྟོན་ཁ *ṣton-kha*=སྟོན་ཀ *ṣton-ka*.

སྟོན་ཐོག *ṣton-thog*=ལོ་ཐོག harvest, autumnal crop: སྟོན་ཐོག་རྔ་བ to gather in the harvest.

སྟོན་དོད *ṣton-dod*=སྟོན་མའི་ཁྲལ་ན་གསེར་དངུལ་འབྲུ་རིགས་ཕུད་པ the instalment of taxes in gold, silver or grain, payable in autumn just after the harvest time in Tibet (*Ṛtsii.*).

སྟོན་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང *ṣton-zla tha-chuṅ* ཀཱརྟིཀ the month from the middle of October to the middle of November.

སྟོན་ཟླ་འབྲིང་པོ *ṣton-zla ḅbriṅ-po* ཨཱཤྭིན from the middle of September to the middle of October.

སྟོན་ཟླ་ར་བ *ṣton-zla ra-wa* བྷཱདྲཔད from the middle of August to the middle of September.

སྟོན་ལྗང *Ṣton-ljaṅ* n. of a district in Tibet containing the monastery of སྟོན་ལྗང་བཀྲ་ཤིས་དགོན (*Ṣton-Ḷjaṅ Ḅkra-çis ḍgon*).

སྟོན་པ I: *ṣton-pa* pf. and fut. བསྟན. 1. to show, indicate. A vb. much used in ordinary talk as well as in books; the person shown anything taking the dat. c. and the object he is shown standing in the accus., *e.g.*, ང་རང་ལ་བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷུན་པོའི་ལམ་འདི་སྟོན་གནང་ (or སྟོན་དང་) please shew me the way to Tashi-lhunpo; དེ་དག་གིས་ཇག་དཔོན་ལ་ཟོས་བྱས་ཀྱི་ཟས་ཅི་ཡོད་བསྟན་ནོ they shewed the robber captain the provisions which they had. Occurs often with only the proximate object: དེ་སྟོན་དུ་རུང་ན་འཇིག་པར་འགྱུར་ཞིང་ if it can be pointed out it shall be destroyed; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱིས་ཐར་པའི་ལམ་སྟོན་པར་འགྱུར Buddha will shew the path of emancipation. 2. to show, exhibit, display: དེ་འདྲ་བའི་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་སྟོན་དུ་མཆོད miracles such as that should be shewn; སྟོན་མོ་རྫི་བ

there was no limit to human life; (2) སྟོན་པ་ ཟློས་གར་བསྟན pantomime and frolics were displayed; ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་དཔའ་བ་བཀང་བསྟན་པ་ལ་ཁོ་བོ་མགུ the bravery which you have shewn is exhilarating to me (*Tä. 21. 13*). 3. to teach, instruct, explain: བུ་མོ་ལ་ཆོས་བསྟན་ཏེ་དད་པ་སྐྱེས་སོ། having taught the girl the doctrine, faith was born in her; དགོས་པའི་བསླབ་བྱ་བསྟན་ནས necessary precepts having been imparted. From this signification of the verb is derived the important sbst. བསྟན་པ meaning that which has been taught, and, hence, religious tenets and doctrine, and so the Buddhist religion itself in its doctrinal aspect. 4. to exemplify by overt action, to shew faith; to cause to undergo; to inflict: མི་ལ་རྒུད་ཕྲལ་བསྟན་པས having visited misfortunes on the man.

སྟོན་པ II: sbst. शास्ता, a teacher, esp. a religious teacher, commonly the founder or promulgator of a particular doctrine. Buddha is called སྟོན་པ, the teacher of Buddhism, and གཤེན་རབ་མི་བོ is the སྟོན་པ or teacher of the Bon tenets. སྟོན་པ་བར་མཉམ་ཟླ་མེད་པ། གཅིག་པུ་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་གསུང་རིས། གསུང་བ་དེ་ནི་ངེས་པ་ཡིན། the Teacher is without an equal, he alone has said the word and what he has said is certain (*K. du.* ད *197*). སྟོན་པའི་བསྟན་པ *ston-pahi bstan-pa* शास्तुःशासन the religion of the teacher (Buddhism).

The ten teachers of the Bon located in the ten quarters are said to be the following:—(1) སྟོན་པ་ཉི་མ་འོད; (2) སྟོན་པ་གཞོན་ནུ་དཔང་སྐྱར; (3) སྟོན་པ་འདུ་མ་ཤེ་མཚན; (4) སྟོན་པ་ཙ་ལེ་འོད་ལྡན; (5) སྟོན་པ་ཁྱབ་འདུས་ཤེས་རབ (6) སྟོན་པ་ཁྱབ་པ་བདེ་མཆོག་གཞོན་ནུ; (7) སྟོན་པ་སྐོང་ཁྲི་འདུལ་འོད་འབར; (8) སྟོན་པ་བདེ་བ་རྒྱལ་འོད; (9) སྟོན་པ་བདེ་ཁྱབ་བདེ་ལྷང; (10) སྟོན་པ་སེར་ཕུ་རིན་ཆེན (*G. Bon. 1*). The succession of teachers སྟོན་རབས of the Bon are the following:—(1) སྟོན་པ་མི་འཁྲུང་གསུག་ཕུད appeared in this world when there was no limit to human life; (2) སྟོན་པ་འབུམ་ཁྲི་སྒོག་གི་རྒྱ་ཅན appeared in this world when men lived a hundred thousand years; (3) སྟོན་པ་ཁྲི་པའི་རབ་འབྱོན came into this world when men lived ten thousand years; (4) སྟོན་པ་གསོ་རྒྱལ་ཡེ་མཁྱེན appeared in this world when the duration of human life was five hundred years; (5) སྟོན་པ་གཤེན་རབ་མི་བོ came to this world in the present *Kalpa* when the duration of life is one hundred years. The first attendants of སྟོན་པ་གཤེན་རབ, the great Bon teacher, were the following:—(1) ནམ་མཁའི་བ་དན་ཅན; (2) ཁྱུང་གི་རྒྱ་མཚན་ཅན; (3) མ་ཧུའི་ཁྲིམ་སྐྱུང་ཅན; (4) རྐྱེད་ཀྱི་འཁོར་འདབ་ཅན; (5) མེ་རྒྱལ་མོང་ཁ་ཅན; (6) གཙོད་པ་ཁྲ་ཐོག་ཅན; (7) རྔ་ཁ་དཔལ་ཐོག་བརྒྱད་རྟ་ཞར་ཐོག་ཅན་འཁོར་དང་བཅས (*D.R.*).

སྟོན་མུན *ston-mun* one belonging to the school of Hoshang Mahāyāna, the doctrine of absolute inaction.

སྟོན་མོ *ston-mo* यात्रा, उत्सव festivity, feast, banquet, entertainment: སྟོན་མོ་འགྱེད་པ *ston-mo hgyed-pa* to distribute the dishes in a feast; དམངས་ཀྱི་སྟོན་མོ་འགྱེད་པ to distribute the viands of the table to the common people (*Mil.*); སྟོན་མོ་འདྲེན་པ *ston-mo hdren-pa* to serve a feast; དགའ་སྟོན festive entertainment, jubilee; རྣ་བའི་དགའ་སྟོན a feast or treat to one's ears, ཆོས་སྟོན a religious feast, or feast of charity to the poor (including monks); དུས་སྟོན a periodical feast; མིང་སྟོན feast given at the name-giving ceremony of a child; རབ་སྟོན a feast after settling some important business (*Cs.*).

སྟོབ་པ *stob-pa* दान pf. བསྟབ (acc. to *Cs.* pf. and fut. བསྟབ) imp. སྟོབ acc. to *Jä* to put into another's mouth, esp. food, to feed; also applied to a mare that shows the grass to her foal; ཞལ་ཟས་ཀྱིས་སྟོབ་པ to press a person to accept a dish, etc. In a more general sense: ལང་ཏེ་གདན་སྟོབ་པར་བྱེད་པ rising to offer one's own seat, to make a donation;

also ཅི་ཡོད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་སྟོབས to provide a person with every thing within one's power.

སྟོབས *stobs* or སྟོབས་པོ बल, सत्त्व, तेजः, शक्ति 1. the semen. 2. strength, vigour, force, prowess, fortitude. སྟོབས་ཅན powerful; ལུས་སྟོབས bodily vigour, physical strength; སྙིང་སྟོབས mental strength, more properly moral strength; འཇུ་སྟོབས digestive power. སྟོབས་ཀྱིས is a post. p. by means of, through.

སྟོབས་ལྔ *stobs-lṅa* पञ्चबल the five forces: (1) དད་པའི་སྟོབས श्रद्धा बल the force of faith; (2) བརྩོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་སྟོབས वीर्यबल force of energy; (3) དྲན་པའི་སྟོབས स्मृतिबल force of recollection; (4) ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་སྟོབས समाधिबल force of contemplation; (5) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྟོབས प्रज्ञाबल force of wisdom. The five སྟོབས acc. to the Bon are:—(1) བྱམས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of love; (2) ཡེ་ཤེས་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of knowledge; (3) ཞི་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of peace; (4) སྦྱིན་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of charity; (5) གཏོང་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་སྟོབས strength of generosity.

སྟོབས་བཅུ *stobs-bcu* दशबल a Buddha is he who is possessed of the ten kinds of strength enumerated in the sacred books, viz:—(1) བསམ་པའི་སྟོབས आशयबल the power of reflection, (2) ལྷག་པའི་བསམ་པའི་སྟོབས अध्याशयबल power of concentration; (3) སྦྱོར་བའི་སྟོབས प्रतिपत्तिबल power of acquisition; (4) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་སྟོབས प्रज्ञाबल or ज्ञानबल power of wisdom; (5) སྨོན་ལམ་གྱི་སྟོབས प्रणिधानबल power of resolute prayer; (6) ཐེག་པའི་སྟོབས यानबल power of creed; (7) སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས चर्याबल power of accomplishment or bringing to pass; (8) རྣམ་པར་འཕྲུལ་པའི་སྟོབས विकुर्वणबल power of changing shape; (9) བྱང་ཆུབ་ཀྱི་སེམས་དཔའི་སྟོབས बोधिबल power of enlightenment; (10) ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་རབ་ཏུ་བསྐོར་བའི་སྟོབས धर्मचक्रप्रवर्तनबल power of setting the wheel of religion in motion. Again we meet with དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྟོབས་བཅུ or the ten moral virtues of a Tathāgata; these are the following:—(1) གནས་དང་གནས་མ་ཡིན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས स्थानास्थानज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of what is possible and impossible; (2) ལས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས कर्मविपाकज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the consequences of actions; (3) མོས་པ་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས नानाधिमुक्तिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the different dispositions of men; (4) ཁམས་སྣ་ཚོགས་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས नानाधातुज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of different elements; (5) དབང་པོ་མཆོག་དང་མཆོག་མ་ཡིན་པའི་སྟོབས इन्द्रियपरापरज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the higher or lower mental powers of men; (6) ཐམས་ཅད་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་ལམ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས सर्वत्रगामिनीप्रतिपज्ज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the progress that leads everywhere; (7) བསམ་གཏན་རྣམ་པར་ཐར་པ་དང་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་དང་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པའི་ཀུན་ནས་ཉོན་མོངས་པ་རྣམ་པར་བྱང་བ་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས सर्वध्यानविमोक्षसमाधिसमापत्तिसंक्लेशव्यवदान व्युत्थान ज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of all which concerns the origin of miseries of every kind and which will lead to equanimity, mystic meditation, complete emancipation and *dhyâna*; (8) སྔོན་གྱི་གནས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས पूर्वनिवासानुस्मृतिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of remembering afterwards former abodes; (9) འཆི་འཕོ་བ་དང་སྐྱེ་བ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས च्युत्युपपत्तिज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of birth aud death; (10) ཟག་པ་ཟད་པ་མཁྱེན་པའི་སྟོབས आस्रवक्षयज्ञानबल force of the knowledge of the destruction of afflictions.

སྟོབས་ཀུན་སྟོབས *stobs-kun stobs* n. of number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *stobs-bskyed-pa* बलाधान the special qualities which *Bodhisattvas* only can acquire:—(1) དྲན་པའི་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *dran-paḥi stobs bskyed-pa* स्मृतिबलाधान memory; (2) བློ་གྲོས་ཀྱི *blo-gros kyi* मतिबलाधान intelligence; (3) རྟོགས་པའི་ विचारबलाधान discrimination; (4) ངོ་ཚ་ཤེས་པའི་ लज्जाबलाधान shame; (5)

ཤེས་པའི་ श्रद्धाबल faith; (6) བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ पुण्यबल virtue; (7) གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ रूपबल physical grace; (8) ཡིད་ཀྱི་ मनोबल self-confidence; (9) སྔགས་ཀྱི་ मन्त्रबल the recitation of religious charms; (10) ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་ *lońs-spyod kyi* भोगबल delightfulness, (11) ལུས་ཀྱི་ कायबल bodily grace; (12) སེམས་ཀྱི་ मनोबल mental powers; (13) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་ ऋद्धिबल magical knowledge; (14) ཆོས་སྟོབས་ཀྱི་ धर्मबल religion; (15) བདུད་ཚར་གཅོད་པའི་ मारनिग्रहबल vanquishing evil spirits; (16) ནན་ཏན་གྱི་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་པ *nan-tan-gyi stobs bskyed-pa* उद्यमबल assiduity (*K. d.* ད *353*).

སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་གསུམ *stobs-bskyed gsum* three producers of bodily vigour: ཁྲུས་ཁྲུས་དང་འོ་མ་ཞོ་ཞུན་ཞག, ངང་པའི་ཤ་སྟོབས་བསྐྱེད་གསུམ་མྱུར་དུ་སྟེ (*cm.*) bathing, milk, the meat of the duck—these three quickly produce strength.

སྟོབས་ཆུང་ *Stobs-chuń* a n. of the son of king Bimbisāra (*J. Zań.*).

སྟོབས་ཆེན *stobs-chen* महाबल a rammer, pile-driver.

སྟོབས་འཇིག *Stobs-hjig* बलभिद; གཤིན་རྗེའི་གཤེད་པོ (*D. R.*) an epithet of Shin-je the lord of death, acc. to the Bon cult. [Indra, the slayer of *Bala*]*S.*

སྟོབས་ལྡན = ལྷ་མིན་ असुर, बलवत्, प्रबल, दृढ very powerful; also नारायण an an epithet of Vishnu, Asura or demon.

སྟོབས་ལྡན་བཤེས *stobs-ldan bśeńs* an epithet of Kāma (*Mńon.*).

སྟོབས་ལྡན་བུ *Stobs ldan-bu* बलिपुत्र, वैरोचन the son of Bali.

སྟོབས་ལྡན་མ *stobs-ldan-ma* बलिनी a powerful woman, an amazon.

སྟོབས་པོ་ཆེ *stobs-po che* महाबल title of a *dhāraṇi* for causing rain during a drought (*K. gu.* མ *474*).

སྟོབས་མང་པོ *stobs mań-po* = met. iron; = ལྕགས, with syn. གསེར་གྱིས་བ (*Mńon.*).

སྟོབས་མིག *stobs-mig* बलाक n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*); སྟོབས་མིག་ཆེན་པོ = སྟོབས་མཐོང་ बलाकाचार another number.

སྟོབས་བཟང་ *Stobs-bzań* 1. बलभद्र n. of the elder brother of Krishna. 2. = ཆང་དཔོན spirit, alcohol (*Mńon.*).

སྟོབས་བཟང་མ *stobs bzań-ma* भद्र, पिचव n. of a medicinal plant (*Mńon.*).

སྟོབས་ལས *stobs-las* साहस courage, intrepidity.

སྟོར་བ *stor-wa* = བོར་བ also ཤོར་སྟོར་བ to go astray, to be lost; བུ་སྟོར a child has been lost; *lus-dań srogs stor-wa* to lose one's life; སེམས་སྟོར་བ to lose one's senses; སྟོར་མི་སྲིད it cannot be lost; རྫས་ལས་སྟོར་བ to lose an article; ཁ་བསྒྱུར་ལས་སྟོར་བ to be misguided, lose one's character: ཐར་པའི་བསོད་ནམས་ངེས་པར་སྟོར་བའི་ཚེ (*A. 9*) when he was losing most certainly the good luck of emancipation; སྟོར་བ་རྙེད་པས་ཤིན་ཏུ་རྒྱས་པར་འགྱུར *stor-wa rñed-pas çin-tu rgyas-par hgyur* (*Hbrom. 57*) having regained the (thing) lost he will be very pleased.

+ སྟོར་ཁྲུང་ *stor-khuń* 1. मृगतृष्णा a mirage. 2. defined as མི་གཙང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་འདོར་ས, ཡལ or དོར་མཆིལ a ditch where all impurities are deposited; also a gutter or drain.

+ བརྟ་བ *brta-wa* fut. རྒྱས་པར་བྱ་བ pf. བརྟས་པ to grow wide, expand; be copious, abundant. བརྟས་བྱེད་པ id.; འགྱོད་པ་བརྟས big with repentance; ཆགས་ཆགས་བརྟས་པ inflated with passion.

བརྟག་པ *brtag-pa* चेतन (བརྟགས་པ) परीक्ष, परीक्षित examined, v. རྟོག་པ सुपरीक्षा careful or minute inquiry or investigation, examination; རྨི་ལམ་བརྟག་པ examination of dreams; རིན་པོ་ཆེ་བརྟག་པ་ལ་མཁས་པ skilful in testing precious stones (*Ja.*).

བརྟག་པ་ཞུས་པ *brtag-pa shus-pa* to make inquiry, invesigatition

བརྟག་ཡས *btag-yas* (གྲངས) n. of a number.

བརྟག་དཔྱད *brtag-dpyad*=ཞིབ་དཔྱད examination, careful weighing of all the details of a case, deliberation: རྟག་དཔྱད་མེད་པར་བྱས་ན་ཕྱིས་ནས་འགྱོད (*Bdsa. 12*) if anything be done without deliberation, one repents at the end.

བརྟགས *brtags*=བརྟོགས་པ *brtogs-pa* निपुण 1. dextrous, skilful. 2 चपला fickle, lightning.

བརྟད *brtad* अभिचार a kind of formal curse, which consists in hiding the effigy and name of an enemy in the ground and imploring some deity to kill him: བརྟད་འཛུགས་པ to perform that ceremony (*Jä.*).

+ **བརྟད་པ** *brtad-pa*=གློ་བུར་བ *glo bur-wa* 1. new, recent; sudden. 2. haste, speed, (*Sch.*).

བརྟན་ཁེལ་བ *brtan khel-wa* to be sure or certain of.

བརྟན་ལྡན *brtan-ldan* धीर steadfast, quiet, steady.

བརྟན་པ I. *brtan-pa* or བརྟན་པོ स्थिर, धीर, दृढ, स्थाणु, अचल, ध्रुव, दृढ, अचल, स्थाणु, नित्य 1. adj. and abstract noun: firm, steadfast, safe. 2. firmness; བརྟན་པར་གནས་པ to last, hold out, abide, continue; བརྟན་པ་ཐོབ་པ acquire firmness and durability; བརྟན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to become firm. བརྟན་གྱི་སྐྱིད *brtan gyi skyid* a continued or abiding happiness; དཔང་བརྟན firm strength, their strength is holding out; བརྟན་དུ་འཛུགས་པ to watch, keep, preserve carefully; དམ་བཅས་པ་བརྟན་པར་ཤེས he knew his word to be inviolable; ཐེ་དམ་བཅས་བརྟན་པས because he firmly kept his word; དུས་བརྟན་གྱི་བདེ་བ eternal welfare, everlasting happiness; དད་པ་བརྟན་པ firmfaith (*Jä.*).

Syn. འབད་པ *hbad-pa*; གནས་པ *gnas-pa* བཅུགས་པ *bcugs-pa*; མི་གཡོ་བ *mi gyo-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྟན་པ II:=རྟེན་བྱེད་མ or ས་གཞི the earth; ཕྱི་སྣོད་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས the physical or material world.

བརྟན་པ III: ध्रुव the fixed star, polar star.

Syn. of III: གསེར་ཕུར *gser-phur*; སྟོད་ཕུར *stod-phur*; རྐང་རྟེང་བུ *rkaṅ rteṅ-bu*; སྣང་ལྡན་ཤིང་རྟ *snaṅ-ldan çiṅ-rta*; ལུགས་བཟང་སྐྱེས *lugs-bzaṅ skyes*; གཟའ་ཡི་རྟེན *gzah-yi rten*; རྒྱུ་སྐར་ཏོག *rgyu-skar tog*; གན་རྒྱལ་བུ *gan rgyal-bu* (*Mṅon.*).

བརྟན་པ་བཟུང *brtan-pa bzuṅ* an epithet of the *Asura* (ལྷ་མིན *lha-min*).

བརྟན་པའི་ཆོས *brtan-pahi chos* स्थिरधर्म the enduring religion, *i.e.*, Buddhism.

བརྟན་པར་བྱས་པ *brtan-par byas-pa* दृढीकृत; firmly rooted or established.

བརྟན་པོ *brtan-po*=ཤ་ཕམ་པ, སེམས་ཞེན་པ (*Mṅon.*); བརྟན་པོའི་དྲེགས་པ *brtan-pohi dreg-pa* (mystic); for རྡོ་དྲེགས *rdo-dregs*. (*Mṅg. 11*).

བརྟན་པར་བྱེད *brtan-par byed* स्थापयति causes to be established; the establisher.

བརྟན་བྱེད་མ *brtan byed-ma* the goddess of earth; ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་ཡོངས་སུ་བརྟན་བྱེད་མ the goddess of the earth who is thoroughly steadfast (*D.R.*).

བརྟན་འཚོལ་བ *brtan htshol-wa* in བརྟན་འཚོལ་ན་ཕ་བཟང་གི་བུ་མོ་འཚོལ if you seek reliability, search for the daughter of a good father.

བརྟན་ཞལ *brtan-shal* a complimentary address or title of respect to good and honourable man.

བརྟན་གཡོ *brtan-gyo* स्थावरजङ्गम the animate and inanimate world; གཡོ་ནི་ངང་འགྱུར་གྱི་སེམས་ཅན *gyo* signifies animated nature.

བརྟན་མ *brtan-ma*=1. བརྟན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ स्थैर्यराशि the aggregate of stability (*A. K. 1-38*). 2. v. བརྟན་མ.

བརྟབས་པ *brtabs-pa* 1.=སྣམ་པ་སྐྱེས. 2.= ཞེད་པ to be afraid of, to apprehend: སྡིག་པ་ལ་བརྟབས feared sin (*Situ. 75*).

བརྟས་པ *brtas-pa* 1.=ཡར་བསྐྱེད་པ *yar bskyed-pa* grown up, anything full blown. 2. to be delighted: གསུང་ཡིག་ཞིབ་ཆ་རྟེན་དར་རེས་བཅས་གནང་འབྱོར་ཡིད་མཆོག་ཏུ་བརྟས (*Yig. k. 27*) I received the note containing the particulars you have sent together with enclosure of silk scraf, and have been greatly pleased.

བརྟུན་པ *brtun-pa*=བརྩོན་པ आतापिन् assiduity, assiduous.

བརྟུན་ངེས་པ *brtun ńes-pa*=གཞོན་ལུས་དང་རང་བཙན rash and self-sufficient; བརྟུན་ངེས་འཇུག་པ *brtun-ńes hjug-pa* to be self-confident.

བརྟུམ་པ *brtum-pa* पराक्रम power, prowess.

བརྟུལ *brtul* pf. and fut. of འདུལ་བ (*Rdo-riń. 45*).

+ བརྟུལ་བ *brtul-pa* or བརྟུལ་པོ་ཅན=རྟུལ་པ or འཇམ་པ མདུ mild, gentle.

བརྟུལ་ཕོད *brtul-phod* or བརྟུལ་ཕོད་པ=དཔའ་བོ་སྙིང་རུས་ཅན वीर 1. a hero, champion; བརྟུལ་ཕོད་ཁང abode of a hero, a tiger's den. 2. (གཡུལ་ངོར) to subdue an enemy in battle.

བརྟུལ་བ *brtul-wa*=ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར་བ *ñe-war sbyor-wa* or ཉེ་བར་སྦྱར་བ 1. to conquer. 2. deportment, behaviour (*Cs.*). 3. diligence, painstaking (*Sch.*).

བརྟུལ་མ *brtul-ma* or བརྟུལ་མོ=विकुण्ठ [not blunted]*S.* བརྟུལ་མའི་བུ वैकुण्ठ heaven.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *brtul-shugs* व्रत, परिहार, संयमनो, यति, पराक्रम 1. vow; acc. to *Cs.* manner, way of acting. 2. acc. to *Sch.* exercise of penance; བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་སྤྱོད་པ or བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་སྤྱོད་ व्रतीत to perform such exercises, to do penance. 3. penitent.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ཅན *brtul-shugs can*=དྲང་སྲོང་ यति, व्रति an ascetic; one who is penitent; a maker of penance; a sage.

Syn. དྲང་སྲོང *drań-sroń*; ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *kun-tu rgyu*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྤྱོད་པ *dkah-thub spyod-pa*; ངག་བསྡམས་པ *ńag bsdams-pa*; གཙང་བར་གནས་པ *gtsań-war gnas-pa* (*Mńon.*).

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དབང *brtul-shugs dwań*=ཉན་ཐོས श्रावक any novice monk or disciple of the *Hinayāna* school.

བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་མ *brtul-shugs-ma*=ཁྱིམ་བདག་མོ or ཁྱིམ་བདག་མ a house-wife (*Mńon.*).

བརྟེན་པ *brten-pa* सेवित, निश्रय, v. རྟེན.

བརྟོལ *brtol*=ཕུག་པ *phug-pa* a cavern (*Mńon.*).

བལྟ *blta* fut. of ལྟ་བ we will see, let us see; also sbst. a view, prospect.

བལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ *blta-na sdug-pa* सुदर्शन, सुदर्शन pleasant to look upon, n. of the city of Indra.

བལྟ་བའི་ཆེད *blta-wahi ched* for seeing.

བལྟ་བའི་མཐའ *blta-wahi mthah* limit of sight, met. death.

Syn. འཆི་བ *hchi-wa*; ཚེ་འདས *tshe-hdah*; ཚེ་འཕོ *tshe-hpho*; འཆི་འཕོ *hchi-hpho* (*Mńon.*).

བལྟ་བྱ *blta-bya* दृश्य visible.

བལྟབས *bltabs* pf. of ལྟབ་པ, བློས་བལྟབས་པ (*Situ. 75*).

བལྟམས་པ *bltams-pa* pf. of ལྟམ་པ=འཁྲུངས་པ *hkhruńs-pa*.

Syn. སྐྱེས་པ *skyes-pa*; བཙའ་བ *btsah-wa*; བཙས་པ *btsas-pa* (*Mńon.*).

བལྟས *bltas* pf. of ལྟ་བ *lta-wa*.

བལྟས་ནས *bltas-nas* concerning, regarding, as to; used as a postp. with ལ.

བསྟང་བ *ḅstaṅ-wa*, v. སྟོངས་པ *stoṅs-pa*.

བསྟད *ḅstad* = ངོས *ṅos* or ཕྱོགས surface; direction: བསིལ་རི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་བསྟད on the side of a cool hill (*Ya-sel. 38*).

བསྟན *ḅstan*, ཉེར་བསྟན demonstration, explication (*Zam. 10*).

+ བསྟན་དཀའ་བ *ḅstan dkaḥ-wa* hard to explicate (दुर्बोध ग्रन्थ) a religious work or doctrine.

བསྟན་འགྱུར *ḅstan-ḥgyur* a miscellaneous collection of literary works, both sacred and general, consisting of 225 volumes. Very few of the Tangyur treatises belong to Tibetan authorship; they are mostly translations into Tibetan from Chinese and Sanskrit texts. A fine copy of this collection is stored at the India office.

བསྟན་རྒྱས་གླིང *ḅstan-rgyas gliṅ* a monastery presided over by one of the four incarnate lamas of Lhasa from among whom by turn the *Rgyal-tshab*, *i.e.*, the Regent of the Dalai Lama, is selected. The monastery stands in the northern quarter of Lhasa within the walls of the city; and the title by which the lama of Tan-gye-ling is known in Tibet is བདེ་མོ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Bde-mo Rin-po-che*.

བསྟན་བཅོས *ḅstan-ḅcos* शास्त्र, आगम, श्रुति, शासन a religious commentary.

བསྟན་བཅོས་ལས་འབྱུང་བ་རྣམས *ḅstan-ḅcos las ḥbyuṅ-wa rnams* शास्त्रीय works relating to the S'āstras: (1) དོན་མེད་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-med-kyi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (2) དོན་ལོག་གི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-log-gi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (3) དོན་དང་ལྡན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *don-daṅ ldan-paḥi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (4) ཐོས་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *thos-pa lhur-len-paḥi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (5) རྩོད་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *rtsod-pa lhur-len paḥi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (6) སྒྲུབ་པ་ལྷུར་ལེན་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *sgrub-pa lhur-len-paḥi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (7) ངན་གཡོ་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *ṅan-gyo daṅ ḥbrel-waḥi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (8) བརྩེ་བྲལ་གྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *brtse bral-gyi ḅstan-ḅcos*; (9) སྡུག་བསྔལ་སྤོང་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བསྟན་བཅོས *sdug-ḅsṅal spoṅ-byed-kyi ḅstan-ḅcos*.

བསྟན་པ *ḅstan-pa* शासन 1. doctrinal teaching in general. 2. a single doctrine or a system of doctrines. སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་བསྟན་པ *saṅs-rgyas-kyi ḅstan-pa* the doctrine or religion of Buddha; ཐུབ་བསྟན *thub-ḅstan* for ཐུབ་པའི་བསྟན་པ *thub-paḥi ḅstan-pa* id.; བཤད་པ व्याख्यान; བུདྡྷ शासन; ཡོངས་སུ་བསྟན་པ परिनिर्वृति (*Intr. A. K.*). v. སྟོན་པ. གནས་ལུགས་བསྟན་པ explanation of the real state (of the body of illusion).

བསྟན་པའི་སྒྲོན་མེ *ḅstan-paḥi sgron-me* the lamp of religion, a spiritual guide, a complimentary title for a learned lama (*Yig. k. 30*).

བསྟན་པའི་མངའ་བདག *ḅstan-paḥi mṅaḥ-ḅdag* the lord of religion. དཔལ་ལྡན་ནཱ་རོ་ཏའི་ཞབས་ཀྱང་བསྟན་པའི་མངའ་བདག་ཟབ་མོ་ཉིད་མཉམ་པ་མེད་པའི་ཞབས་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ to the feet of his holiness *Çri Narota*—the matchless lord of the profound mystic doctrines (*Yig. k. 10*).

བསྟན་པར་བྱ་བ *ḅstan-par bya-wa* = གོ་བར་བྱ་བ प्रतिपाद्य: to make intelligible, to elucidate.

བསྟན་མ *ḅstan-ma* seems to be a name given to certain female subterranean spirits living in mountainous districts. One such, in the expanded history of Gautama, under the title of འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་སོགས་དབང་ཆེན་གསེར་གྱི་ཚང་མའི་ལྷ་མོ *ḥdsam-bu-gliṅ-sogs dwaṅ-chen gser-gyi tshaṅ-maḥi lha-mo*, was, after his victory over Māra the devil, cited as a witness to his exploits. In both Milaraspa and Padma Tang-yig, we read of "the twelve *ḅstan-ma*" said to haunt the upper peaks of Mount Everest. Padma Sambhava constituted them protectors of the Doctrine in that region. Milaraspa speaks also of a བསྟན་མ or mistress of the twelve *ḅstan-ma* whom he describes as a *khadoma* able to raise mirages before worldly eyes. (v

Mil. ཁ, *262*). In *Rtsii.* mention is made of: བསྟན་མའི་གསོལ་མཆོད་ *bstad-maḥi gsol-mchod* the food offerings for the guardian deity of the monastery of འབྲས་སྤུངས *ḥbras-spuṅs* (Dai-pung) called བསྟན་མ.

བསྟན་རྩིས *bstan-rtsis* a chronology; dates relative to the year of Buddha's death; བསྟན་འཛིན a follower of Buddhism, a Buddhist; an adherent of a doctrine; བསྟན་བཤིག colloq. a destroyer of the doctrine, an obnoxious person.

བསྟན་ཡས *bstan-yas* निरिम n. of a number.

བསྟན་སྲུང་ *bstan-sruṅ* 1. guardian of the doctrine. 2. a guardian in general.

བསྟབས་པ *bstabs-pa* = སྟེར་བ བཤམ; ཐེག་ཆེན་གྲུབ་ལང་བཏང་བ། ཁ་ཟས་བསྟབས gifts having been freely dispensed, food was set forth (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟར་བ *bstar-wa* = ཕྱི་དར་བྱེད་པ 1. to sweep, clean, cleanse; also adj. nice and elegant. 2. to appreciate; to be aware of (*Liç.*); བསྟར་ཆོག་པ *bstar chog-pa* = ཤེས་པ་ཕྲ་ཞེན་ཆོག་པ to be able to comprehend, appreciate (*Yig. k. 45*).

བསྟི་བ *bsti-wa* = ངལ་གསོ་བ to take rest.

བསྟི་ཁང་ *bsti-khaṅ* private house, sanctum.

+ བསྟི་གནས *bsti-gnas* བསྟང་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་མིང 1. the place of origin, source. Under this term are said to fall: གདན་ས residence; ཁྱིམ home; བླ་བྲང་ lama's residence; ཕོ་བྲང་ palace; གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ *Vihāra* or monastery: ཀུན་དགའ་ར་བ *Ārāma* grove or park where religious sermons are given; དགོན་པ, རི་ཁྲོད hermitage, sanctuary, retreat of གཙང་མས. 2. སྙིང་པོ essence.

+ བསྟི་བསྟང་ *bsti-bstaṅ* = ཞེ་ས respect; ལུས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་འདུད bowing, physically shewing respect. ང་ལ་ཟང་ཉེ་གི་བསྟི་བསྟང་གི་རི་མོར་ཕྱིན་ཞིག (*Ya-sel. 34*).

བསྟི་གཙུངས *bsti-gtsuṅs* सतीर्थ a fellow religious student.

བསྟིང *bstiṅ* = བཙུགས་པ ཁཎྜེ།

བསྟིང་ཚིག *bstiṅ-tshig* or བསྟིངས་ཚིག *bstiṅs-tshig* व्यङ्ग satire, irony; also reflecting upon conduct in polite language; censure concealed under sweet language.

Syn. ཕྱ་ཚིག *bphya-tshig*; ཚིག་གིས་བསྟིངས *tshig-gis bstiṅs* (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟིར *bstir* supine of སྟི་བ *sti-wa*.

+ བསྟིར་མེད *bstir-med* = 1. ཡང་མེད अवीचि one of the infernal regions. མནར་མེད་དམྱལ་བ the hell of endless torments. 2. acc. to *Tā.* restlessness.

བསྡུ་བ *bstu-wa* संग्रह to bring together discordant elements; to collect in one heap things unlike one another. The four entities which may be so drawn together བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི are:—(1) སྦྱིན་པ दान; (2) སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ प्रियवादिता; (3) དོན་སྤྱོད་པ *don-la spyod-pa* अर्थचर्या; (4) དོན་མཐུན་པ समानार्थता.

བསྟུགས་པ *bstugs-pa* to make lower, to lower (*Sch.*).

བསྟུངས *bstuṅs* pf. སྟུང, ཐལ་བསྟུངས (*Situ. 75*).

བསྟུད་པ *bstud-pa*, v. སྟུད་པ.

བསྟུན་པ *bstun-pa* to be compared; ཐབས་ཐབས་བསྟུན་ཀྱིས་བསྒྱུ་མ་པ་དང་ he by skilful comparison imposed on them (*A. 127*); ཆེ་ཆུང་མཐོ་དམའ་དང་བསྟུན were compared as to size and height and depth (*Yig. k. 1*).

བསྟེན *bsten* ཁས་བླངས་ཀྱི་ཐང་བསྟེན to attend, wait upon, respectfully, to serve; पर्युपासित lit. being ranged quite closely together, quite huddled together; also sticking most closely (*A. K. 111-3*).

བསྟེན་འདོད་གནས *ḅsten-ḥdod gnas* the object or person on which one wishes to rely.

བསྟེན་པ *ḅsten-pa* 1. pf. of *sten-pa*. 2. sbst. ཡིད་ཆེས, vb. v. སྟེན་པ confidence; = བརྟོན་པ *ḅrton-pa* (*Jä.*).

བསྟེན་བྱ *ḅsten-bya* ཞབས one to be served, waited upon.

བསྟེན་འོས *ḅsten-ḥos* རིགས fit to be respected or served.

བསྟོད་པ *ḅstod-pa* 1. (ཕྱུར་བ་གཞན་ལས་ངེ་རྟགས་ སོགས་བརྒྱགས་པ) to tether cattle such as horses, sheep, goats, etc.; སྐ་ཐག་བསྟོད to tether with a string (*S. tu.* 75). 2. eulogium, expression of praise, v. སྟོད་པ *stod-pa*.

བསྟོད་རས་བྱེད་པ *ḅstod-ras byed-pa* prob. བསྟོད་ར་བྱེད་པ, བསྟོད་པ to praise, to compliment; in colloq. = བསྟོད་ར or བསྟོད་ར: མཁས་བཙུན་བཟང་གསུམ་གྱི་བསྟོད་རས་ཆེ་བསྟོད་ནས being greatly praised by the learned, noble, and good (*A.* 126).

ཐ

ཐ I: *tha* the tenth letter of the Tibetan alphabet and the second consonant of the dental class. It is the aspirated form of ཏ *ta*; and in English its sound might be found in the word "Thames."

1. num. fig. 10. 2. every thing, all, total (*Sch.*).

ཐ II: defined as གླེན་པ་གཏི་མུག་པའི་དོན signifying foolishness and mental darkness.

ཐ III: In Budh. ཐ *tha* is the entrance to the cognition of all things, of matter and phenomena: (*a*) ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་གནས་དང་གནས་མ་ཡིན་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྟན་ཏོ། it demonstrates that all things are phenomenal (*K. d.* ཀ *114*); (*b*) གནས་མི་དམིགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོའོ it is symbolic of the instability of all things (*Hbum.* ཀ, *283*).

ཐ་ཀོ *tha-ko* n. of a fruit, a species of walnut. अक्षोट, ཐ་ཀོ་ཞེས་པའི (*Sam. k. 179*).

ཐ་སྐར *tha-skar* अश्विनी 1. n. of a constellation represented in Buddhist astronomy by a woman on horseback. 2. n. of the goddess presiding over that constellation.

Syn. རྟ་ལྡན་མ *rta ldan-ma*; དབྱུ་གུ་གཅིག་པ *dbyu-gu gcig-pa*; གསལ་བའི་བུ་མོ *gsal-wahi bu-mo* (*Rtsi.*).

ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་བུ་གཉིས *tha-skar-gyi bu-gñis* अश्विनीकुमारद्वय the two sons of *Açvini* who are divine physicians. ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་ཟླ་བ *tha-skar-gyi zla-wa* the month of *Âçvina* (October). ཐ་སྐར་གྱི་ཉ *tha-skar-gyi ña* आश्विन पौर्णमासी the full moon in the month of *Âçvina*.

ཐ་ཁབ *tha-khab* a large needle (in *Lh.*) (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ག་ན *tha-ga-na* occurs in the work ཐ་ག་ནའི་མཚན་བརྗོད་ཀྱི་འགྲེལ་པ་བ་མཚོན་པ་གསང་ཚིག a commentary on the description of the names of *Tha-ga-na* and other terms of mysticism (*Deb.* ཀ, *27*).

✣ ཐ་ག་པ *tha-ga-pa* तन्तुवाय, पाचली = ཐགས་པ་ཐགས་མཁན 1. a weaver, one of the weaving caste in India. 2. in Tib. a term for the lowest class (རིགས་ངན) of people.

✣ ཐ་གི *tha-gi* = ཞི་བ *shi-wa* शान्ति, सौम्य peaceful; mild aspect.

ཐ་གུ *tha-gu* दाम, vulg. ཐི་གུ *thi-gu* a wreath, a short cord or rope; twine for making garlands; a chain or fetter.

ཐ་གུའི་ལྟོ་ཅན *tha-gubi lto-can* दामोदर an epithet of Vishnu on whose belly hang garlands (*Mñon.*).

ཐ་གུས་ལྕི *tha-gus lci* under the weight of chains; bound by fetters or ropes: མི་ནག་ངན་པའི་གཡོ་རྫུན་ཐ་གུས་ལྕིས a man of wicked nature lies under the weight of the chain of fraud (*Khrid. 9*).

ཐ་གྲུ *thu-gru* वैपुल्य acc. to *Jä.* originally ཐག་གྲུ = རྒྱ་ཁྱོན *rgya-khyon* 1. largeness, spaciousness; abundance, plenty. 2. acc. to *Jä.* extent, width, breadth: འཛམ་བུ་གླིང་གི་ཐ་གྲུ་ཀུན་ལ *Hdsam-bu gliñ-gi tha-gru kun-la* in the whole extent of Jambudvîpa (*Glr.*).

ཐ་གྲུ་ཆེ་བ *tha-gru che-wa* = ཡངས་པ or གྲུ་ཆེ་བ very wide, spacious; extensive.

ཐ་གྲུ་ཡངས་པ *tha-gru yaṅs-pa* very spacious, abundant (*Mṅon.*).

ཐ་རྒྱོད *tha-rgyod* obtuse. rounded off (*Sch.*).

✡ ཐ་ཅད *tha-cad* or ཐ་ཆད *tha-chad* अवम, प्रतिकुष्ट, अधम, कुत्स base, sordid, vile (*Ger. 5*).

Syn. ཐ་རམ *tha-ram*; ཐ་ཤལ *tha-śal*; ངན་པ *ṅan-pa*; ཐ་མ *tha-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐ་ཆུང *tha-chuṅ* 1. the last month of a season, *e.g.*, དཔྱིད་ཟླ་ཐ་ཆུང *dpyid-zla tha-chuṅ* the last month of spring, opp. to ར་བ *ra-wa* the first month. 2. the youngest of three or more sons: སྤུན་དགུའི་ཐ་ཆུང་གཉིས the youngest or last two of the nine brothers.

ཐ་སྙད *tha-sñad* 1. = ལག་པ *lag-pa* पाणि the hand. 2. संज्ञा seems to be used of a word when employed in some peculiar sense rather than in its strictly etymological meaning; for example, as a proper name. A derived or compounded word can only be called a *tha-sñad* when the idea it expresses does not clearly appear on analysis; ཐ་སྙད་དུ་གོ་བ understanding the sense. 3. designation; metaphor; phrase; ཞེས་ཐ་སྙད་དུ་གྲགས་སོ *zhes tha-sñad-du grags-so* so it is said to be styled. ཐ་སྙད་པའི་བདེན་པ conditional truth (*Jä.*). 4. व्यवहार behaviour, practice, dealing, business; pecuniary transaction.

ཐ་སྙད་པ *tha-sñad-pa* द्यूतकर, धूर्त one who plays at dice; gaining at dice; one who lays stakes at play.

ཐ་སྙད་གཅིག་པ *tha-sñad gcig-pa* 1. of the same nomenclature. 2. n. of a school of doctrine.

ཐ་སྙད་དབྱེ *tha-sñad dbye* लेखक a writer.

ཐ་ཐོར *tha-thor* = ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* a few here and there: ལྩེ་ཞིང་སྤེན་པ་ཐ་ཐོར་ཡོད་པ་ཞིག *ltshe-ẑiṅ spen-pa tha-thor yod-pa shig* there were a few scattered bristles of *ltshe-ẑiṅ* (*Rdsa. 18*).

ཐ་དད་པ *tha-dad-pa* = མ་འདྲེས་པ *ma-hdres-pa* भेद, नाना, भिन्न, पृथग्भिन्न distinction, separated, not mixed up together. ཐ་དད་ལྔ *tha-dad lṅa* the five kinds of distinctions are:— (1) སྟོན་པ་ཐ་དད difference in the teachers (founders) of religions; (2) ཆོས་ཐ་དད difference in the doctrines taught by them; (3) དགེ་འདུན་ཐ་དད *dge-hdun tha-dad* difference in the classes of monks; (4) ལས་ཐ་དད *las tha-dad* difference or varieties in works; (5) ལམ་ཐ་དད *lam tha-dad* difference in the ways, different methods or ways of reaching the goal (*K. du.* ན *88*). ཐ་དད་ཀྱི་ཐུབ་པ་རྣམས the different sages or schools of sages (*Yig. 8*). ཐ་དད་བྱ་བ་ཅི་ཡིན *tha-dad bya-wa ci-yin* किं नानाकारणम् what are the various doings or causes?

ཐ་དད་དུ *tha-dad-du* separately, variously, apart: ཐ་དད་དུ་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ नास्ति नानात्वसंज्ञा one of the eighteen ཆོས་མ་འདྲེས་པ unmixed theories of Buddha (*M.V.*). ཐ་དད་དུ་དབྱེ་ན *tha-dad-du dbye-na* if differentiated? also: synthetically, differentially. ཐ་དད་དུ་མི་འཇུག་པ *tha-dad-du mi hjug-pa* = ཐ་དད་དུ་མི་འཇུག་པ not differing, not being different, not admitting of differentiation.

ཐ་དད་མིང་ཐུན v. ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu*.

ཐ་ན *tha-na* 1. polite inquiry at any time regarding a Buddhist monk's comforts while he is taking any meal, etc. This forms a part of the training in manners given to monks. 2. even, so far as, up to: ཐ་ན་བཞད་གད་བྱེད་པར་བསམས་ཀྱི even having thought that (one) was laughing at. ཐ་ན་

[illegible] even above the smallest insect, *i.e.*, above the ants.

ཐ་པག *tha-pag*, v. ཐར་དཔག *thar-dpag*.

ཐ་པི་ཐུ་པི *tha-pi thu-pi* confusion, disorder (*Sch.*).

ཐ་བ *tha-wa*=[illegible] 1. ([illegible]) rigid, hard, compact, firm (*J. Zañ.*). 2.=ཐུ་བ *thu-wa* bad (*Mil.*). 3.=[illegible] anger.

[illegible] *tha-ba ñan-pa ltar* [illegible] or [illegible] one of the stages of *yoga* (v. [illegible])

ཐ་བེ *tha-be* [illegible] a medicinal plant *Terminalia tomentosa.*

ཐ་བཀན *tha-bkan* cast-off clothes; rags thrown out; [illegible] from the heap of cast-off rags at the entrance of a house (*Pag. 180*).

ཐ་མ *tha-ma* 1. [illegible], vile, inferior, poor, humble. 2.=[illegible] or [illegible] the last, lowest, uttermost; [illegible] the lowest class of male is he who is rich in wealth (*Hbrom. 51*); the last of several things, with respect to number, time, or rank: [illegible] the meanest of the carnivorous animals; [illegible] the end of every meeting is parting; [illegible] *gñen-gyi tha-mas bskor* he sees his relations for the last time around him; [illegible] *zas-kyi tha-ma za* he eats for the last time (*Jä.*).

ཐ་མ་ལ *tha-ma-la* 1. adv. finally, at last. 2. postp.: at the end of, after=[illegible].

ཐ་མར *tha-mar* to the utmost, at the end, lastly; [illegible] *tha-mar dge-wa* [illegible] piety, auspiciousness: [illegible] *yon-tan tha-mar bdug* lastly, there was talent (*Hbrom. 51*).

[illegible] *tha-ma las* [illegible] at the least, at all events, in any case.

‡ **ཐ་མ་ཁ** *tha-ma-kha* tobacco: [illegible] in ancient time about one hundred years after the *Nirvāṇa* of Buddha, this evil drug called *Thamakha* appeared (*Chu-bzañ.* [illegible], *43*). Mention is also made of tobacco in the writings of *Macig Lab-don* dated the 12th century A.D.

ཐ་མ་ག *tha-ma-ga* also ཐ་མག *tha-mag* 1. is a Mongolian word=Tib. ཕྱག་དམ *phyag-dam* the official seal, or a warrant containing it; also tablet with the seal of authority: [illegible] the governor *Grags-dar* having received the warrant of official command from the Emperor *Se-chen* (Khublai-khan) (*J. Zañ.*). 2. in *W.* tobacco.

ཐ་མལ་པ *tha-mal-pa* [illegible] ordinary, mean, coarse, vulgar, common, general, usual: [illegible] to live like the vulgar; [illegible] that is no usual thing, no common or ordinary thing (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ཚིག *tha-tshig*=[illegible] or [illegible] vow, promise, solemn word: [illegible] forget not. forget not, reflect on your former vows! [illegible] in thinking closely on thy former rigid vows. In the common saying [illegible] *kha-dpe la tha dam-tshig* the words *tha dam-tshig* signify solemn vow.

ཐ་ར་ཐོ་རེ *tha-ra tho-re* in *W.* wide asunder, wide; [illegible] *tha-ra tho-re bshag-pa* to scatter, to throw loosely about (*Jä.*).

+ ཐ་རམ *tha-ram* 1. ངན vile, mean: གཤེན་རབ་ལ་གསོལ་བ། ཐ་རམ་ལྕགས་ཀྱིས་བསྡམ་ན he prayed to *Gçen-rab* that the vile ones should be laid under chains (*Bon*). 2. a medicinal herb in *Lh.*, *Plantago major* (*Jä.*) ཐ་རམ་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པར་བྱེད *tha-ram bkhru-wa good-par byed* the herb *tharam* stops diarrhoea. 3. the breadth of a plain (*Sch.*).

ཐ་རམས *tha-rams*=གཏམས་པ *gtams-pa* adj. full.

ཐ་རུ *tha-ru* the utmost limit (*Schf.*).

ཐ་ལོང་ *tha-loṅ* in *W.* a sort of red cloth (*Jä.*).

ཐ་ཤལ *tha-çal* निकृष्ट, खल, कुत्सित 1. modest, lowly; base, ugly. 2. a mischievous person, one who is inferior, cruel, and mischief-making: ད་ལྟ་མཆོག་གི་སྐྱེ་བ་ཆེན་ཆེ་བའི་ཚུལ་མི་སྟོན་པར་ཐ་ཤལ་བའི་ཚུལ་དུ་བཞུགས (*Ya-sel. 11*) now-a-days the incarnations of great and sanctified souls do not make show of greatness but live in modest and humble manner. སྐྱེས་བུ་ཐ་ཤལ་ཉིད *skyes-bu tha-çal ñid* a n'er-do-weel.

ཐག I: *Thag* 1. n. of a place in Tibet: ཐག་གི་རྒྱ་བོ་ར་སྒྲུབ་པ་མཛད་པའི་ཚེ at the time he was engaged in the acquirement of perfection at *Rgya-ḅo* in Thag (*Deb. 5*). 2. for ཐག་འགྲམ the palate. ཐག་འགྲམ *thag-ḅgram*= འགྲམ་སོ *ḅgram-so* जिह्वा the human palate· swelling of the tongue.

ཐག II: distance: ཐག་ཅི་ཙམ *thag ci-tsam* how far; མ་ཐག *ma-thag* only now, just now, gen. with a verbal root: སླེབས་མ་ཐག་པ་ཞིག་པ he that has arrived just now (*Glr.*); བཤད་མ་ཐག་པ (the passages) that have been explained just now; as an adv. gen. མ་ཐག་ཏུ *ma thag-tu* or only མ་ཐག *ma-thag* frq., *e.g.*, ཐོས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ as soon as he had heard; དེ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ *de-ma thag-tu* immediately (from *Jä.*).

ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa* or ཐག་ཉེ་མོ *thag-ñe-mo* निकट near; proximity; ཐག་ཉེ་པོ་མ་བྱེད do not be familiar, keep at a distance. ཐག་ཉེ་སར་སྡད *thag ñe-sar sdad* sit near, in the vicinity.

Syn. ཉེ་ལོག *ñe-log*; ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḅkhor*; དྲུང་ན་མོ *druṅ-na-mo*; གློ *glo*; ཐོ་འཁོར *tho-ḅkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐག་རན *thag-ran* fibre from the bark of plants or trees, &c., v. རན་མ *ran-ma*.

ཐག་རིང་ *thag-riṅ* दूर; distance; distant: ཐག་རིང་པོ་མ་བྱེད *thag-riṅ-po ma-byed* do not make it distant; ཐག་རིང་གཉེན་པས་ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་བརྒྱ་དྲག a neighbour is a hundred times better than a relation residing at a distance. ཐག་རིང་དུ་, v. དུར་བ.

Syn. འགྱངས *ḅgyaṅs*; རྒྱང་རིང་ *rgyaṅ-riṅ*; བསྐལ *bskal*; ཆེས་རིང་བ *ches-riṅ-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐག་རིང་པོ *thag-riṅ-po* or ཐག་རིང་མོ *thag riṅ-mo* far distant, a great distance; ས་ཐག་རིང་ *sa-thag riṅ* a far or remote country. ཐག་རིང་པོ་ནས *thag riṅ-po nas* from afar, from a distance.

ཐག་གཅོད་པ *thag good-pa* vb. a. (ཐག་ཆོད་པ *thag chod-pa* or ཐག་ཆད་པ *thag-chad-pa* vb. n. or passive) 1. to cut the cord, sever, disconnect; to abandon: བདག་ཉེ་དུ་དང་འབྲེལ་ཐག་བཅད་པས་བདེ *bdag ñe-du daṅ ḅbrel-thag bcad-pas bde* I am glad at having severed the connection with my family; འགྲོ་བའི་རེ་ཐག་ཆད the hope of going has been given up. Acc. to *Schr.* བུ་ཐག་གཅོད་པ *ḅo-thag good-pa*=to wean (a child); བློ་ཐག་ཆོད *blo-thag chod* deliberation is cut off, the matter is decided or resolved upon. 2. to decide, resolve, determine: རྒྱལ་པོ་གསོད་རྒྱུར་ཐག་བཅད་པ it was determined to murder the king; ཁྱེད་གཉིས་ཀར་ང་ལ་ཆུང་མ་མི་སྟེར་ཐག་ཆོད་ན if you both positively refuse to give me a wife. ཐག་ཆོད་པར་བྱེད་པ to be sure, to decide, be certain: ཤི་བ་ལ་ཐག་ཆད་པ as it is quite certain that he has died; ཡོད་ཐག་ཆོད *yod thag-chod*

there are certainly: ཆོས་དར་འོང་ཐག་ཆོད་ *chos dar ḥoṅ thag-chod* it is quite certain that religion will spread; སྒོམ་ལས་ཐག་ཆོད་པས being immovable in contemplation.

ཐག་བཅད་པ *thag bcad-pa* is same as ཐག་བཅད་ཟིན་པ निश्चित decided, finished. ང་ནི་ཕྱོགས་དེ་ལ་མི་ཐིག་ཐག་ཆོད་ཟེར *ṅa-ni phyogs de-la mi-thig thag-chod zer* (*Rdza. 31*).

Syn. བསླས་པ *bslas-pa*; ཕྱང་ཆད *phyaṅ-chad* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐག་ཆོད *thag-chod* certainty; surety, evidence: འོན་ཀྱང་ཐག་ཆོད་ཤེས་དགོས but one should know for certain, one must be sure of it (*Mil.*); ཁྱེད་བསམ་ཐག་ཆོད་ཀྱི་སྒོམ་ཆེན་པ you, the ascetic (*yogi*), firm in meditation (*Jä.*).

ཐག་ཐག *thag-thag* the noise made by the fingers on a door, etc., an onomotopetic word; སྒོ་ཐག་ཐག་བྱེད་པ to knock on or at the door.

ཐག་པ *thag-pa* or པ་ཐག 1. ལྕུག a creeping plant, root 2. རགས་ཐག a rope, cord; བལ་ཐག *bal-thag* rope made of wool; རྩིད་ཐག *rtsid-thag* rope of the long hair of the Yak; རྩྭ་ཐག *rtsa-thag* or ཕོན་ཐག *phon-thag* rope of grass; ལྕགས་ཐག *lcags-thag* iron-chain, wire-rope; རས་ཐག *ras-thag* cotton-rope, bandage (*Jä.*). ཐག་མིག *thag-mig* mesh of a net (*Sch.*); ཐག་སོ *thag-so* rope-work; rope maker's work; ཐག་ཁྲ་སྦྲུལ་མཐོང་བ *thag-khra sbrul-mthoṅ-wa* lit. mistaking a spotted string for a snake; fig. to be helpless, to be very afraid of. ཐག་པས་བཅིངས་པ पाशबद्धता to be attached or tied by a rope (*A. K. 1·16*). བདག་ཅག་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཐག་པ་ནས་སྐྱོང་ཞིང་བསྲུང་། we shall watch, defending you in all sincerity (*Suraṅ. 124*).

ཐག་པ་གསུམ *thag-pa gsum* fig. the three fetters: (1) མི་བརྗེད་པའི་དྲན་པ་ཐག་བཟུང་ to preserve an undisturbed or undeviated memory; (2) ཡུན་རིང་པོའི་ངང་ཐག་བཟུང་ for a long time to remain unagitated and without expressing pain (3) མི་སྡོད་པའི་ཡུན་ཐག་བཟུང་ to sit still for a long time unmoved (*Bon*).

ཐག་གྲུ *thag-gru* = ཐ་གྲུ *tha-gru*.

ཐག་བརྒྱངས *thag-brgyaṅs* = ཐག་རིང་ *thag-riṅ* distant, remote; also late. མ་ལྡེ་ཐག་བརྒྱངས་ཀྱི་ནད་པ་ཐུན་མོང་ལ་ཆེ་རིགས important cases of long-suffering patients coming from a distance (*D. cel. 11*).

ཐག་མ *thag-ma* = འཇམ་པ *ḥjam-pa* or གཉེན་པ *gñen-pa* soft or fine (of cloth, woollens, etc.); ཐག་མ་སྣ་མ་སྣམ་གཉིས་ལས of the two kinds of grey (woollens) of fine texture (*Jig.*).

ཐག་བཟང་རིས *Thag-bzaṅ ris* an epithet of the lord of the *Asura* or ལྷ་མིན demi-gods.

ཐགས *thags* texture, web. ཐགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ *thags-kyi rgyu* तन्तुवाय any stuff with which to weave, warp.

ཐགས་ཁྲི *thags-khri* वेम weaver's loom.

ཐགས་མཁན *thags-mkhan* जर्णनाभ, तन्तुवाय 1. the spider, a weaver. 2. ཚེར་བཐག *tsher bthag* a fence of thorny plants (*Mṅon.*). ཐགས་མཁན་བུ *thags-mkhan bu* lit. the weaving insect; a spider.

ཐགས་སྒྲུ་བུ *thag-sgru bu* or གྲུ་གུ *gru-gu* balls of thread or yarn to weave with.

ཐགས་ཐོགས *thags-thogs* impediments (*Cs.*).

ཐགས་བཐག་པ *thags bthag-pa* 1. ཐགས to weave. 2. = ཐགས་བཐག་མཁན *thags bthag-mkhan* a weaver.

ཐགས་སྣལ་མ *thags snal-ma* thread or yarn.

ཐགས་སྤུན *thags-spun* ཕྲར thread stretched cross-wise in weaving.

ཐགས་བྲན་བྱེད་པ *thags-bran byed-pa* to begin the warp (*Jä.*).

ཐགས་ར *thags-ra* weaver's yard.

+ ཐགས་རན *thags-ran* = བཏགས་པ *btags-pa* attached, tied, bound, fastened.

ཐང་ *thaṅ* I: = སྐད་ཅིག *skad-cig* ཡུད, ཡུན a moment, an instant; ཐང་གཅིག *thaṅ-gcig* one moment, a very short time; ཐང་འཁར་འཁྱུད་པ་ ཙམ་ཡིན momentary; ཚིག་ཐང་ *tshig-thaṅ* one moment; བཞི་ཐང་ *ẓshi-thaṅ* four moments; ཐང་ཙམ *thaṅ-tsam* = ཡུད་ཙམ or ཡུན་ཙམ a little while.

ཐང་ II: 1. a plain, steppe; but the Tibetan plain is never level and always of a basin-like or hollowed configuration. གྲམ་ཐང་ *gram-thaṅ* a fenny or swampy plain (*Cs.*). སྤང་ཐང་ *ṣpaṅ-thaṅ* a green grassy plain, meadow; རྩྭ་ཐང་ *ṛtsa-thaṅ* steppe; བྱང་ཐང་ *Byaṅ-thaṅ* the northern steppes of Tibet, commonly called the Jang-thang. བྱེ་ཐང་ *bye-thaṅ* sandy plain or desert. ཧོལ་ཐང་ *hol-thaṅ* ground covered with clover, pasture ground, grassy plain, (*Jä.*); ཤག་ཐང་ *çag-thaṅ* a gravelly plain. 2. when used with the word རིན, *thaṅ* signifies price, value. It is also used pleon. རིན་ཐང་ id. རིན་ཐང་ཅན *rin-thaṅ-can* dear, precious; ཡོན་ཐང་ *yon-thaṅ* in *W.* income, profit; in *C.* = the measure of anything. ལོ་ཐང་ *lo-thaṅ* the measure of produce, *i.e.*, grain; also yearly tribute; ལོ་ཐང་གཅོད་པ *lo-thaṅ gcod-pa* to fix yearly tribute; ཟ་ཐང་ *za-thaṅ* (a person's) measure of food taken at each meal; capability of eating. 3. clear, serene: ནམ་ཐང་ *nam-thaṅ* a cloudless sky, fine weather; བཀའ་ཐང་ *ḇkaḥ-thaṅ* clear order or command; ཐང་ཡིག *thaṅ-yig* plain or clear decree or order. པདྨ་ཐང་ཡིག *pad-ma thaṅ-yig* is the abridged collection of legends about Padma Sambhava. 4. ཐང་ *thaṅ* in སྨན་ཐང་ signifies potion, plain decoction, or mixture to be drunk after a medicinal pill has been taken; ཇ་ཐང་ *ja-thaṅ* plain tea. རྐང་ཐང་ *ṛkaṅ-thaṅ* on foot (*Jä.*).

ཐང་ཀ *thaṅ-ka* or ཐང་ག *thaṅ-ga* 1. a plain, a flat field, alluvial plain. 2. resp. ཞལ་ཐང་ *shal-thaṅ* a portrait, a painting; ཐང་སྐུ *thaṅ ṣku* or སྐུ་ཐང་ *ṣku-thaṅ* a picture or representation of a deity on cloth or paper.

ཐང་དཀར *thaṅ-ḍkar* 1. white-tailed eagle (*Sch.*). 2. a greyhound.

ཐང་སྐྱ *Thaṅ-ṣkya* (lit. white plain), a locality near Lhasa; ལྷས་དེར་ཐང་སྐྱ་དགོན་པ་ཞེས་པའི་དགོན་པ་ཞིག་ལྷ་སའི་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས་ན་ཡོད to the west of Lhasa in that place there was a monastery called *Thaṅ-ṣkya dgon-pa* (*Deb.* ཀ, *18*).

ཐང་ཁྲག *thaṅ-khrag* cedar used medicinally (*Med.*). ཐང་རག *thaṅ-rag* colloq. of ཐང་ཁྲག *thaṅ-khrag*. ཐང་འབྲུ *thaṅ-ḥbru* cedar nuts (*Sch.*).

ཐང་ཁྲུང་ *thaṅ-khruṅ* 1. bastard (*Sch.*). 2. = ཐང་ཆུ *thaṅ-chu*.

ཐང་ཁྲོམ *thaṅ khrom* དུར་ = ཐང་ཕྲོམ *thaṅ-phrom* a medicinal herb of white and black species; bears the thorn-apple used for intestinal worms.

ཐང་ཆུ *thaṅ-chu* gum.

Syn. དཔལ་གོས *ḍpal-gos* (*Mṅon.*); ཚི་བ *tshi-wa* (*Med.*).

ཐང་ཆུང་གཙང་པོ *Thaṅ-chuṅ gtsaṅ-po* n. of a river passing by Thang Chung in Tibet (*Deb.* ཀ, *34*).

ཐང་བྲང་ *thaṅ-braṅ* lit. a place in a plain, an encampment on a plain: མཚན་མོ་ཆུ་སྐམ་ལ་ཐང་བྲང་བཅས་ནས་བཞུགས at night he stayed encamping in a (dried) water-course (*A.* *74*).

ཐང་མ་མེ་སྒྲོན *Thaṅ-ma me-ṣgron* an epithet of a deity of the Bon pantheon resembling Maitreya in his attributes: སྟོན་པ་གཙོ་མཆོག་ཀུན་བཟང་ནས་ཐང་མ་མེ་སྒྲོན་གྱི་བར་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་བྱུང་ between the chief great teacher Kunsang and *Thaṅ-ma me-ṣgron* there arose eighteen (*B. grub. 1*).

ཐང་མར *thaṅ-mar* (lit. tree-butter or oil) a balsam; acc. to *Cs.* tar.

ཐང་ཚྭ *thaṅ-tshwa* salt obtained from a dry place, quarried salt: ཐང་ཚྭ་འདི་བྲུས་ནས་བཀའ་བསྐམས་སྐྱིད rock-salt (collected from dry places)

soothes evil-spirits and produces the three evils—phlegm, bile and wind (*Med.*).

ཐང་གཞལ *thaṅ-gshal*=ཐང་འཇལ *thaṅ-ḥjal* survey; map or plan of a place (*Rtsii.*).

ཐང་གཞི *thaṅ-gshi*=རིན་ཐང་ price, market-price; ཐང་གཞི་ཆག reduction of the cost price: the market price abates (*Jä.*).

ཐང་པོ *thaṅ-po* enduring, able to stand fatigue; able and hardy, strong, tense; fig. tight, firm, also tenseness: གཟུགས་པོ་ཐང་ངམ *gzugs-po thaṅ-ṅam* are you strong? ང་གཅོད་པ *thaṅ gcod-pa* to tire, fatigue.

ང་ཆད་པ *thaṅ chad-pa* or ཐང་ཆོད་པ *thaṅ chod-pa* fatigue; to be fatigued, tired, wearied. Syn. ངལ་བ *ṅal-wa*; དུབ་པ *dub-pa*; ཉོན་མོངས་པ *ñon-moṅs-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐང་ཤ་གཅོད་པ *thaṅ-ça gcod-pa* to strain, to stretch: དགེ་བའི་ཕྱོགས་སུ་ཐང་ཤ་ཆོད exert yourself on the side of virtue (*D.R.*).

ཐང་ལྷོད *thaṅ-lhod* tight and loose; the fit of clothing. ཐང་ལྷོད་མེད་པ *thaṅ-lhod med-pa* neither strict nor mild or relaxed. ཞིབ་ཆ་ཐུན་རིགས་ཀྱི་ཐང་ལྷོད་མེད་པའི་བརྟག་ཞིང་ (*D. çel. 11*) as to arriving at detail, making the investigations without relaxation or strictness.

ཐང་ཇུ *Thaṅ-ju* n. of one the emperors of China of the great T'aṅ dynasty. ཐང་ཐེ་ཇུང་ *Thaṅ-the juṅ* emperor T'aijung whose daughter was married to king *Sroṅbtsan sgam-po* about the year 633 A. D.

ཐང་ཐུང *thaṅ-thuṅ*=ཐང་ཐུང་ inferior, unimportant; བཟོ་རིགས་ཐང་ཐུང་གི་གྲས་སུ included in the inferior class of artizans (*Rtsii.*).

ཐང་དུ *thaṅ-du* 1. in the opinion of; རྟེན་ཏུ་དཔག་པའི་རེ་བ་མེད་ཀྱང་ལ་ལའི་ཐང་དུ although little reliable hope remained, yet in the opinion of some (*J. Zaṅ.*). 2. for ཐང་ཡིག་ཏུ *thaṅ-yig-tu.*

+ ཐང་ལ *thaṅ-la*=བཀྲམ་པ *bkram-pa* spread over.

ཐང་ཤིང་ *thaṅ-çiṅ* कृमिक, देवदारु, पूतिकाष्ठ, fir, pine; deodar tree.

Syn. བཅུད་འཛིན *bcud-ḥdsin*; ཐང་ཆུ་ཤིང་ *thaṅ-chu-çiṅ*; ལྗོན་པ་སེར་པོ *ljon-pa ser-po*; གསོམ་ཤིང *gsom-çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐང་སག། *Thaṅ-sag* n. of a district in Phanyul, W. N. W. of Lhasa (*Loṅ.* ? *11*).

ཐང་ཐང་ *thaṅ-thaṅ* strained to utmost: ཤ་ཐང་ཐང *ça-thaṅ-thaṅ* to the utmost of one's muscles.

ཐད *thad* 1. aside, in one direction. ལུས་སྲོག་ཐད་ལ་བཞག་ནས leaving aside body and soul, *e.g.*, sacrificing his body and soul (for the sake of his religion). དེའི་ནུབ་ཐད་ཀྱི situated on the direct west of it (*A. 65*); ཤའི་ཐད་ནས་ཆོད cut off from the flesh only. 2. in *C.* entire, whole, untouched (*Jä.*).

ཐད་ཀ *thad-ka* 1. the direction, straight forward. སྟེང་དང་འོག་དང་ཐད་ཀ་ཐམས་ཅད་དུ upward and downward, and in every direction; སྟེང་འོག་ཐད་ཀར straight upward and downward: ཇོ་བོ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཐད་ཀ་ནས་ཅོག་སྒྲ་སྐད་དང་ཚོར་སྒྲ from the direction where Atis'a resided were noises and voices in the distance (*A. 27*); ཐད་ཀ་འགྲོ go straight on, in the direction of that which moves or walks horizontally, *i.e.*, तिर्यक् ।

ཐད་ཀའི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཁམས *thad-kaḥi ḥjig-rten-gyi khams* तिर्यग्लोकधातु the animal kingdom; one of the twenty-four regions of the world (*M.V.*).

ཐད་ཀར *thad-kar* each for himself (*Glr.*) (*Jä.*).

ཐད་ཀྱ *thad-kya* or ཐད་ཀར་ལ *thad-kar la* 1. straight on; just so, in colloq. 2.=དེ་འདྲ *de-ḥdra* like that, so.

ཐད་དགུ *thad-dgu* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 58*).

ཐད་དུ *thad-du* towards, in straight direction; over against, in presence of; exactly in the direction of a thing.

ཐད་དྲང་ *thad-drañ* straight, not bent or crooked: སྒོ་གཉིས་ཐད་དྲང་ཁྱམས་ས་གསལ two doors directly opposite to one another illumined the inside space (*Jig.*).

ཐད་དྲང་ན *thad drañ-na* directly ahead.

ཐད་དོ *thad-do* the remnant of the carcase of a sheep killed.

ཐམད *thamd* abbr. of ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad* whole, all.

ཐན *than* = ལན a reply (esp. in the dialect of Upper Tibet); ཐན་བསྐུར *than bskur* = ལན་བསྐུར་བ *lan-bskur-wa* to send a reply: ཡང་ཕྱིན་ཉིང་མར་ལོག་ནས་ཐན་ཕྱ་བ་མ་ཐུབ་ again having gone (there) and come down back, he could not send a reply (*A. 15*).

ཐན་ཀོར *than-kor* or ཐན་སྐོར *than-skor* = རྒྱལ་ཕྲན सामन्तक a vassal or feudatory chief; acc. to *Sch.* surrounding country.

ཐན་ཐུན *than-thun* a little (*Sch.*)

ཐན་པ *than-pa* = ཆར་མི་འབབས - अवग्राह rainlessness, drought, want of rain; also ominous: རྒྱལ་པོ་དེ་སྐོམ་པ་ཉམས་བྱུང་ན་འཇིག་རྟེན་དུ་ཐན་པ་འོང་ if the king (*Cakravartti-rája*) feels thirsty drought comes into this world (*A. 26*).

Syn. གནམ་གྱི་འཇིགས་པ *gnam-gyi hjigs-pa*; གནམ་གྱི་སྐྱོན *gnam-gyi skyon*; ཆར་མེད་སྟེང་འབར *char-med steñ-hbar*; ཚ་བས་ཉེན *tsha-was-ñen*; མུ་གེ་བསྐྱེད *mu-ge bskyed*; ཤོད་ཀྱི་བགེགས *shod-kyi bgegs*; གནམ་གྱི་ཉེར་འཚེ *gnam-gyi ñer-htshe*; གནམ་དམག *gnam-dmag* (*Mñon.*).

ཐན་བྱ *than-bya* lit. the bird of drought, *i.e.*, of ominous appearance and cry, defined as འུག་པ་དང་སྲིན་བྱ་སོགས་སྐད་ངན་གྱི་ལྟས་འདོན་པའི་བྱ the owl and other monster birds the cry of of which prognosticates evil.

ཐབ *thab* or མེ་ཐབ *me-thab* 1. पचनकुण्ड। resp. གསོལ་ཐབ *gsol-thab* fire-place, hearth; ལྕགས་ཐབ *lcags-thab* iron-stove; ཐབ་ཤོར *thab-çor* the hearth is running over, *i.e.*, the food placed on it runs over in boiling; ལྟོ་ཐབ *lto-thab* a hearth to cook food; སྦྱིན་སྲེག་གི་ཐབ *sbyin sreg gi thab* an oven to burn sacrificial offerings; ཐབ་ཀྱི་ས་ཚོས་ལྟོ་བའི་སྲིན་ནད་སེལ the burnt clay of a hearth purges intestinal worms (*Med.*).

ཐབ་ཀ *thab-ka* or ཐབ་ཁ *thab-kha* चुल्लिः, चुल्ल hearth, fire-place; ཐབ་ཀ་ཚམ་ཡོད *thab-ka tsam-yod* how many fire-places, *i.e.*, households, are there? (*Jä.*). དེ་ནས་བནྡེ་མོས་ཇོ་བོའི་ཐབ་ཁ་བསྐོལ་བས then the female Bandé prepared a hearth for cooking food for the lord (Atis'a) (*A. 103*).

Syn. ཐབ་སྒྱིད *thab-sgyid*; སྒྱིད་བུ *sgyid-bu*; གཡོས་ཐབ *gyos-thab*; མེ་ཐབ *me-thab*; གཡོས་ས *gyos sa* (*Mñon.*).

ཐབ་ཀ་བ *thab ka-wa* or ཐབ་ཁ་པ *thab kha-pa* = མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* a cook.

Syn. ལག་བདེ *lag-bde*; འདྲེན་ཐང *hdren-thañ*; ཆག་ཚང་བ *chag-tshañ-wa*; ཟས་གཉེར *zas-gñer*; ཟས་བྱེད *zas-byed*; འཚེད་བྱེད་མ *htshed-byed-ma*; ཟན་མ *zan-ma*; གཡོས་མ *gyos-ma*; ཐབ་ཀ་པ *thab ka-pa*; གཡོས་དཔོན *gyos-dpon*; ལག་བདེའི་དཔོན་པོ *lag-bdehi dpon-po* (*Mñon.*).

ཐབ་ཁག *thab-khag* different kinds of hearth: ཐབ་ཁག་མང་པོ་ཡོད་པས there were many kinds of hearths (*Rtsii.*).

ཐབ་ཁང་ *thab-khañ* पचन गृह kitchen, cook-house = ཐབ་ཚང་ *thab-tshañ*.

Syn. ཚང་བང་ *tshañ-bañ*; བསྲོ་ཁང་ *bsro-khañ*; གཡོས་ཁང་ *gyos-khañ*; འཚོད་པའི་གནས *htshod-pahi gnos*; གསོལ་ཁང་ *gsol-khañ* (*Mñon.*).

ཐབ་ཁྲོ *thab-khro* a cauldron or large bell-metal vessel to cook food, tea etc.

ཐབ་སྒྱིད *thab-sgyid* = ཐབ་ཀ *thab-ka* hearth, a cooking tripod.

ཐབ་སྒྲོམ *thab-sgrom* a chest or basket wherein cook's utensils, etc., are kept.

ཐབ་གདན་ཆ *thab gdan-cha* cooking furniture, utensils, etc.

ཐབ་བསུ *thab-bsu* receiving a great man by waiting on the way he comes with cooking appliances, etc., to serve him with warm tea and cooked food.

ཐབ་ལྷ *thab-lha* the deity presiding over the hearth. If milk or broth boil over, he must be appeased by casting butter in the fire; and, often, by more elaborate ceremonial, sometimes even by digging up the hearth.

ཐབ་ལྷ་སེ་ཤར *Thab-lha se-çar* (མ་དཔེ) n. of a hearth-god.

ཐབ་ཐབ *thab-thab* flapping noise: གཤོག་པ་ཐབ་ཐབ་ལན་གསུམ་བྱས *çog-pa thab-thab lan-gsum byas* its wings thrice flapped (*Rdsa. 17*).

ཐབ་ཐིབ *thab-thib* (སྐད) बोजग n. of a large number.

ཐབས *thabs* उपाय, योग, नि:सरण, उपक्रम 1. opportunity, chance, possibility: མཐོང་ or འགྲོ་ཐབས་མ་བྱུང་ I had no opportunity of seeing or going; ཐབ་ཉེ་ཁྱོད་རང་ནས་མི་འབྱུང་ན in *W.* if you offer no chance, if on your part it is not made possible; ཐབས་མི་ཐུབ I am not able, I cannot; བཀུག་དྲངས་པའི་ཐབས་མེད there will be no chance of bringing (the princess); འབྲོས་པའི་ཐབས་མེད there is no chance of escaping; ལམ་ལ་འགོར་ཐབས་མེད there is no occasion for tarrying on the road. ཐབས་བཞི *thabs-gshi* the four resources are the following:—(1) དབྱུང་དང་མཐུ་སྟོད་བྲྡུང་པའི་ཐབས, (2) ཆང་མཐོད་ནོར་གྱིས་ཁང་བའི་ཐབས, (3) དབྱེན་ན་བསྡུམས་པར་བྱེད་པའི་ཐབས, (4) བསྟམས་ནོ་རྗོ་སྒྲ་ང་བྱེད་པའི་ཐབས. 2. way, manner, mode: ཀློག་ཐབས way of reading; རྐུན་ཐབས in a thievish manner, by theft; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཐབས་གཏོང་བ to give up the way (of life) of a king, *i.e.*, to renounce royalty. ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ *thabs gcig-tu* together, in company with; ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡད་པ་སོ jointly sat down, stayed, resided in company; ཐབས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འགྲོ going together to a place. 3. means, measures: ཐབས་བྱེད་པ to use means, to take measures; ཐབས་ཀྱིས by (various) means; བློ་ཐབས་འཚོལ་བ to contrive means. འཚོ་ཐབས livelihood, subsistence; ཞི་བའི་ཐབས་ཀྱིས by pacific means, amicably, in a fair way; ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ or ཐབས་ཤེས་པ उपायिका skilful, dexterous, clever, full of devices; ཐབས་མིན *thabs-min* a stupid man who has no resources, resourceless: ད་བོད་དུ་འགྲོ་ཐབས་བྱེས་ཤིག now take steps, make preparations, for a journey to Tibet; དེ་གསོན་པའི་ཐབས་ཡོད་དམ is there a means of recalling these men to life? 4. ཆོ་ག *cho-ga* ritualistic observances, mystical operations; ཐབས་ཀྱིས་གཞན་ནོར་འཁུགས་པ *thabs-kyis gshan-nor hgugs-pa* drawn (gathered) another's wealth by (occult) means; ཐབས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་གྲངས *thabs-kyi rnam-grańs* enumeration of skilful means (*K. d.* ཉ *265*); ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ *thab-kyi pha-rol-tu phyin-pa* उपायपारमिता the supreme skilfulness in resources.

ཐབས་ཚབ = ཁ་ཐབས a shift, makeshift, surrogate.

ཐབས་དང་ཤེས་རབ *thabs-dań çes-rab* = དབང་ཤེས 1. ritual and divine knowledge. 2. acc. to *Jä.* the mystical union of art and science; acc. to *Sch.* of matter and spirit (cf. *Was. 144*).

ཐབས་རྡུགས *thabs-rdugs* = ལས་ཐང་མེད་པ *las-thań med-pa* having no spirit for work or no ability to do any work; stupid, always blundering.

ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ *thabs-la mkhas-pa* उपाय-कौशल ready in contrivance; possessed of resources.

ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པའི་མདོ *thabs-la mkhas-pahi mdo* उपायकौशलसूत्र n. of a sūtra on skilful means in *K. d.* ཉ *405*.

ཐབས་ལམ་ *thabs-lam* उपायमार्ग a resource.

ཐབས་ཤེས་ལྡན་པ་ *thabs-çes ldan-pa* उपायज्ञ possessed of resources (*A. K. 1-4*).

ཐབས་ཤེས་བདག་ཉིད་ *Thabs-çes bdag-ñid* श्रीकालचक्र = དཔལ་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་ Kálachakra doctrine.

ཐམ་ག། *tham-ga* or ཐམ་ཀ *tham-ka* a seal, sign (*Cs.*); incorrect forms ཐ་མ་ག *tha-ma-ga* and ཐ་མག *tha-mag*, v. དམ་ཁ *dam-kha*.

ཐམ་ཐམ *tham-tham* or ཐམ་མེ་བ *tham me-wa* uncorrected, scattered, dispersed. ཐམ་ཐམ་བྱེད་པ *tham-tham byed-pa* = འཐམ་པ *htham-pa* (*Jä.*).

ཐམ་པ *tham-pa* (sometimes ཐེམ་པ *them-pa*) complete, full—almost exclusively used as a pleonastic addition to the tens up to a hundred.

+ **ཐམ་ལག།** *tham-lag* = མན་ངག *man-ñag* उपदेश precept, moral instruction.

ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad* सकल, सर्व sbst. and adj. the whole, all; added to the singular number it gives a plural sense: རྒྱལ་ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད the whole empire; ལུས་ཐམས་ཅད་ན the whole body ails; བོད་ཀྱི་ཟངས་ཐམས་ཅད all the copper of Tibet; དེ་ཐམས་ཅད all those; ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱིས་སོ་སོ་ནས all of them one by one; ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད *thams-cad-kyi thams-cad* सर्वस्य सर्वः or सर्वसर्वः: all in all; everything out of the whole.

ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྱོབས *Thams-cad skyobs* (Vis'vabhu) the third of the six earthly Buddhas, who succeeded each other prior to the appearance of Shakyamuni.

ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa* = ཀུན་མཁྱེན सर्वज्ञ the omniscient, the all-knower, an epithet of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*. The incarnate lamas of Tibet are also by courtesy addressed by this title.

ཐམས་ཅད་སྒྲོལ *thams-cad sgrol* विश्वन्तर 1. a general epithet of Buddha, lit. the deliverer of the universe. 2. Vis'vantara, name of a prince believed to have been Buddha Gautama in his last-but-one birth.

ཐམས་ཅད་རྟོགས *thams-cad rtogs* = ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ विश्ववेदि a general epithet of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*.

ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང་ *thams-cad mthoṅ* सर्वदृश lit the all-seeing; an epithet of Buddha.

ཐམས་ཅད་རྣམ་པར་འབྱེད *tham-cad rnam-par hbyed* सर्वविवेचिता renouncing or giving up every thing.

ཐམས་ཅད་པ *thams cad-pa* सर्वेषां, सर्वेषु all.

ཐམས་ཅད་ཚེ *thams-cad tshe* सर्वदा at all times; also, frequently (*A. K. 1-2*).

ཐམས་ཅད་གཟིགས *thams-cad gzigs* = ཀུན་ཏུ་བལྟ समन्त सर्वदर्शी epithet of *Bodhisattvas* of higher order like Avalokites'vara.

ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ་བདུན *Thams-cad yod-par smra-wahi sde-bdun* the seven sections of the Sarvástivádin school of early Buddhism —(1) ས་སྟོན་པ Mahís'ásaka, (2) འོད་སྲུང་བ Kás'yapíya, (3) ཆོས་སྲུང་བ Dharma gupta, (4) གོས་དམར་ཅན Támra s'átiya, (5) རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ་སྨྲ་བ Vibhajya vádin, (6) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ་བ Bahu-s'rutíya, (7) Múlasarvástiváda.

ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་འདས *thams-cad las hdas* सर्वातीत passed beyond all, out of the reach of all.

ཐམས་ཅད་གསང་བ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ सर्वरहस्यनामतन्त्रराज n. of a mystical treatise containing metaphysical discussions on the nature of the soul, etc. (*K. g.* ཀ *207*).

ཐམས་པ *thams-pa* 1. to lock together, to hold fast with the arms, either in love, or with anger. སོ་ཐམས་པ *so thams-pa* lock-jaw. 2. to stick fast; བྱེ་མ་ཐམས་སུ་འཐུབ་པ to stick fast in sand: ཙོ་བའི་བྱ་ལྟུང་ཀྱི་རྣམ་ཚོགས ཐམས་གྱིས་སོང་ནས་བྱི་ལི་ལི་འདུག་སྐད there was heard the cry of a lagomys mouse clinging fast

to the wall behind Atis'a's back (*A.* *106*).

ཐའི་ཤང་ལོའུ་ཀྱུན *Thaḥi-çaṅ Loḥu-kyun* in Chinese = དམ་པ་མཆོག the most excellent; or གཙོ་བོ་བདག་པོ the chief lord; epithets of the founder of Taoism (*Grub.* ཞ *14*).

ཐའུ *thaḥu* 1. capsule (*Vai-ṡñ.*). 2. peach (*Wts.*).

ཐར *thar* for ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor*.

ཐར་ཆུང་བ *thar chuṅ-pa* = ཁྲོན་བུ *khron-bu* a small well (mystic) (*Miṅ-rda.*).

ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* scatteredly, not together.

Syn. ཐ་རེ་ཐོ་རེ *tha-re tho-re*; ཐོར་རེ་བ *thor re-wa*; ཙོ་ལེ་བ *co le-wa* (*Ṅṅon.*).

ཐར་ནུ *thar-nu* a kind of medicinal root used as a purgative: ཐར་ནུས་ཚ་གྲང་ནད་ཀུན་འཇོམས་ ཐར་ནུས *Thar-nu* cures all disease caused by heat and cold (*Med.*).

Syn. རེ་མོ *re-mo*; ཉེ་བའི་རེ་མོ་ཅན *ñe-wabi re-mo can*; བདེ་བྱེད་མ *bde byed-ma*; ཁུ་བ་ལྡན *khu-wa ldan*: ཐ་དད་ཕྲེང་ལྡན *tha-dad phreṅ-ldan*; བུའི་ཕྲེང་ལྡན *buḥi phreṅ-ldan*; ཆར་འབབ *char-ḥbab*; བྱི་བའི་ལོ་མ *byi-waḥi lo-ma* (*Ṅṅon.*).

ཐར་པ I: *Thar-pa* n. of a place near Dong-tse in Tibet. ཐར་པ་ལོ་ཙཱ་བ, ཉི་མ་རྒྱལ་མཚན n. of a Sanskrit scholar of Tibet who belonged to Tharpa.

ཐར་པ II: मोक्ष, मुक्ति, अपवर्ग, निर्वाण, निर्, निस् 1. freedom, salvation, liberty, emancipation, *Nirvāṇa*, supreme happiness, escape: ཐར་པའི་ཕྱིར་འགྱུར it will be serviceable for (my) liberty (*Jä.*). ཐར་མེད་ཀྱི་དམྱལ་བ hell from which there is no escape. 2. adj. free; ཐར་བར་འགྱུར་བ to become free; ཐར་བར་བྱེད་པ *thar-war byed-pa* to make free, liberate, to save.

Syn. བྱང་གྲོལ *byaṅ-grol*; ཞི་བ *ẓhi-wa*; མྱ་ངན་འདས *mya-ṅan ḥdas*; འཆི་མེད *ḥchi-med*; རྣམ་གྲོལ *rnam-grol*; བྱང་ཆུབ་པ *byaṅ chub-pa*; རྡུལ་མེད *rdul-med*; རྡུལ་བྲལ *rdul-bral*; ཡང་སྲིད་མེད *yaṅ srid-med*; དོན་དམ *don-dam*; ངེས་ལེགས *ṅes-legs* (*Ṅṅon.*).

ཐར་ཐབས *thar-thabs* the means of release, liberation; བཙོན་ནས་ཐར་བའི་ཐབས means to escape from prison.

ཐར་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ *Thar-pa chen-poḥi mdo* the sūtra on complete deliverance of the soul (*K. d.* ཞ *328*).

ཐར་པའི་བློ་གྲོས = མུ་ཀ་ཤ the *thar-paḥi blo-gros* = the inclination for liberation; the metaphysical conclusions of religion; n. of a metaphysical work (*Ṅṅon.*).

ཐར་པོ *thar-po* old, worn out; རྙིང་པ *rñiṅ-pa*, རྒས་པ *rgas pa* (*Ṅṅon.*).

ཐར་པ་གཞོན་ནུ *thar-pa gẓhon-nu* n. of a Bon arch-devil (*G. Bon. 22*).

ཐར་དཔག *thar-dpag* or ཐར་འབག *thar-ḥbag* a large plate, dish, platter.

ཐར་བ *thar-wa* 1. to be freed, to be liberated, absolved. 2. escape, to get through, to be able to pass; ཆུ་ལ་ཐར་བ *chu-la thar-wa* to get through water: ཟས་མི་ཐར *zas mi-thar* the food cannot pass through. ཐར་དུ་འཇུག་པ *thar-du ḥjug-pa* to set at liberty, to acquit; ཙོ་ཐར་བ་བཏང་བ to pardon (a malefactor), to grant him his life, frq. to let live (animals) (*Jä.*); ཐམས་ཅད་ཐར་བ to be saved, fully released, gen. from any further transmigration.

ཐར་རྩེ *Thar-rtse* n. of monastery; also that of the residence of the lama of *Ṅor* in Tsang (*Loṅ.* ཞ *31*).

ཐར་ལམ *thar-lam* or ཐར་པའི་ལམ मुक्तिमार्ग the way to *Nirvāṇa* or emancipation.

ཐར་ལེགས་པ *thar-legs-pa* मुक्तात्म purified; one who has acquired the means to escape sufferings.

ཐར་ས *thar-sa* place of refuge, means of escape; ཐར་ས་མི་འདུག there is no escape.

ཐར་སོང་ *thar-soṅ* = ཐར་པོ་སོང་ 1. has become old, worn out (*Rtsii.*). 2. has been saved, has escaped.

ཐལ *thal* पाटली the trumpet flower.

ཐལ་བ I: *thal-wa* भस्म, धूलि, रज: dust, powder, ashes; གོག་ཐལ *gog-thal* fire ashes; ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal* roasted barley dried and portable; བྱ་ཐལ *bya-thal* dung of birds; ཐལ་ཁོང་ burning embers. ཐལ་ཆུ *thal-chu* lye, ash-water used instead of soda for making tea. ཐལ་ཆེན་ *thal-chen* ashes of the dead; also a sort of gray earth used for bedaubing the face in masquerades (*Mil.*; *Jä.*). ཐལ་ཐག *thal-thag* (*Ld.*) bread baked in ashes; ཐལ་མདོག *thal-mdog* ash-coloured; ཐལ་ཕྱགས *thal-phyags* broom, dusting rag (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་བ II: = འཐལ་བ *ḥthal-wa* (*Cs.*) 1. to pass, to pass by, to step beyond; to miss a mark: ཆུ་ཐལ་ཐལ་སོང་ the waves come flowing past (*Mil.*). 2. to elapse, be passed; to change or pass from: ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་ཐལ་ནས fifty years has been passed (*Vai-sṅ.*); སྔོ་བ་ལས་ཐལ་ནས་དམར་སོང་ changing or turning from blue to red; སྒོམ་པ་ལ་རྩེ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བྱས་པས་ལོ་དགུ་ཙམ་ཐལ about nine years passed by, while he sat in meditation single-minded (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ *10-12*). ཁ་ཐལ་བ to be forward in speaking, bold. 3. to go or pass through: བྲག་ལ་ཡར་ཐལ་མར་ཐལ to soar up and down before a rock; ཕར་ཐལ་ཚུར་ཐལ་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to pass actually through it (the saints not being subject to the physical laws of matter); to shine, to light through: ཐལ་འབྱུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to go straight forward, to act without ceremony or disguise (*Jä*). 4. to come, to get to, to arrive at: ཐལ་ནས་ལོ་གསུམ་སོང three years elapsed since they arrived; ཕ་མ་གར་ཐལ་བའི་གཏོལ་མེད where the parents have gone it is not known; ཐང་ཐལ safe arrival; ཡར་སྐྱིད་ཐང་ཐལ་ཆེན་པོར་འགྲོ་བ to arrive at: to attain (a blessed state) in a pleasant and speedy manner. 5. to be over, past, finished, done; ཐལ་སོ it is over, finished; དྲུག་ཅུ་ཐལ་སོ the number sixty is completed; ཡལ་ཐལ་བ having disappeared, vanished; ཁོར་ནུབ་ཐལ he is undone it is all over with him; རིམ་གྱིས་རི་ཐུང་ཐལ by degrees it vanishes or dies away; ཁ་ཆད་སྔོན་ཐལ the former agreement is no longer valid (*Jä.*).

ཐལ་ཐུང་ different lengths, one object projecting beyond another; ཐལ་ཆེས་པ to exceed the due measure (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་ཀ་རྡོ་རྗེ *thal-ka rdo-rje* वज्र a medicinal fruit; is described as དབྱིབས་ཁྱིའི་མོ་མཚན་འདྲ "in shape like a dog's penis." ཐལ་ཀ་རྡོ་རྗེས་ཆུ་སེར་ནད་རྣམས་སེལ Thal-ka rdorje relieves suppurations (*Med.*).

ཐལ་ཀར I: *thal-kar* or ཐལ་དཀར a white elephant; གླང་ཆེན་ཐལ་དཀར་མཆེ་བ་དྲུག n. of the fabulous white elephant with six tusks; also the leader-elephant in a herd (*Yig.*).

Syn. གླང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ *glaṅ-poḥi rgyal-po*; ཁྱུ་ཡི་མགོན་པོ *khyu-yi mgon-po*; གླང་པོའི་མཆོག *glaṅ-poḥi mchog*; སྤོས་ཀྱི་གླང་པོ *spos-kyi glaṅ-po* (गन्धहस्ति) (*Mṅon.*).

ཐལ་འགྱུར *thal-ḥgyur* प्रसङ्ग adherence; association; connected language. ཐལ་འགྱུར་པ *thal-ḥgyur-pa* one belonging to the *Prasaṅgika* school of the Buddhists.

ཐལ་ཆེས་པར་འགྱུར *thal ches-par ḥgyur* अतिप्रसङ्ग absence of connection; absence of adherence.

ཐལ་ལྕག *thal-lcag* a slap (on the cheek); ཐལ་ལྕག་རྒྱབ་པ *thal-lcag rgyab-pa* to slap on the cheek, to give a box on the ear

ཐལ་བརྡབ་པ *thal brdab-pa* a clap with the hands (out of joy or scorn).

ཐལ་ཐལ *thal-thal* पद्म a particular number.

ཐལ་དྲེས *thal-dres* चमस n. of a medicinal flower of the lily species; also अनन्तमूल; *Anantamūla.*

Syn. ས་འཚོའི་བུ་མོ *so-htshohi bu-mo*; མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ *mthah-yas rtsa*; སྔོ་སངས་འཁྲི་ཤིང *sño-sans hkhri-çiñ*; ཀླུ་ཡི་ལྕེ *klu-yi lce*; མེ་ཏོག་ཕྲ་མོ *me-tog phra-mo*; བ་གླང་འབྲུང *ba-glañ hbruñ*; སྔོ་སངས་མཐའ་ཡས *sño-sañs mthah-yas* (*Mñon.*).

ཐལ་ཕྱོགས *thal-phyogs* the party victorious in a metaphysical disputation.

ཐལ་བྱི *thal-byi* the grey or cat-squirrel.

ཐལ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ *thal-bahi sñiñ-po* चन्दन, मलयगिरि a kind of sandal wood.

ཐལ་བར་འགྱུར *thal-war hgyur* प्रसङ्ग connection.

ཐལ་བྱུང་འགྲོ་བ *thal byuñ-hgro-wa* 1. to move or walk or rush fearlessly. 2. sbst. a hero. Syn དཔའ་བོ *dpah-wo*; འཇིགས་མེད *hjigs-med*; སྙིང་སྟོབས་ཅན *sñiñ-stobs-can* (*Mñon.*).

ཐལ་མ *thal-ma* through and through (*Sch.*).

ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo* the palm of the hand: ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་བ *thal-mo sbyar-wa* कृताञ्जलि to fold the palms of the hands in devotion; ཐལ་མོ་སྣན་པ *thal-mo snan-pa* to give a slap on the cheek, or box on the ear; ཐལ་མོ་ཐལ་བར་བྱེད *thal-mo thal-war byed* कृताञ्जलिं मुक्ताञ्जलि separated the hands that were joined to show reverence.

ཐལ་ལ་ཚལ *Thal-la tshal* n. of a place in སྣག་རོང *Ñag-roñ* in *Khams*: སྣག་རོང་གི་ཐལ་ལ་ཚལ་དུ་རྗེ་འབངས་གཡུལ *at Thal-la tshal in Ñag-roñ rtsibs* the chieftain and his subjects fought (*Yig.*).

ཐལ་ཚང *thal-tshañ* (ཕྱག་དྲིད) closet, privy.

ཐལ་ཚྭ *thal-tshwa* a kind of salt, gen. burnt salt: ཐལ་ཚྭས་ཕོ་བ་གྲང་ཁྲག་སྐྲངས་པ་འཇོམས burnt salt subdues cold and swelling of the stomach.

ཐལ་ཡས *thal-yas* (ཁྱད་ཡས) n. of a number.

ཐལ་ལེ *thal-le* straight on; forthwith; (*Hbrom.* ᴾ *10*).

ཐའི་ཛི *Thahi-dsi* (Mongolian) the title by which the descendants of Jenghis Khan the great Tartar conqueror are known. According to Mongol law the fact of one's bearing the title of *Thahi-dsi* exempts one from taxation.

ཐི *thi* num. fig. 40.

ཐི་གུ *thi-gu* rope, string: གནམ་ནས་གསེར་གྱི་ཐི་གུ་བབས་བྱུང a golden cord descended from heaven (*Yig.*).

ཐི་བ *thi-wa* कपोत 1. sandpiper, but acc. to *Sch.* stock-dove; also = ཐི་བོ plover, lapwing. 2. = ཐེ་བ in *C.* (*Jä.*).

ཐིག *thig* 1. = ཐིག་ལེ "0" or numeral for zero. 2. a line: ཐིག་འདེབས་པ सूत्रपातन to draw a line; ཐིག་ནག་ or ཐིག་ནག a black line; དམར་ཐིག a red line; ཚངས་ཐིག diameter. 3. also ཐིག་སྐུད carpenter's cord or string to mark lines with any instrument used in drawing lines; སྐོར་ཐིག *skor-thig* a pair of compasses; ཞ་ཉེ་ཐིག slate-pencil, lead pencil, also a line drawn with a lead-pencil (*Jä.*).

ཐིག་སྐུད *thig-skud* सूत्र thread, yarn; also straight line.

ཐིག་མཁན *thig-mkhan* करपत्रकार sawyer.

ཐིག་ནག *thig-nag* कालसूत्र 1. one of the eight hot hells where the damned are sawn to pieces, lines being drawn upon them, v. ཐིག་ནག་དམྱལ. 2. black spot.

ཐིག་ཙམ *thig-tsam* a little, about the size of a line, a drop.

ཐིག་ཚད *thig-tshad* proportion, symmetry (*Cs.*). ཐིག་ཚད་བྱེད་པ *thig-tshad byed-pa* to proportion.

ཐིག་ཤིང་ *thig-çiṅ* ruler for ruling lines; also a level.

ཐིག་པ *thig-pa*, v. ཐིགས་པ *thigs-pa*.

ཐིག་མ *thig-ma* cotton or woollen chintz, on which there are different designs.

ཐིག་འབུམ *thig-ḥbum* समुद्र the sea, ocean.

ཐིག་ལེ *thig-le* (ཁུ་བ ཤུཀྲ) 1. semen virile. 2. बिन्दु, तिलक; ཐིག་ལེ་ལྟ་བུའི་རྒྱན or མཚོན་ཚམ तिलक star or mark tatooed on the forehead as an ornament; an eye on a peacock's feather. 3. the concentration of what is diffused; par-excellence; ས་ཡི་ཐིག་ལེ *sa-yi thig-le* भूतिलक the chief or supreme person, king (*A. K. 1-4*); painting, mark, spot; ཐིག་ལེ་ཅན spotted, concentred in spots; ཆོས་ཐིག་ལེ་ཉག་ཅིག the best or concentration of all religions. 4. निःशेष, विशेष [complete, special]*S.* 5. zero, naught (*Vaiçṅ.*). 6. a phase of mystic contemplation in which the seminal fluid is supposed to be inwardly absorbed into the arteries; also, the mystic fluid, itself: རོ་རྐྱང་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཐིག་ལེ་འཕེལ་བ་ཡིན the semen of the *roma* and *kyaṅma* becomes increased (*Mil.*). སྙིང་ཁ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་འདི་ཐིགས་ལེ་གང་བ་ཡིན *sñiṅ-kha chos-kyi ḥkhor-lo ḥdi thegs-le gaṅ-wa-yin* that globe of the doctrine, his heart, has been filled with the mystical fluids. 7. said to=ཟླ་མཚན the female monthly discharge. 8. as met. may=གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po*.

ཐིག་ལེ་མཆོག་མ *thig-le mchog-ma* तिलोत्तमा n. of a celestial courtesan; a centre of all religions in which finally all the sects must unite.

ཐིག་ལེའི་ལུས *thig-leḥi lus* a leopard, snake (*Mṅon.*).

ཐིགས་པ *thigs-pa* also spelt ཐིག་པ=ཟིལ་བ *sil-wa* 1. a drop (*A. K. 111-26*): ཐིགས་པ་རེ་རེ་ནས from every drop; in drops, by drops; ཆར་ཐིགས rain drops; གསེར་ཐིགས་པ a drop or globule of gold. 2. vb. to sprinkle or throw in drops.

ཐིང་ *thiṅ*, v. འཐིང་བ *ḥdiṅ-wa*.

ཐིང་ཤིང་ *thiṅ-çiṅ* राजपट्ट n. of a dye.

ཐིང་གི *thiṅ-gi* མི་རབས་ཐིག་གི་མིང n. of a line or succession of noblemen in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཐིད་ཡུག *thid-yug* a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཐིབ་པ *thib-pa*, v. འཐིབ་པ *ḥthib-pa* and གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa*; ཐིབ་ཐིབ *thib-thib* very dark, dense; སྨུག་པ་ཐིབ་ཐིབ *smugs-pa thib-thib* fogs thickening.

ཐིབས་པོ *thibs-po* अन्तर्धान 1. vanishing, disappearing. 2. गहन, तिमिर dark, dense, obscure, v. འཐིབ་པ *ḥthib-pa* and གཏིབ་པ *gtib-pa*; བྱིན་རླབས་ཐིབས་ཐིབས a blessing devolving upon a person.

ཐིབས་མོ *thibs-mo* dense, dark.

ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa* (ཕག་མ་ཁུགས་ལ *phags-ma khugs la*) विलीन, लीन, नाश to be lost (in some thing else), to melt down; to be dissolved being mixed up with another object;=འཐིམ་པ གཏིམ་པ and ཐིམས་པ; gen. with ལ or ནང་དུ to disappear by being imbibed, to be absorbed; to pass into, to evaporate (of fluids); of a snake; to creep away, to disappear in a hole; frq. of the vanishing of rays of light, of a god, etc.; དྲན་མེད་དུ་ཐིམ་པ to pass or sink into unconsciousness.

Syn. སིམ་པ *sim-pa*; ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐིམ་ཐིམ *thim-thim* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

ཐིའུ་ཀྭན་ཐིང་མུར *Thi-hu kwan-thiṅ-mur* n. of one of the Tartar Emperors of China belonging to the great Yuan dynasty. He invited the celebrated Karma Lama *Raṅ-byuṅ Ṛdorje* to Peking (*Loṅ.* ཀ *10*).

ཐིལ་ཆུང་ *Thil-chuṅ* n. of a place in Tibet (*Loṅ. 8*).

ཐིལ་སྟོན *thil-ston* prob. for མཐིལ་སྟོན་པ *mthil ston-pa* to enter into the depth of a conversation or expression; to fathom a secret.

ཐུ *thu* 1. num. fig. 70. 2. spittle: ཐུ་འཕེན to spit out of scorn or contempt at anybody (*K. du.* ད *416*).

ཐུ་པ *thu-pa* skirt of a robe, coat-flap (*Khrid*).

ཐུ་བ *thu-wa* 1. vb. འཐུ་བ to pluck or collect flowers. 2.=ཐུ་ལུ་འདེབས་པ. 3. ཐུབ་པ *thub-pa* able, powerful, capable of: ངན་སོང་གི་གཏིང་དཔོག་པ་ལ་མི་ལས་ཐུ་བ་མེད (*Śiṅ.*) in measuring the bottom of perdition (with a fathoming stone) there is none more capable than man. 4. malicious, wicked, vicious: སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཐུ་བ *sdug-bsṅal thu-wa* a malignant suffering or severe accident. 5. vb., v. འཐུ་བ *hthu-wa*.

ཐུ་བོ *thu-wo* 1. ཆེ་བ chief, senior, an elder brother. 2. ཁ་ཟེར, ཁ་ཟས quarrel, poison. 3.=ཐུག་པ *thug-pa* ཡ་བཏུད gruel made of barley flour.

Syn. ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo*; ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo*; ཕུ་བོ *phu-bo*; ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས *thog-ma-skyes*; སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes*.

ཐུ་མོ *thu-mo* lady, mistress (*Cs.*).

ཐུ་མེད་ཨལ་ཐན་རྒྱལ་པོ *Thu-med āl-than rgyal-po* a king of Mongolia who was famed for his patronage of Buddhism, *althān* in Mongolian signifying "golden." (*Loṅ.* ཀ *11*).

ཐུ་རེ *thu-re* uninterrupted (*Sch.*).

ཐུ་ལུ *thu-lu* spittle; ཐུ་ལུ་འདེབས་པ or འདེབས་པ to spit, to throw spittle; *thu-lu nag-po* occurs in *Ǵlu. 3* as=withered flower.

ཐུ་ལུམ *thu-lum* a lump of metal; in *W.* acc. to *Jä.* a cannon-ball.

ཐུག *thug* postp. c. accus. until, up to; in reference to time and space ད་ཐུག until now; ཞག་བཞི་བཅུ་ཐུག for forty days; དགོན་པའི་ཁ་ཐུག over against the gompa, at the gompa. Adv.=only.

ཐུག་སྒྲ *thug-sgra* or ཐུག་འཁོམས great noise: ད་རེ་ཐུག་འཁོམས་དང་ལྷང་ལྷང་སྒྲ་སྒྲོག་ཏུ now each made great noise and rattling sounds (*Ṛdsa. 9*).

ཐུག་རྔ་ *thug-rṅa* (ཐུག་གཡག་གི་རྔ་མ) the hairy tail of a yak fixed with a flag on the top of a Tibetan house. ཐུག་ཚོམ *thug-tshom* the flag staff with a silken flag, or a yak's tail and hay attached to the top of a post and fixed on the roof of a monastery or house in Tibet (*Ṛtsii.*).

ཐུག་པ I: *thug-pa* sbst. soup, broth; འབྲས་ཐུག *hbras-thug* rice-soup; བག་ཐུག *bag-thug* ཡ་བཏུད meal-soup; barley-soup. ཐུག་པ་སྒྲིམ་པ *thug-pa sgrim-pa* ཡ་བཏུད་སྐོལ་བ to make barley gruel; the cook who prepares such; རྒྱ་ཐུག *rgya-thug* Chinese porridge, a sort of vermicelli-soup; ཐུག་ཐལ *thug-thal*=ཐུག་རྩམ *thug-rtsam* flour of barley for making gruel or broth.

ཐུག་པ II: 1. to reach, arrive at, come to; c. dat. or termin: ཚེ་མཐར་ཐུག་པ to reach the close of life; ཆུ་ཕ་ལ་ཐུག to reach to the

very bcne; ཤི་བ་ཐུག་ཙ or འཆི་ཁར་ཐུག་པ་ན at the point of death; བཟུང་བ་ཐུག he was just on the point of seizing her. 2. to interview, to encounter; to meet, to light upon: ཐུག་སྐད་ཆེད་པ to have an interview with (*Hbrom.* ཁ 7); ཇག་པ་དང་ཐུག་པ to fall in with robbers; གདོང་ཐུག་པ resp. ཞལ་མཇལ *shal-mjal* personal interview. 3. colloq. to touch, to hit or strike against: ལག་པ་མི་ཐུག་ཡིན I shall not touch it, I shall not come near with my hand (*Jä.*).

ཐུག་ཆད *thug-chad* agreement (*Sch.*).

ཐུག་ཡས *thug-yas* 1. not to be reached, endless (*Cs.*). 2. n. of a very great number (*Ya-sel. 37*).

ཐུག་པ་མེད་པར་འགྱུར *thug-pa med-par-hgyur* अनवस्था प्रसङ्ग possibility of the fallacy of *ad infinitum* (*Gram.*). ཐུག་མེད་ལས་བརྒྲེས་པ *thug-med las bgres-pa* अनवस्था-परीक्षा chapter on the fallacy of *ad infinitum*.

ཐུགས *thugs* 1. चित्त, हृदय the heart, gen. ཐུགས་ཀ *thugs-ka* breast, the heart: ཐུགས་ཀྱི་སྤྲུལ་པ the incarnation of a deity, originating in a ray of light which proceeds from the breast of that deity. 2. heart (in a spiritual sense), mind, soul, spirit, used resp. for སེམས; ཐུགས་ལ་ཞར་བ=ཐུགས་ལ་འཛིན་པ to be kept in the mind, in memory. 3. purpose, intention. In this sense it occurs in the well-known compound word ཐུགས་རྗེ mercy, a favour. དེ་ལྟར་སྐྱེ་བ་སྐྱེ་བ་དོན་མེད་ཐུགས་མེད་དུ་འགྱུར if so born the birth will be useless and for no purpose (*Lam.-ṭi.*). ཐུགས་རབ *thugs-rab*=ཤེས་རབ wisdom, good heart; ཐུགས་རུས *thugs-rus*=སྙིང་རུས assiduity, exertion; ཐུགས་ཤེས་པ *thugs ços-pa* resp. for ཡིད་ཤེས་པ *yid-çes-pa* to believe; to know one's mind. *Thugs* is used also like *sems* in the colloq. pleonastically when mental feelings are expressed: ཁྱེད་རང་མཇལ་བྱུང་བ་ནི་ཐུགས་དགའ་བ་བྱུང I am glad to see you; *lit.* "there is joy in my mind to see you."

Syn. སྙིང་ *sñiñ*; ཀུན་སྐྱོད་བྱེད *kun-skyod-byed*; རྣམ་ཤེས་རྟེན *rnam-çes rten*; སྲོག་གི་རྟེན *srog-gi rten*; སེམས་ཀྱི་ཁང་པ *sems-kyi khañ-pa*; ཤ་ཡི་མཆོག *ça-yi-mchog* (*Mñon.*).

ཐུགས་གཏོང་བ *thugs gtoñ-wa* resp. བསམ་བློ་གཏོང་བ to muse, meditate, reflect.

ཐུགས་སྤྲོ་བ *thugs-spro-wa* to be cheerful; to be merry.

ཐུགས་དཀར་བ *thugs dkar-wa* 1. white (clean) heart, sincerity. 2. there are 360 Bon gods called *Thugs-dkar*; and those who conduct religious rites to propitiate them are called *Thugs-dkar-wa* (*Rtsii.*). ཐུགས་དཀར་བེ་ཤེས one of the seven Bon sages (*G. Bon. 35*).

ཐུགས་བསྐྱེད *thugs-bskyed*=སེམས་བསྐྱེད चित्तोत्पाद 1. imbibing faith, an idea dawning in the mind. 2. kind remembrance: ཐུགས་བསྐྱེད་གཡོ་བ་མེད་པ་ལྟར་བཞེས་ནས་སྤྲིང་ཡིག་རྒྱུན་ཆད་མེད་པར་གནང་བར་ཞུ། also may it please you to write me often as heretofore without becoming unsteady in your kind remembrance of me (*Yig. k. 25*).

ཐུགས་མཁྱེན *thugs-mkhyen* resp. for མངོན་ཤེས fore-knowledge.

ཐུགས་འཁུར་ཆེ་བཞེས *thugs-hkhur che-bshes* to accept responsibility: ཐུགས་འཁུར་ཆེ་བསྐྱེད་དོན་བ་ཞིང་ནས at the bottom there having been engendered a sense of responsibility.

ཐུགས་འཁྲུགས *thugs-hkhrugs* resp. for ཁོང་འཁྲུགས *khoñ-hkhrugs* agitation of the mind.

ཐུགས་དགོངས *thugs-dgoñs* resp. for དགོངས་པ consideration, thought, opinion, view.

ཐུགས་རྒྱལ *thugs-rgyal* resp. for anger, wrath, indignation: ཐུགས་རྒྱལ་བཞེངས anger arises, is roused (*Jä.*).

ཐུགས་ངན *thugs-ñan* grief, sorrow, affliction.

ཐུགས་ངལ་བ *thugs-ñal-wa*=སེམས་ངལ *sems-ñal* to be sorrowful; sorrow: སེམས་ལ་ཐུགས་ངལ་མ་མཛད་ཅིག be consoled, do not be grieved (*Rdsa. 19*).

ཐུགས་རྗེ *thugs-rje* lit. noble purpose or heart; generosity, pity, commiseration, compassion; a grace, favour, mercy, blessing: ང་ལ་ཐུགས་རྗེས་གཟིགས་ pray, look graciously upon me: ས་བོན་ཉིད་ཐུགས་རྗེ་གཞིགས་དགོས pray, be so kind as to send me some seeds (*Jä.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཅན *thugs-rje-can* = སྙིང་རྗེ་ལྡན gracious, merciful, generous (*Mñon.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་བ *thugs-rje che-wa*, བྱམས་པ་དང་ལྡན་པ merciful and loving (*Mñon.*). ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ *thugs-rje che* is one of the common expressions of thanks and courtesy = our "many thanks," "you are most kind," etc.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ *Thugs-rje chen-po* an epithet of Avalokites'vara; the all-merciful one, a Buddha.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་བྱམས་མ *Thugs-rje byams-ma* an epithet of སྐྱེ་དགུའི་བདག་མོ *Skye-dgubi bdag-mo* aunt and foster-mother of Gautama Buddha.

ཐུགས་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *thugs-rje hdsin-pa* to be compassionate, merciful; ཐུགས་རྗེ་གདེང་པ *thugs-rje gdeṅ-pa* to shew mercy, to behave kindly.

ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ལྷ *Thugs-rjehi lha* an appellation of Avalokites'vara. There are four gods bearing the name of ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེན་པོ in the Bon pantheon of the later period; they are called by their attributes:—(1) འགྲོ་བ་ལ་རྒྱུན་ཆད་མེད་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆུ་བོ་འདྲ་བ mercy flows to all the world uninterruptedly like a river; (2) འགྲོ་བ་ཡོངས་ཀྱི་གཞི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་གཏེར་འདྲ་བ mercy inexhaustible as the basis of all things for the world of migratory existence; (3) སྙིང་བ་ཀུན་ལ་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཉི་མ་ལྟ་བུ blessings to all living beings evenly like as with the sun; (4) དཔག་ཏུ་མེད་པའི་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ནམ་མཁའ་ལྟ་བུ mercy boundless like the sky.

ཐུགས་ཉིད *thugs-ñid* = སེམས་ཉིད *sems-ñid*.

ཐུགས་ཐུབ *thugs-thub* resp. for ཐུབ་ཆོད 1. self-sufficient, not caring; thinking no danger or injury will accrue from such and such action or steps, etc. 2. misappropriation of anything to one's self thinking that no notice will be taken: འབྲས་ཁྲེ་ཕྱེད་ཐུགས་ཐུབ་ཏུ་ཁྱེར་བ་ཡི་དྭགས་མཐུ་ཆུང་བར་སྐྱེས་སོ (*A.* 75) because he had misappropriated to himself half a pound of rice, he was born as a *Preta* of most insignificant power; ཐུགས་ཐུབ་ཏུ་སྤྱད་པ *thugs thub-tu spyad-pa* to work with self-reliance, being confident of one's own abilities (*A.* 75).

ཐུགས་དམ *thugs-dam* = ཡི་དམ *yi-dam* 1. lit. holy opinion; advice. 2. oath, vow, solemn promise: ཐུགས་དམ་བཅའ་བ to take an oath, to make a vow. 3. a prayer, a wish in the form of a prayer; = སྨོན་ལམ. 5. contemplation, the act of contemplating a deity (cf. སྒོམ་པ and སྒྲུབ་པ *sgrub-pa*), meditation in general: ཐུགས་དམ་འཕེལ meditation increases, proceeds successfully; devotion. 4. a deity, a tutelar god or saint: ཐུགས་དམ་རྡོ་རྗེའི་སྐྱབས་ནས་ནམ་ཡང་ཕྱི་རུ་མི་འདོར་ཞིང་ not expelling me at any time outside the protection of the dorje of my tutelary god.

ཐུགས་བདེ *thugs-bde* happy, cheerful.

ཐུགས་འདུན *thugs-hdun* = ཐུགས་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ *thugs-kyi hdun-pa* or ཐུགས་འདོད *thugs-hdod*. དགོས་མཇལ་ཁ་བཟང་པའི་ཐུགས་འདུན་བདག་ལ་མི་འདོར་ཞིང་ལ་ཆགས་པ let your affection to me not be cast aside that I may be permitted to have a gracious interview (*Yig. k.* 25).

ཐུགས་ནང་གཉེན་པ *thugs-nań gçin-pa* very affectionate, loving letters: ཐུགས་ནང་གཉེན་པའི་ཡིག་ཕྲིན་ཡང་རླུང་གི་འགྲོ་ལྟར་འགོག་མེད་དུ་ཞུ། I pray that your affectionate letters may also come to me unhindered as the motion of the wind (*Yig. k.* 87).

ཐུགས་མུག *thugs-mug* = ཡི་མུག *yi-mug* despair.

ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བ *thugs brtse-wa* love, affection of the heart, compassion; resp. for སྙིང་བརྩེ་བ; frq. ཐུགས་བརྩེ་བས་དགོངས་པ, གཟིགས་པ to look upon compassionately, to remember in mercy.

ཐུགས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *thugs-su hgro-wa* = ཡིད་དུ་འོང་བ to think well of, approve of; to be agreeable; also adj. agreeable, pleasant, delightful; also sbst. pleasure, delight.

ཐུགས་སྲས *thus-sras* spiritual son; an appellation given to distinguished disciples of saints. Mañju-s'ri, Avalokites'vara, Vajrapāṇi, etc., are spiritual sons of Gautama acc. to the Mahāyāna School. Among the Bon, *Ha-sho, Mdo-gdud* and other saints are the spiritual sons of Shen-rab.

ཐུང་ང་ *thuṅ-ṅa* three years old, of animals (*Sch.*).

ཐུང་བ *thuṅ-wa* 1. short, low in size, of small dimensions: སྡོང་ཐུང་བ a short stem. ཐག་རིང་ཐུང་ distance in general; གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཐུང་ short in size, a dwarf. ཐུང་བ་བཞི *thuṅ-wa bshi* the four shortnesses of the members of the human body which are regarded as defects, viz:—མགྲིན་པ་ཐུང་བ short neck; རྐང་པ་ཐུང་བ short legs; སྒལ་ཐུང་བ short back; སྨད་ཀར the lower parts of the arm or legs (*Mi.*). ཐུང་ངུ་ *thuṅ-ṅu* ह्रस्व diminutive, short; ཐུང་འགྱུར་བ to become shorter. 2. अल्प; དུས་ཀྱི་ཐུང་བ brief in respect of duration, of time.

Syn. དམའ་བ *dmah-wa*; སྲིད་ཐུང་ *srid-thuṅ*; ཐུང་ངུ་ *thuṅ-ṅu*; མི་མཐོ *mi-mtho*; རྩེ་དམན *rtse-dman* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུད *thud* (ཀ་བའི) कोटर 1. the hollow of a pillar. 2. coagulated milk, thickened milk with butter a dainty with yak herdsmen of Tibet. ཁར་དང་ཐུད་པ་དང་ཞུ་ཏས་སྦྱར་བས་ཟོས་པ ate pastry made of treacle and dried curds with butter; འོ་ཐུད *ho-thud* milk-cheese; also a mess of rice, milk and sugar; ཐུད་ཁ་ལྔ five cakes of milk cheese (*Btsii.*). ཐུད་སྒྲོམ *thud-sgrom* a box in which milk-cheese is packed for sale.

ཐུད་ཤོར་བ *thud çor-wa* lit. careless; erring, blundering; defined as ལས་ཀ་བརྗེད་པ neglect of work, etc.; ཐུད་ཤོར་དུ་མ་བཅུག not to be negligent.

ཐུད་ཐུད *thud-thud* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 56*).

ཐུན I: *thun* = ཚེས་ཚོ་ याम, प्रहर a period of three hours, the eighth part of a day according to Buddhist astrology. Acc. to *Jä.* a fixed length of time; as long as a man is able to work without resting; a shift of six, four or three hours. མཚན་མོ་ཐུན་འཕོས the night-watch is over; ཐུན་གཉིས་པ द्वितीययाम, द्वितीय प्रहर the second watch (of day or night); ཐུན་མཐའ་མ पश्चिमे यामे in the last watch of night; ཐུན་དང་པོ་ལ प्रथमे यामे in the first watch (of night); ཐུན་བར་པ་ལ मध्यमयामे in the middle watch (of night). ནམ་གྱི་གུང་ཐུན་ལ *nam-gyi guṅ thun-la* at or about midnight.

ཐུན་མ *thun-ma* यामा relating to the watch of the night.

ཐུན་བཞི་པ *thun bshi-pa* चतुर्थी the fourth lunar crescent, *i.e.*, the fourth day after the full or the new-moon.

ཐུན་བཞིའི་རྣལ་འབྱོར *thun-bshihi rnal-hbyor* an ascetic who meditates or keeps the mind abstracted from worldly objects, &c., continuously during the four watches of the day; the meditation of a whole day.

ཐུན་བསྲུང་བ *thun bsuṅ-wa* to keep the watch, *i.e.*, not let slip the time without fully using it either in meditation or in the performance of any other work.

ཐུན་གསུམ་པ *thun gsum-pa* त्रियामा 1. one who remains engaged in devotion three times during the day (twenty-four hours).

2. शशीया the lunar crescent on the third day after a new or full moon. [3. night]*S.*

ཐུན་པ *thun-pa*=འཐུན་པ *ḥmun-pa* to cling to, to adhere.

ཐུན II := མཚམས 1. सन्ध्या, सन्धि, योग the junction of the day and night, twilight and day-break: མཚམས་པ་སྒོམ་ཆེན་ཐུན་ཕྱེ་རྩེ་བ་རྫོན་ཐོད་ད་ངར་བའི་ཐུན་བཞི་ཡོད་ there are four periods or junctions in which those called Tsham-pa Gom-chen can relax their meditation (*Çil. 8*). ཐུན་མཚམས *thun mtshams* the day and the night; at sunset or at day-break. བཟང་པོ་ཐུན་མཚམས शुभयोग an auspicious conjunction of time. 2. state of abstraction and isolation, real or suppositional, of a lama sitting to meditate. Often even applied to the room where he is sitting.

ཐུན་མཚམས་རྟོགས *thun-mtshams-rtogs* is a སྲིན་པོ or cannibal demon that longs for the gloom betwixt day and night to be able to search for prey.

ཐུན་མཚམས་སྟོབས *thun-mtshams stobs* सन्ध्याबल strong in twilight, a demon or Rākshasa.

ཐུན III: (prob. for འཐུན) in sorcery: bodies or substances which are supposed to be possessed of magic virtues, such as sand, barley, sesame, mustard, etc. ཐུན་གཏོར *thun-gtor* offerings made to evil spirits. ཐུན་དོང *thun-doṅ* a hole in which magical articles are buried or concealed in Shaman rites. ཐུན་མདའ *thun-mdaḥ* a magical arrow to shoot people or devils. ཐུན་བྲབ་པ *thun brab-pa* to cast or throw enchanted articles, also to perform magical rites with them, also to slay people or evil-spirits.

ཐུན་རྭ *thun-rwa* an enchanted horn on which figures of scorpions, alligators, etc., are engraved for witch-craft.

ཐུན IV: one who collects; a gatherer (from འཐུ་བ); ཤིང་ཐུན one who picks up or gathers sticks; རྩྭ་ཐུན a gatherer of grass (*Jä.*); སྙེ་ཐུན a gatherer of ears of corn (*Cs.*). ཐུན་ཟོར reaping-hook, sickle (*Sch.*).

ཐུན་མཚོན *thun-mtshon* a weapon that is fixed or stuck on.

ཐུན་ངང་མ་མོ *thun-ṅaṅ ma-mo* the mother of the arch-devil, said to=བདུད་ཕྱག་རིང the long-armed devil. However ཕྱག་རིང is the demon who measured lances with Shenrab the Teacher of the Bon (*D.R.*).

ཐུན་མོང *thun-moṅ* or ཐུན་མོང་བ साधारण, सामान्य ordinary, general, common, usual; that which is done or happens every day. ཐུན་མོང་ཆོས *thun-moṅ chos*=འཁོར་བ transmigratory existence, worldly life, the works that one does in ordinary life (*Mṅon.*). The ཐུན་མོང་གི་ཆོས as specified in Buddhist works are:—(1) བསམ་གཏན་བཞི the four (*Dhyāna*) kinds of meditation; (2) ཚད་མེད་པ་བཞི the immeasurable virtues; (3) གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ་བཞི the four kinds of sitting in abstraction in the formless state; (4) མངོན་པར་ཤེས་པ་ལྔ the five kinds of fore-knowledge. Again ཐུན་མོང་གི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་ལྔ=the five sorts of ordinary ascetics which are:—(1) སྔ་ཐུན་ཕྱི་ཐུན་གྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས a *yogi* who meditates in the mornings and evenings; (2) སྔོན་དུ་གཏོར་མའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས a *yogi* who propitiates a divinity by first offering him cakes; (3) ཟས་ལ་ཆགས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས an ascetic who practises asceticism for getting food; (4) སྐོམ་པ་ཆང་གི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས a thirsty ascetic who practises penance for the sake of liquor; (5) དུས་ཀུན་ཏུ་བྱེད་པའི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས an ascetic whose behaviour is uniform at all times (*Ḥbum.* ན *78*).

Syn. སྤྱི *spyi*; སྤྱི་མ *spyi-ma*; སྤྱི་ཐོག *spyi-thog* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུན་མོང་བ *thun-moṅ-wa*=ཐུན་མོང.

ཐུན་མོང་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ཆོས *thun-moṅ ma-yin-paḥi chos* in Budh. extraordinary doctrines

said to comprise :—དྲུག་པ་ནི་སྐར་མ་ཉག་གཅིག, མངོན་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་མཐའ་ཡས་པའི་བསྟན་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ཀྱི, སངས་རྒྱས་ཐུབ་པ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ཐུན་མོང་མ་ཡིན་པ. It is stated that they are called extraordinary because they can only be practised and comprehended by the *Bodhisattvas* of the ten stages and are incomprehensible to the followers of the Hinayāna school.

ཐུན་མོང་བུད་མེད *thun-moṅ bud-med*=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a public woman (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུན་མོང་ས *thun-moṅ-sa* unclaimed grounds, public gardens, a place for public sports and athletic exercises (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུན་ཚོགས *thun-tshogs*=ཕྲན་ཚོགས *phran-tshogs*.

ཐུབ *thub* शक्य; བློ་ཐུབ་པ *blo thub-pa* 1. capable; also sbst. a mighty one. ཀུན་ཐུབ one who is able to do everything, able to fight out all enemies (*Yid. 124*). 2. मुनि a wise man, a sage, a saint in general.

ཐུབ་པ *thub-pa* I: potential vb. with accus. or root of another verb: 1. to be able, to be capable of, to withstand, be equal to: དུག་གིས་མ་ཐུབ་ཅིང་ as the poison could not do him any harm; སེར་བ་ཐུབ་པ་ནི་སེར་བ་བཀག་ཐུབ་ཅན་པ one able to keep off hail; གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པ invincible; ངན་སྐྱུ་ཐུབ་པ to be able to subdue all evil. མི་ཞིག་ཐུབ་པར་དཀའ is not easily borne by man, *e.g.*, does not agree with him; རས་རྐྱང་ཐུབ་པ to be able to bear a simple cotton dress; མལ་ཁྲིའི་ལ་ཉལ་མ་ཐུབ was not able to lie on his bed; སང་ཉིན་ལ་ཐུབ་པར་ཕྱིན་མི་ཐུབ་ཡོང་ I shall not be able to reach the pass-top to-morrow. 2. the common Tibetan epithet of Sākya-muni—སྟོན་པ་ཐུབ་པ. 3. the mighty or capable one.

ཐུབ་ཚོད *thub-tshod* साहस courage (*A. K. 1-24*).

ཐུབ་ཚོད་ཅན *Thub-chod-can*=གདོལ་པ चण्डाल one of the fierce wild tribes of India that did not submit to the *Aryas*; the lowest of the Hindu tribes (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུབ་པ་ཉིད *thub-pa ñid* मुनि a sage.

ཐུབ་པ་ཆེ *thub-pa che* महामुनि a great sage; an epithet of Buddha.

ཐུབ་བསྟན *thub-bstan* मुनिशासन the doctrine of Buddha : ཐུབ་བསྟན་དྲི་མ་མེད་པ་ཡུན་རིང་གནས་པ་ the stainless doctrine of Buddha enduring to the end of time (*Yig. k. 27*).

ཐུབ་པ་དྲུག *thub-pa drug* the manifestations of Buddha in the six states of existence acc. to the Nying-ma sect:—(1) in the abodes of gods, (2) in the world of demons, (3) in the land of men, (4) as *Seṅge Rab-brtan* in the world of beasts, etc., (5) as Guru Vairotsana in the abode of the Yidag or *Preta*, (6) as Vikrama in hell.

ཐུབ་པ་རབ་མཆོག *thub-pa rab-mchog* Pravara muni ; n. of a *Tathāgata*.

ཐུབ་པ་ཤཀྱ་རྒྱས *Thub-pa sakya-rgyas* शाक्यमुनि Sākya-muni.

ཐུབ་པའི་གནས *thub-paḥi gnas* आश्रम a hermitage.

ཐུབ་པའི་བུ *thug-paḥi-bu*=ཉན་ཐོས.

ཐུབ་པའི་དབང་པོ *thub-paḥi dwaṅ-po* मुनीन्द्र an epithet of Buddha.

ཐུབ་དབང་གསུང་སྐྱེས *Thub-dwaṅ gsuṅ-skyes* an epithet of a *Çravaka*, a monk of the Hinayāna school (*Mṅon.*). Also ཐེག་ཆུང་སྐྱེས་བུ *theg-chuṅ skyes-bu*.

ཐུམ *thum* or ཐུམ་ཐུམ=འཐོམ་ཐུམ anything packed in a bag, a parcel, anything packed or wrapped up: འབྲུ་ཐང་ཐུམ་བཅས *bbru-thaṅ thum-bcas* together with a package of grained tea.

ཐུམ་ཏི *thum-ti*=དུམ་བུ་པ anything cut into pieces.

ཐུམ་པ *thum-pa* a while, a moment: ཡང་ཐུམ་པ་གཉིད་ཁུར་ took a nap for a moment.

ཐུམ་བུ *thum-bu* 1. a piece, bit: ཟོར་ཟས་གཞན་མ་བླངས་པར་ཐུམ་བུ་འདི་ང་རང་གིས་ཞེས་ཟེར་ཞིང not accepting anything else, (but) this piece he would have; thus he expressed himself (*Hbrom.* 144). 2.= ཐོམ་བུ a large spoon, a ladle; རག་ཐུམ a brass ladle; ཟངས་ཐུམ a copper ladle.

ཐུམས *thums*=1. ཐུར་མ spoon, ladle. 2. piece of cloth, linen (རས་ཐུམ་ལྟ་བུ *ras-thum lta-bu*); acc. to *Cs.*= ཐུམ་པ 3. cover, covering, wrapper of a book or a parcel, also the parcel itself. ཐུམ་རྒྱག་པ to put (a cover round a thing), to wrap up; ཐུམ་ཅན having a cover, packed.

ཐུར *thur* a slope; ཐུར་ཐུར adv. down; ཐུར་ལམ *thur-lam* down-hill road, a steep descent; ཐུར་དུ *thur-du* or ཐུར་ལ *thur-la* downwards; ཐུར་ལ་ལྷུང་བ to cast down into; ཐུར་བ sink down; མགོ་ཐུར་དུ་བསྟན་ཏེ head down or head over heels; ཐུར་འགྲོད *thur-hgrod* that which runs downward, as met. water (*Mṅon.*).

ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo* 1. the tip of a spoon ཐུར་མགོ་ཙམ *thur mgo-tsam* about the tip of a spoon, a spoon measure. 2.= ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo* a halter; ཐུར་ཐག *thur-thag* the rope attached to ཐུར་མགོ; ཐུར་མཐའ *thur-mthaḥ* the end of that rope.

ཐུར་པོ *thur-po* the lowest part, the lower side (of a hill): ཐུར་ཐུར་གྱི་ཐུར་པོས at the very lowest possible point, in the bottom-most part (*e.g.*, of a deep ravine between two hill-sides).

ཐུར་སེལ *thur-sel* that which clears the downward passage, a purgation; ཐུར་སེལ་གྱི་རླུང་ *thur-sel-gyi rluṅ* अपान the wind that passes downward, *i.e.*, through the rectum.

ཐུར་བུ *thur-bu* or ཐུར་རུ *thur-ru* foal, colt, filly (*Jä.*).

ཐུར་མ *thur-ma* 1. शलाका a stick, chopstick; ཐུར་མ་བརྒྱ་པ *tur-ma brgya-pa* an umbrella which is made on a frame work of (lit. a hundred) many sticks (*Mṅon.*). 2. spoon. 3. a whole class of surgical instruments (*Jä.*).

ཐུར་ཤོ *thur-sho* a pair of scales.

ཐུར་ཤིང་ *thur-çiṅ* शलाका pole, the stick with which loads are supported (being attached to its two ends).

ཐུར་སྲང་ *thur-sraṅ* an ounce of silver (*Yig.*). ཐུར་སྲང་གི་ཐོ་ལ (*Btsii.*).

ཐུལ *thul* from འདུལ་བ *hdul-wa* used substantively: ཐུལ་དེ་མིན besides that way of converting (people) (*Jä.*). ཐུལ་འོག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ *thul hog-tu hjug-pa* to keep under one's power or control; to keep a tight hand over a person, to discipline one; དབང་ཐུལ་ཁྲི་ཁྲི་ཤེས་ཀྱིས (*A. K.* 1-8), one who has controlled his passion; ཞིང་ཐོ་ཐུལ་འདེབས་པ to clear land for tillage (*Schl.*).

ཐུལ་གྱིས *thul-gyis* suddenly, immediately: ཐུལ་གྱིས་བྱོན *thul-gyis byon* he arrived suddenly (*A.* 45).

ཐུལ་པ *thul-pa* acc. to *Cs.*= ཐུལ་པོ *thul-po* dress made of the skins of animals, a fur coat or cloak; ལུག་ཐུལ *lug-thul* dress of sheep skin; ར་ཐུལ *ra-thul* dress of goat-skin.

ཐུལ་བ *thul-wa* 1. imp. ཐུལ་ཅིག *thul-cig* दमयत् to restrain, tame, curb, check: ངས་འདྲེ་ཕྲམ་ཐུལ་ནས the goblins having been subdued by me; ལས་སྡིག་ཅན་ཐུལ་བ་དཀའ it is difficult to check a sinful deed. As a participle: tamed, civilised; converted. 2. rolled or wound up.

ཐུལ་ལུ *thul-lu* the common sheep-skin dress.

ཐུལ་ལེ *thul-le* (*Ld.*) impressive.

ཐུམ་པ *thus-pa* or འཐུམ་པ 1.=འཚམ་པ fit, appropriate: ཁ་ནས་ཐོན་ཚད་ལས་ན་ཐུས་ཡོང་ངམ whether it will be appropriate if coming forth from the lips, *i.e.*, expressed in words (*Ṛdsa. 15*). v. འཐུ་བ *bthu-wa.*

ཐེ *the* 1. for ཐེ་མོ and ཐེ་ཚོམ. 2. num. 100.

ཐེ་ཁྱིམ *the-khyim*, v. ཐེ་སེ *the-se.*

ཐེ་ཆུང་ *the-chuṅ* the smallest toe.

ཐེ་བ *the-wa* pf. ཐེས *thes* (*Sch.*) 1. to belong, appertain to; ཐེ་སྐད belonging to a thing; མ་ཐེ་བར=མ་གཏོགས་པར; ཐེ་རེག relation of owner-ship: ད་ཕ་ཡབ་ཀྱི་ཐེ་རེག་མེད to this my father has no claims. 2. to occupy one's self with a thing, to meddle with, to interfere.

ཐེ་པ *the-pa* or ཐེབ་པ *theb-pa*=གཏོགས་པ pertaining to; to be applied to; to be of use: ལས་སུ་ཞུགས་རུ་བར་ཐེ་པ་རྣམས those who are fit to enter service (*Ya-sel. 31*).

ཐེ་བོ *The-bo* n. of a place in *Khams-Amdo* (*Loṅ.* ཟ *14*).

ཐེ་མོ *the-mo* resp. ཕྱག་ཐེ (originally the thumb or thumb impression) a seal, signet, stamp. ཐེ་ཙེ *the-tse* id.

ཐེ་ཚོམ *the-tshom* संशय, वितर्क, विचिकित्सा, सन्दिग्ध, संदेहन, विमति, द्वापर, शुचि hesitation; doubt, uncertainty, perplexity: ཐེ་ཚོམ་སྐྱེས doubt arises, or ཐེ་ཚོམ་དུ་གྱུར I am doubtful. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཞིག་འདྲི་བ to utter a doubt. In Budh:—1. དོན་གྱུར་གྱི་ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt regarding alteration of signification. 2. དོན་མི་འགྱུར་གྱི་ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt as to the meaning remaining unchanged. 3. ཆ་མཉམ་པའི་ཐེ་ཚོམ equal doubt in reference to both (*Loṅ.* ཝ *15*). ཐེ་མི་ཚོམ *the mi-tshom* not doubting, also=དོགས་པ་མེད་པ without being afraid of, boldly: ལས་འབྲས་བདེན་རྫུན་ལ་ཐེ་མི་ཚོམ་པར་གྲུབ་པ་ཐོབ་པར་བསྒྲུབས he practised (the rites) for the attainment of occult powers without being exercised by the thought of *karma*, retribution, truth and untruth (*Ḥbrom.* ཕ *3*).

Syn. སོམ་ཉི *som-ñi*; སྙེམ་ནུར *nem-nur*; འཕྱང་མོ་ཞུག *bphyaṅ-mo ṅug*; མ་ངེས *ma-ṅes*; ཡིད་གཉིས *yid-gñis* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐེ་རྟོག *the-rtog* scruple doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད *the-tshom med* unquestionable, certain=དོགས་པ་མེད་པ doubtless: ཕ་ནོར་བུ་ཡིས་འཛིན་པ་ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད that the son should inherit the father's property is undoubted.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ *the-tshom za-wa* to doubt, to suspect, to be suspicious, doubtful. ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟ་བ་རྣམས *the-tshom za-wa rnams* scrupulous irresolute persons.

ཐེ་ཚོམ་ལོག་གེ *the-tshom log-ge* groundless doubt, false scruple, or suspicions: ད་རུང་ནང་གཅོད་ཞིབ་བྱེད་རང་བྱེད་དགོས་ཀྱང་ཐེ་ཚོམ་ལོག་གེའི་ལྷག་ཡོད as groundless suspicions remain, make a further investigation should you think it necessary to be done (*Ṛdsa 12*).

ཐེ་འཇན *The-ḥan* (Chinese)=གནམ heaven. ཐེ་ཧན་ནུ *The han-nu* or ཐེ་ཡན་ནུ (Chinese)=གནམ་གྱི་བདག་པོ the lord of heaven (*Grub.* ཝ *16*).

ཐེ་རེ *the-re* col. straight, upright, firm, smooth, without folds or wrinkles: ཐེ་རེ་ཐིང *the-re thiṅ* or ཐེ་རེ་ཐེན *the-re then* draw the (carpet) smooth (*Jä.*).

ཐེ་རང་ *The-raṅ*, v. ཐེའུ་རང་ *theḥu-raṅ.*

ཐེ་རང་མིག་གཅིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁམས *the-raṅ mig gcig-paḥi rgyal-khams* the fabulous kingdom of one-eyed giants, of cyclops; ཐེར or ཐེའུར a class of demons (*Yig.*).

ཐེ་རེལ་ *the-rel* in *W.* incomplete, defective, unfinished.

ཐེ་ལེ་ *the-le* तिलक black spots tatooed on the forehead of Hindu women of Bengal. ཐེ་ལེ་རྨ་བྱའི་རྒྱན་ *the-le ṛma-buḥi rgyan* is rendered: ornament resembling the eye of a peacock's feather.

ཐེ་སེ་ *The-se* a king of the ས་བདག demigods residing in the nether regions. ཐེ་ཁྱིམ *The-khyim* n. of his principal wife. ཐེ་སེ་གྲུམ་བུ *The-se grum-bu* one of the minor chiefs of *Sa-bdag* demi-gods (*Btsü.*).

ཐེ་ལེ་ལེ་ *the-le-le* evil-hearted, vicious: ལ་ལ་ན་རེ་ཀོང་ཙེ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་མཐར་ཟན་པ་ཐེ་ལེ་ལེ་ཡིན་ཟེར some said that the miraculous king Kong-tse was blasphemous and vicious (*D.R.*).

ཐེག་པ་ *theg-pa* I 1. to support: དགེ་འདུན་རྟག་ཏུ་ཐེག always supports the clergy. 2. to lift, raise, hold up. 3. to endure, to be able to carry: ཅི་ཐེག་པ as much as you are able to carry; མི་རེ་ཐེག་ཚད་གཅིག as much as one man is able to carry; མ་ཐེག he was not able to hold him up; མི་ཐེག་ཁུར་ཅན unportable, not to be carried; ཡ་ཐོག་འདི་ཁ་བ་མང་ཙམ་ཐེག་མ་ཐོང་ཐེན་ཅིག་གི་རིང་ལ་ཡང་ཐེག་མི་ཐུབ the roof will not bear so much snow; it cannot be supported for the space of a moment; ཉེར་ནན་གྱི་ནན་ཏན་མ་ཐེག་པར not being able to stand their urgent demands; སྐྱིད་ཐེག་སྡུག་ཐེག to be able to bear good fortune and ill fortune, cf. འཐེག་པ, འདེགས་པ. 4. ཡཱན, བཞོན་པ any vehicle for transit, carriage, conveyance, even riding-beast: རྟའི་ཐེག་པ་ལ་ཞོན་པ he mounted on a carriage drawn by horses; ཐེག་པ་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་བསགས he procured or gathered five hundred conveyances (horses, elephants, chariots); ཐེག་པའི་གཞོན་པ one who mounts chariots. Not used in this sense in modern writings.

ཐེག་པ་ II: ཡཱན 1. a method of doctrinal religion and conduct, a vehicle whereby one may be conveyed to higher and higher stages of progress to Buddhistic perfection and so ultimately to Nirvâna. Buddhism is supposed to be divided, primarily and also as a matter of history, into two great methods of observance and spiritual advance, these methods being designated ཐེག་པ (Sans. *yâna*) or vehicles to carry you onwards. The first or earliest was the ཐེག་པ་དམན་པ otherwise ཐེག་དམན་ the *Hînayâna* school or following, now generally estimated as the meanest because the easiest vehicle to go by. This school may be taken to have been now long since extinct. The second and later development, said to have been first authoritatively promulgated by Kanishka at the council of Kusâna in Kashmir (about A.D. 78), is designated the ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ *theg-pa chen-po* or Great Vehicle, otherwise the Mahâyâna school. A leading feature in this system was the introduction of the series of Bodhisattwas (བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ), and eventually of Dhyâni Buddhas (ཡེ་ཤེས་སངས་རྒྱས) and Dhyâni Bodhisattwas (ཡེ་ཤེས་སེམས་དཔའ), into the curriculum of progress. As the Bodhisattwas are beings who have voluntarily and indefinitely delayed their own absorption into Nirvâna for the sake of helping forward others on the ཐར་པའི་ལམ or path of deliverance, so much the greater and more noble and beneficent is a system deemed which has included such principles as part of itself than that of the Hînayâna or Lesser Vehicle which is destitute of the idea. The Mahâyâna in all other respects, likewise, is a more elaborate and intricate method of advance and therefore is, Buddhistically, considered the higher and better; while the Hînayâna is held to be as crude and unsophisticated as it is

frankly selfish. Historically, the Lesser or Lower Vehicle may be taken as the primitive curriculum of Doctrine and Practice as taught in the early period in Magadha and transported thence into Ceylon and even to Kambodia. Nevertheless, Trans-Himalayan Buddhism, as propagated from North India into Tibet China, and Japan, has never known any other form than the Mahâyâna. Indeed all records of the prevalence of ཐེག་དམན་ or Hînayâna are so vague that theories invalidating its existence altogether as a practised sphere of Buddhism have been propounded. One theory allows to it only a paper existence set forth to contrast the greater glory of the Mahâyâna system, in the works of which system alone all first references to it occur. Another theory lately expounded by Professor Satis Chandra Acharya of Calcutta (See Journal Royal Asiatic Soc., Jan. 1900) endeavours to classify Brahmanism and Jainism with the doctrine of heretical Buddhists as together comprising the Hînayâna system as referred to in Mahâyâna writings; and it is urged that Buddhist authors would naturally speak scornfully of the Brahmanism, etc., which had gone before as being a Hînayâna, a less or lower means of conveyance to salvation. However, Professor C. Bendall, in a note on the last proposition, points to the matter-of-fact reference of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang to the two systems as being both of them schools of solely Buddhist practice prevalent in his own day in the countries he visited, describing in particular some of the Ceylon Buddhists as of "the Little Vehicle." We may add, moreover, that ཉན་ཐོས the well-known term for a Buddhist hearer or Sr'âvaka is always defined in the *Mńon-brjod* and other similar Tibetan treatises as a ཐེག་ཆུང་སྦྱིས་པ་ཙ or ཐེག་ཆུང་ལམ་རྟོད, that is, a follower of the Hînayana school. 2. the word seems to have a second or more general technical meaning, signifying: doctrine in overt action, the practice of any doctrine, whether particular or part of a system or the whole system itself; also conduct.

ཐེག་པ་གསུམ *theg-pa gsum* the Three Vehicles. Although the great primary division of Buddhism is ordinarily set forth as only two-fold, the trinitarian tendency arises here, as elsewhere, and we read, therefore, of a set of three doctrinal vehicles also. These are:—(1) ཐེག་དམན་ or ཉན་ཐོས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ *Hinayâna* or *Çrâvaka yâna*; (2) རང་སངས་རྒྱས or རང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཐེག་པ *Pratyeka Buddha yâna* or *Pradeçika yâna*; (3) བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཐེག་པ or ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ the *Bodhisattva yâna* or *Mahâyâna* or *Ekayâna*, "སེམས་ཅན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་དོན་གྱི་ཕྱིར་རྫོགས་པའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་ཏུ་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཕྱིར for the good of all sentient beings so that they may imbibe faith in the doctrine of the all-perfect Buddhahood." Again, the Mahâyâna school has been further divided into departments which under Tantrik influence, have assumed the position of independent and even superseding systems, deemed preferable to the generating source from which they took origin. The principal derivative of *Mahâyâna* origin is the *Mantra yâna* (སྔགས་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ) or *Vajra-yâna* (རྡོ་རྗེ་ཐེག་པ) which follows mysticism and deals in a measure with esoteric Buddhism. The *Mantra-yâna* is divided into two classes called རྒྱུའི་ཐེག་པ (*Hetu-yâna*) vehicle of Cause and འབྲས་བུའི་ཐེག་པ (*Phala-yâna*) the vehicle of Effect. Acc. to the Bon and also the *Rdsogs-chen-pa* sect of the *Ñiṅ-ma* school there are nine vehicles (ཐེག་པ་དགུ). Of these ཞི་རྒྱུའི་ཐེག་པ are the four subdivisions of the doctrine of Cause:—

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; while [illegible]=four subdivisions of the doctrine of Effect:—[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; and lastly is [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] which is common to both the series just mentioned.

ཐེག་པའི་སྟོབས་ *theg-paḥi-stobs* [illegible] one of the ten spiritual strengths of a *Bodhisattva* so called on account of the superiority of doctrine, v. [illegible] *stobs-bcu*.

ཐེག་ཆེན་ཐུགས་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ་ *theg-chen thugs-rje sems-dpaḥ*=[illegible] a follower of the *Yogācārya* school of Buddhism an offshoot of the Mahāyāna School.

ཐེག་མཆོག་གླིང་ *Theg-mchog-gliṅ* n. of a monastery within the suburbs of Lhasa presided over by an incarnate Lama. Seems to be identical with the *Tshe-mchog* Ling.

ཐེང་ཀུན་ *Theṅ-kwan*=[illegible] (*Vimala dṛṣṭi*) n. of a celebrated Chinese Buddhist scholar well-versed in Sanskrt and who is said to have compiled 300 works. He lived during the reign of Emperor Ming hûang of the T'ang dynasty and was greatly revered both by the people and the Emperor (*Grub.* ང, *11*).

ཐེང་པོ་ *theṅ-po* or ཐེང་བུ་ *theṅ-bu* [illegible] lame, maimed in the leg; in *W.* limping, hobbling.

ཐེངས་ *theṅs* [illegible] time, times: ཐེངས་གཅིག་ [illegible] one time, once; ཐེངས་ལྔ་ five times; [illegible] in one drawing of breath; at a stretch, without intermission (*Jä.*).

ཐེན་ *then* 1. explained as [illegible] *tshur bdon-rgyu* drawing out or pulling towards one: [illegible] *bcad-khra bkod-lugs bcas then-bkhyer mi-yoṅ* (*Rtsii.*). 2.=སྲིབ་ *srib* or [illegible] *hrib-tsam* [illegible] a little while, a moment: [illegible] pray do wait for a little while and I shall speak but three words (*Rdsa. 28*).

ཐེན་པ་ *then-pa* tax, duty, impost (*Sch.*).

ཐེན་མེད་ *then-med*=[illegible] (*D. çel. 8*).

ཐེབ་ *theb* 1. for ཐེམ་ *them* full. 2. for ཐབས་ *thabs* (*Glr.*).

ཐེབ་མོ་ *theb-mo* or ཐེབ་ཆེན་ the thumb; ཐེབ་ཆུང་ *theb-chuṅ* the little finger, v. མཐེ་བོང་.

ཐེབས་ I: *thebs* series, order, succession (*Sch.*). [illegible] to do successively; ཐེབས་པ་ *thebs-pa*, v. འཐེབས་པ་ *ḥthebs-pa*.

ཐེབས་ II: 1. signifies ཡོང་བ་ *yoṅ-wa* coming out, issuing; thus [illegible]=[illegible] ཡོང་བ་ the coming out of snakes or *nagas* from underneath the ground. 2.=[illegible], [illegible]: so *sgra-can thebs*=[illegible] *sgra-gcan kha-lta phyogs*.

ཐེབས་པ་ *thebs-pa* I: 1. to reach, arrive at: [illegible] it has come to my hand. [illegible] to reach the ear, to come to one's hearing: [illegible] if you do not like to go, at least let it come to your hearing (give audience) (*A. 128*). 2.=འཛོམ་པ་ *ḥdsom-pa* to collect, assemble: [illegible]=[illegible] assembling together of the eight classes of demons. 3. to be taken, be captured, to fall into; [illegible] whether an animal has fallen in the snare or not; [illegible] having laid the trap, see if any fall in it or not.

ཐེབས་པ་ *thebs-pa* II: to adjust, to fit or cause to fit, to make appropriate, to make

suitable: ལན་ཐེབས་པ་ to give a suitable or appropriate reply; ལྕགས་གཟེར་ཐེབས་སོང་ *lcags-gzer thebs-soṅ* a rivet or nail has been fitted into it; ཟས་འཐུང་ཐེབས་སོང་ food and drink have been applied, fitted, distributed; སྒོ་ལྕགས་ཐེབས་མ་ཐེབས does the lock fit or not?

ཐེབས་རང་ *thebs-raṅ* = ཐེའུ་རང་ *theḥu-raṅ* or ཐེ་བྲང་ *the-braṅ* a class of demon.

ཐེམ་པ I: *them-pa* 1. सोपान, निःश्रेणि, आरोहण threshold; ཐེམ་པ་འགལ་བ to cross the threshold; སྒོ་ཐེམ *sgo-them* door-sill; ཡ་ཐེམ *ya-them* head piece of a door-frame, lintel; མ་ཐེམ *ma-them* sill, threshold. 2. rank, dignity. 3. series, set; ཐེམ་སྐས *them-skas* staircase, flight of steps, a ladder; ཐེམ་རིམ *them-rim* the several steps of a staircase; རྡོ་ཐེམ *rdo-them* stone-stair; འཁོར་ཐེམ *ḥkhor-them* winding stair, (*Cs.*).

ཐེམ་དེབ *them-deb* registration or record of the thresholds of houses with a view to levy house-tax: མི་ཐེར་ཐྱེ་ཁྱིང་ཐེམ་དེབ་འདྲ་བཀོད a statement or list of tenants, villages and towns is set forth herein (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེམ་པ II: 1. to be full, complete: ཟླ་དུས་ཐེམ་པ་དང་ when the (specified) space of months was fulfilled; ཞག་གཅིག་མ་ཐེམ་པས one day being still wanting; བརྒྱ་ཐེམ་པ one hundred being full or the limit of a hundred having been reached. 2. in *W.* to be sufficient, enough (from *Jä.*).

ཐེམ་བུ *them-bu* closing, shutting up (*Sch.*).

ཐེམ་རྩ *them-rtsa* = སྒོ་ཐེམ་གྱི་རྩ་བ (*Lo. 8*).

ཐེམ་ཚམས *them-tshams* stopping, a stoppage.

ཐེམས་ཡིག *thems-yig* memorial (*Sch.*).

ཐེའུ་རང་ *theḥu-raṅ*, ཐེ་རང་ a set of demons.

ཐེར *ther* bare, denuded; also ཐེར་ཐེར *ther-ther* unruffled, flat.

ཐེར་འབུམ *ther-ḥbum* (ཕྲུགས) पद्म; ཐེར་འབུམ་ལ་དུས་བཅུ, *i.e.*, 1,000,000,000. ཐེར་འབུམ་ཆེན་པོ *ther-ḥbum chen-po* महापद्म; = 10,000,000,000.

ཐེར་མ, *ther-ma* a kind of serge-cloth resembling flannel; རས་ཐེར *ras-ther* drill; བལ་ཐེར *bal-ther* shawl made of sheep's wool; རྣམ་ཐེར *rnam-ther* very thick serge resembling blanket; ལེ་ཐེར *le-ther* serge made of very soft goat's wool; ཐེར་ཤྭག *ther-sbag* (ཐེར་མ་ཤུག་པ) a coarse kind of serge (*Rtsii.*); ཐེར་གཟན *ther-gzan* a wrapper made of serge which the lamas wrap round their body; ཐེར་གཟན་དམར་པོ *ther-gzan dmar-po* red plaid-shawl (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེར་ཟུག *ther-zug* = ཐེར་ཟུག་པ or འགྱུར་བ་མེད་པ *ḥgyur-wa med-pa* शाश्वत constant, enduring, unchangeable.

Syn. རྟག་པ *rtag-pa*; བརྟན་པ *brtan-pa*, (*Mṅon.*).

ཐེལ་བ *thel-wa* in *W.* = སླེབ་པ *sleb-pa* to arrive, cf. ཐལ་བ *thal-wa*.

ཐེལ་མ *thel-ma* leather strap (*Rtsii.*).

ཐེལ་ཚེ *thel-tshe* (ཐམ་ཀ) seal, stamp; ཐེལ་སེ *thel-se* = ཐེ་ཙེ *the-tshe* seal, stamp (*Sch.*).

ཐེས་པ *thes-pa* pf. to ཐེ་བ *the-wa* (*Sch.*).

ཐོ *tho* 1. num. for 130. 2. register, list, catalogue, index, memorandum: ཐོ་དང་ཐོ་འགོད་པ keeping memoranda. ཐོ་འབྲི་བ *tho ḥbri-wa* to register, to make out a list or catalogue (*Schtr.*); སླེབ་ཐོ *sleb-tho* or འབྱུང་ཐོ *ḥbyuṅ-tho* account of receipts; སོང་ཐོ *soṅ-tho*, བུད་ཐོ *bud-tho*, སྐྱག་ཐོ *skyag-tho* account of expenditures; གཏང་ཐོ *gtaṅ-tho* account of money or goods lent or sent out; ཉོ་ཐོ *ño-tho*

bill, account of goods purchased; ལོ་ཐོ *lo-tho* or ཟླ་ཐོ *zla-tho* calendar, almanac; ཏིའི་ལག་ཏུ་གཏད་པའི་ཐོ list of orders or directions given to one (lit. laid down on his hand); ནའི་སྐལ་བའི་ཐོ a list of things which his relations shall receive, *i.e.*, inherit (*Jä.*); ཐོ་ཡིག་ལོགས་སུ་བཀོད་པ *tho-yig logs-su bkod-pa* to make a separate list of things (*Yig.*). ཐོ་ཟུར *tho-zur* corner or marginal note; ཉུལ་བ་ལ་གཟིགས་རྒྱུའི་ཐོ་ཡིག list, catalogue, for reference.

ཐོ་འཁོར *tho-ḫkhor* adj. and adv. near; sbst. neighbourhood.

Syn. ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa*; ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḫkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོ་གར *Tho-gar* or ཐོ་དཀར *tho-dkar* n. of a kingdom situated N. and N.W. of Kashmir, including Kho-ten. Tukhara, n. of a place and people in the north-west of India; *Jä.* suggests it is the Togarmah of the Bible. ཐོ་དཀར་གྱི་དམག་མང་པོ་རམ་དར་དུ་དྲངས they brought Ramdar a large number of troops from *Tho-dkar* (*Grub* ཀ *15*).

ཐོ་ཅོ *tho-co* jocular talk, nonsense-chatter; ཐོ་ཅོ་བྱེད་པ *tho-co byed-pa* to speak nonsense, meaningless words. This word and ཐོ་ཚོ *tho-cho* are evidently identic.

ཐོ་ཚོ་སྙན་ཚིག་ཡ་སྒྲ་དང *tho-cho sñen-tshig ya-sgra daṅ* to speak with dissimulation; to speak gently by concealing one's anger (*D.R.*).

ཐོ་ཕྱི *tho-phyi* 1. in *Pth.* seems to signify the sky (*Jä.*); acc. to *Schr.* love. 2. dissimulation.

ཐོ་ཐོ *tho-tho* prob. a Chinese word, signifying boundary demarcation; thus རྒྱ་མི་ཐོ་ཐོ *rgya-mi tho-tho* is the designation of the boundary marks put by the Chinese between Nepal and Tibet.

ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན *Tho-tho-ri gnan-btsan* the first historical king of Tibet; during his reign Buddhism was first introduced in Tibet: ཐོ་ཐོ་རི་གཉན་བཙན་གྱི་རིང་ལ་དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབུ་བརྙེས་སོ། the commencement of the holy doctrine occurred in the times of Tho-tho-ri nyan-tsan (*Deb.* ཀ *2*).

ཐོ་རྡོ *tho-rdo* stone boundary: རྡོའི་ཐོ་ཐོ་བརྩིགས་པ putting boundary marks of piled stones.

ཐོ་བ *tho-wa* = མཐོ་བ a hammer; ཐོ་བ་མགར་བའི blacksmith's hammer; ཕ་ཏིཀ, ཧུ་ཏུ་ཀ; ཐོ་བས་བརྡུང་བ to hammer, to forge; རྡོ་ཐོ *rdo-tho* a stone hammer; ཤིང་ཐོ *śiṅ-tho* a wooden hammer, mallet; ཐོ་ཆུང *tho-chuṅ* a small hammer, the cock of a gun; a soldering stick.

ཐོ་བཙམས་པ *tho btsams-pa* pf. of ཐོ་འཚམས་པ *tho btshams-pa* (*Ṅag.*).

ཐོ་འཚམ་པ *tho-btsham-pa* निन्दा sbst. 1. contempt, scorn, a scoffer, also ཐོ་འཚམས་པ (ལྷུར་འཛིན་ཅན་གྱི་མཐའ) (*Ṅag.*). 2. to scorn, scoff, jeer, sneer at, mock: སྔར་ནས་ཐོ་འཚམས་པ་བཟོད་པར་གསོལ pardon our having sneered at you before.

ཐོ་ཡོར *tho-yor* pyramid of stones heaped up as votive pile, a cairn.

ཐོ་རི་སྙན་ཤལ *Tho-ri sñan-çal* another name of king *Tho tho-ri gñan-btsan* (*Loṅ.* ཀ *8*).

ཐོ་རངས *tho-raṅs* or ཐོ་རེངས *tho-reṅs* प्रातः, उषा, प्रत्यूष dawn, break of day, early morning; ཐོ་རངས་ཀྱི་དུས་སུ early in the morning; chiefly used in *W.* 2. the following morning, also adverbially: དེ་དང་མཇལ་བའི་ཐོ་རངས on the morning after having met him (*Jä.*). ཐོ་རངས་གནངས་ལ *tho-raṅs gnaṅ-wa* to-morrow. ཐོ་རེ *tho-re* acc. to *Jä.* in *W.* to-morrow; = སང *saṅ*.

ཐོ་རེ་བ *tho-re-wa* 1. acc. to *Cs.*=ཐོ་ཚལ *tho-tsal.* 2. ཉུང་ a few: པཎ་ཌི་ཏའི་འཆད་ལུགས་ཐོ་རེ་ཙམ་ཞིག་གསུངས་པས according to the manner of speech of *paṇḍits*, he said a few words (*A. 104*). ཐོ་རེ་ཙམ *tho-re tsam* a little while, time (*J. Zañ.*).

ཐོ་ལུམ *tho-lum*=ཐུ་ལུམ *thu-lum* a kind of hammer with a knob at its head; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ཐོ་ལུམ་མེ་འབར་བ a red-hot iron hammer (*Sorig*).

ཐོ་ལེ *tho-le* 1.=ཕར་ཐར་ཐིང་ཐ a projection; defined also as ལག་མཐིལ་བརྡུང་བ clapping the palms of the hand (*D.R.*). ཐོ་ལེ་འདེབས་པ *tho-le hdebs-pa* to spit, c. ལ *la* at or on (cf. ཐུ *thu*). 2. a button. 3. ཐོ་ལེ་དཀར་པོ chalk (*Jä.*).

ཐོ་ལེ་རིང་ *tho-le riñ* ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་འོད་དཀར་པོར་འཕྲོ་བ་ནམ་ཐོ་ལེ་རིང་ཐིག་ཕར་ཐར་ being diffused as white light in the sky it was projected in a long column (*D.R.*).

ཐོ་ལོག *tho-log* hinny, offspring of a horse and she-ass; a flummel. ཐོ་ལ་རེ་རེ་དུ་འཕྲོག་པར་ཐོ་ལོག་གཉིས two hinnies with the stupidest mule-colt of the lot (*Jig.*).

ཐོ་གོ་ལེགས *Tho-go legs* n. of a tribe in Tibet (*Yig.*).

ཐོ་ཧུན *tho-hun* a Chinese word, meaning pale-white or grey colour.

ཐོག I *thog* (ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི) ཐམས་ཅད, ཐོག thunder-bolt, lightning; ཐོག་དང་སེར་བ lightning and hail: ཐོག་སེར་གྱི་གནོད་པ damage done by lightning and hail. ཐོག་འབབ་པ lightning descending, falling of a thunderbolt; ཐོག་རྒྱབ་པ striking with lightning; ཐོག་ལྟར་མྱུར་དུ་འབྱོར་བ to arrive, to approach quick or suddenly like lightning; ཐོག་གསད་ཀྱི་ཤ་ཡི་རུས་པ་ལ་རེག་པས་སྐྲན་དང་ཁྲག་འཁྲུ་འཇོམས་པར་བྱེད by the touch of a bone of an individual killed by lightning, colic and diarrhœa are cured. ཐོག་གིས་གནོད་པ or ཐོག་ཐམས་ཀྱིས་འཆི་བ dying from a thunderbolt; to be killed by lightning: ཐོག་ཆེན་པོ་དྲུག་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་ཆགས་པ་འདུ་ཤག་པ་མཐོང་ I saw six great lightnings burst asunder in the sky (*A. 16*).

Syn. རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཆར་པ *rdo-rjehi char-pa*; ཆུ་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *chu-hdsin skyes*; མེ་ཆར་འཕྲོ་འཇོམས *me-char hphro hjoms*; ལྕེ་འབར་བ *lce hbar-wa*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་འོད་ཟེར *sprin-gyi hod-zer*; ཆུ་ལས་འབར *chu-las hbar*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཐོ་བ *nam-mkhahi tho-wa*; ལྕེ་སྙིང་མེད *lce sñiñ-med*; ཆང་ཉམས *chañ-ñams*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་མེ་པོ་ཆེ *sprin-gyi me-po che*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཟེགས *rdo-rjehi zegs*; ཆུས་མི་སྙམས *chus mi-sñams*; གནམ་ལྕགས *gnam-lcags*; སྤྲིན་གྱི་ཟེར་འཕྲོ་བ *sprin-gyi zer hphro-wa*; རི་འཇོམས *ri-hjoms*; འབིགས་བྱེད *hbigs-byed* (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག་རྒྱག *thog-rgyag*=ཐོལ་བྱུང or ཧུར་རྒྱག suddenly; also any sudden rattling noise; fig. sudden accident or mishap at a time when nothing was expected.

ཐོག་ལྕགས *thog-lcags* meteoric iron, a thunderbolt (*Mñon.*). ཐོག་རྡོ *thog-rdo* id. (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག་རི་འཇོམས *thog-ri hjoms* thunder, the chief weapon of Indra with which he strikes the mountains (*Mñon.*).

ཐོག II; (ཁང་པའི་ཐོག) a roof, a cover, top; ཐོག་འཕུབ་པ or ཐོག་འདེབས་པ to put a roof on a house; also fig. to finish an enterprise or task; ཐོག་རྡིབ་གཞོང་བ to roof, to finish a roof by beating and stamping down the earth or sods of which the covering consists; also fig. to impress (*Jä.*). ཐོག་ཁར *thog-dkar* opening for smoke in a roof; ཡ་ཐོག *ya-thog* ceiling; མ་ཐོག *ma-thog* floor of a room; དགུ་ཐོག *dgu-thog* having nine storeys or floors. The *ñi-zla* or crowning finial of a chait or chörten is also styled the *thog*; so, too, architecturally, the apex or culminating point of any structure. The following forty-

three terms are enumerated in connection with a storeyed house:—ཡང་ཐོག *yaṅ-thog*, ཆུ་སྐྱོབ་ཐོག *chu ṣkyob-thog*, དཀར་གསལ *ḍkar-gsal*, སྐས་ཀ *ṣkas-ka*, སྐྱང་ནུལ *ṣkyaṅ-nul*, ཁོལ་མ *khol-ma*, གྲོང་ཁྱེར་སྒོ *groṅ-khyer ṣgo*, རྒྱ་ཕིབས *ṛgya-phibs*, སྒོ་ཁང་ *ṣgo-khaṅ*, སྒོ་གླེགས *ṣgo-glegs*, སྒོ་གཏན *ṣgo-gtan*, སྒོ་དྲུང་ *ṣgo-druṅ*, སྒོ་མདུན *ṣgo-mdun*, སྒོ་འཕར *ṣgo-ḥphar*, སྒོ་ཕིབས *ṣgo-phibs*, སྒོ་མོ་ཆེ *ṣgo-mo che*, སྒོ་ཡི་ཁྱིམས *ṣgo-yi khyims*, སྒོ་ཡི་ཁྱམས *ṣgo-yi khyams*, གླང་རྒྱབ *glaṅ-ṛgyab*, གླང་པོའི་སེན *glaṅ-poḥi sen*, ཆབ་སྒོ *chab-ṣgo*, འཇུག་བྱེད *ḥjug-byed*, རྟ་བབས *ṛta-ḥbab*, གཏན་པ *gtan-pa*, ཐེམ་སྐས *them-ṣkas*, དྲ་མིག *dra-mig*, མདའ་ཡབ *mdaḥ-yab*, སྣང་བའི་ཁུང་ *snaṅ-waḥi khuṅ*, པུ་ཤུ *pu-çu*, ཕྱི་རོལ་སྒོ *phyi-rol ṣgo*, ཕྲེད་གཏན *phred-gtan*, བ་གླང་མིག *ba-glaṅ mig* མཐའ་, བྱ་སྐྱིབས་ཅན *bya-ṣkyibs can*, འདེག་སྐས *ḥdeg ṣkas*, འདེག་པའི་རྟེན *ḥdeg-paḥi ṛten*, ཤལ་ཤལ *shal-shal*, ཡ་གད *ya-gad*, ཡ་ཕུབ *ya-phub*, ཡན་ལག་གཞི་མདོ *yan-lag gshi-mdo*, ལན་ཀན *lan-kan*, རླུང་སྒོ *ṛluṅ-ṣgo*, ས་འཛིངས *sa-ḥdziṅs*, སྲང་མདའ *sraṅ-mdaḥ* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོག III: head, top, in a general sense: ཐོག་འདྲེན་པ *thog-ḥdren-pa* to be at the head, to lead; ཐོག་ཏུ or ཐོག་ཏར on, upon, ཁྱག་ཐོག་ཏར on the ice; དམག་ཐོག་ཏུ at head of the army.

ཐོག་ཏུ and ཐོག་ཐོག adv. up, up to, above; ཡང་ཐོག་ཏུ quite at the top. སེམས་ཐོག་ཏུ་ཕྱི་བར་ལྕིང་བས lying heavy, weighing heavily, upon one's mind. Also postp. c. gen. 1. on, upon, *e.g.*, to lay on, to place upon: ངའི་ཐོག་ཏུ་བྱུང་ *ṅaḥi thog-tu byuṅ* it smote right upon me (*i.e.*, on my heart). 2. towards, in the direction of: མའི་ཐོག་ཏུ *maḥi thog-tu* towards (its) mother; བོན་ཆེན་དེ་ནམ་མཁའི་ཐོག་ཏུ་ལྡིང་་ the Bon priest soaring towards the skies. 3. postp. c. accus. during, as long as, throughout; whilst (ཐོག gen. without ཏུ) དགུན་ཐོག *dgun-thog* throughout the whole winter; འགྲོས་ཐོག *ḥgroṣ-thog* during the walk; སྔ་ཐོག *ṣṅa-thog*, ཕྱི་ཐོག *phi-thog* lit. during forenoon, during afternoon, as sbst. in *W.* morning, evening, or forenoon and after noon. 4. just upon, directly after: བཞོས་ཐོག་འོ་མ *ḅshoṣ-thog ḥo-ma* milk just after being milked (*Jä.*). ཐོག་ནས *thog-naṣ* above, more than; ལོ་ལྔ་བཅུ་ཐོག་ནས་མ་ལུས they remained, *e.g.*, lived, not more than fifty years (*Ld.*).

ཐོག IV: 1. fruit, produce; དཀར་ཐོག v. དཀར་བ; ཞིང་ཐོག *shiṅ-thog* produce of the fields; ལོ་ཐོག *lo-thog* year's produce; ཤིང་ཐོག *çiṅ-thog* fruit, produce of a tree or other plant; གསར་ཐོག *gsar-thog* new produce, the year's crop; ཐོག་ཕུད *thog-phuḍ* first fruit, as an offering. 2. in *W.* fortune, wealth, property; སྤྱི་ཐོག common property, property belonging to the community or congregation (*Jä.*). 3. དམར་ཐོག lit. red fruit, n. of a plant and its fruit. Has these synonyms: གཟུགས་ཅན་མ *gzugṣ-can-ma*; པི་ལུའི་འདབ *pi-luḥi ḥdab* ཕྱིར་ལྷུང་བ; འབྲས་བུ་དམར *ḥbraṣ-bu dmar*; འཛིན་བྱེད *ḥdzin-byeḍ*; འཐིལ་བ་འཛིན *ḥṭhil-wa ḥdzin*; གཞན་རྒྱལ *gshan-ṛgyal*; ཐོག་གི་ལོ་མ *thog-gi lo-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོག་དྲངས་པ *thog-graṅṣ-pa* 1. to be the leader of, to lead against, to lead forward, to conduct: ཤཱཀྱ་ཆེན་པོ་མིང་ཆེན་པོ་ཐོག་དྲངས་ཀྱིས and headed by Sâkya together with Mahânâma (*Yig.*).

ཐོག་ཐག *thog-thag* 1. in the dialect of the *Dok-pa* herdsmen of Tibet = ཆོས religion. 2. or ཐག་ཐོག during, as long as, whilst, quite: ཉི་མ་གཅིག་གི་བར་དུ་ཐོག་ཐག during a whole day; ལམ་ཐོག་ཐག་ཁར་ཁེངས the road was quite full (of snow); བསྒྲུབས་པའི་ཐོག་ཐག whilst they began to fill up འདི་ཡིས་ཕན་ཡོན་རྟག་ཏུ་ཉི་ཐོག་ཐག་ཤར་སྣང་མི་འགྱུར་བར the; benefit of this will be permanent as long as the sun endures (*Surañ.* 123).

ཐོག་མཐའ་མར *thog mthaḥ-war* first and last, from beginning to end; at all times,

continuously (*S. kar. 5*). ཐོག་མཐའི་རྒྱུ་རྐྱེན *thog-mthaḥi rgyu-rkyen* the first and the last cause, the entire cause or origin.

ཐོག་མ *thog-ma* आदि, अग्र, अग्रम 1. what is uppermost, the upper end, the foremost place, the top; གྲལ་གྱི་ཐོག་མར་འདུག་གོ they sat down at the top of the row. 2. the first, earliest, ancient; also origin, beginning; ཐོག་མར་སྐྱེས་ནས already at his birth, from his very birth; ཐོག་མ་ཉིད་ནས of noble birth, as regards his birth very high; ཐོག་མ་ནས from the very beginning; of itself (*Jä.*); ཐོག་མ་མེད་པའི་དུས་ནས or དུས་ཐོག་མེད་ནས from eternity, from time immemorial. ཐོག་མར་དགེ་བ आदौ कल्याण blessing, good or prosperity at the beginning (of anything).

ཐོག་མའི་ལོ་མ *thog-maḥi lo-ma* fresh shoots of leaves.

ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས I: *thog-ma-skyes* अग्रज the first born (of brothers and sisters); the eldest brother.

Syn. སྔོན་སྐྱེས *sṅon-skyes*; ཇོ་ཇོ *jo-jo*; ཕུ་བོ *phu-wo*; ཨ་ཇོ *a-jo* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོག་མ་སྐྱེས II: the first born (of Brahmâ), *i.e.*, Brâhmaṇa caste of India.

ཐོག་མ་དང་མཐའ་མ་མེད་པའི་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *thog-ma daṅ mthaḥ-ma med-paḥi stoṅ-pa-ñid* अनवराग्रशून्यता one of the 18 kinds of emptiness (*M. V.*).

ཐོག་མའི་མགོན་པོ *thog-maḥi mgon-po* = སངས་རྒྱས་འཆང་བ or རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་། (*Yig. k. 26*) आदिनाथ epithet applied to the Adi-Buddha.

ཐོག་མའི་བྱེད་པ *thog-maḥi byed-pa* आदिकर्म first rites, duties, or business, to be done at the outset.

ཐོག་མར *thog-mar* 1. adv. at first, first. 2. postp. c. genit. before, at the beginning of.

ཐོག་ཚད *thog-tshad* or ཐོག་སོ (ཁང་པའི) storey of a house.

ཐོག་ཙ་དཔའ་བོ *Thog-tsha dpaḥ-bo* n. of a section of the *Sa-skya* ruling family (*Loṅ. ṅ 30*).

ཐོགས *thogs* v. འདོགས་པ *ḥdogs-pa* and འཐོགས་པ *ḥthogs-pa*.

ཐོགས་པ *thogs-pa* 1. धार, वह to bear aloft; ལག་ཏུ་ཐོགས་པ to hold up in the hand; ཉི་གདུགས་ཐོགས་པ छत्रधर a king; one over whose head an umbrella is held as a mark of honour. 2. प्रतिघ, प्रतिघ, सेध to strike, stumble, run against, to throw against or on, to be impeded, delayed: ཐོགས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ with obstruction or impediments. ཐོགས་པ་མེད་པ अप्रतिहत, अप्रतिघ unhindered, unobstructed; also two classes of devils, v. བདུད་བཞི. མི་ཁྱི་ལ་སོགས་ལ་ཐོགས་པ་མེད་དུ without being hindered by men, dogs, or any thing else.

Syn. འཆང་བ *ḥchaṅ-wa*; འཛིན་པ *ḥdsin-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོགས་པ་མེད *thogs-pa med* = ཐོགས་མེད, ཐོགས་འབྱུང་མེད or ཐོགས་བརྒྱུད་མེད 1. असङ्ग; v. preceding para., also = all-searching, all-penetrating, all-pervading. 2. असङ्ग Âryâsaṅga the founder of the Yogâcharya school of Buddhism. He was called the sage of Achinta-puri Vihâr, now called Ajunta, the cave and temples of which still bear testimony to the glory of his time; and is said to have lived 150 years. Acc. to some Tibetan authors he was the brother of the celebrated Vasu Bandhu (*K. g.* ད, *450*).

ཐོང *thoṅ* 1. a plough. ཐོང་ལྕགས *thoṅ-lcags* फाल, कुशिक the iron of the plough share. 2. a trunk, box (*A. K. 1-14*); ཐོང་གོས *thoṅ-gos* clothes in a leather trunk,

also the lining of the inside of a leather trunk (*Btsii.*).

✢ ཐོང་ཀ *thoṅ-ka* or ཐོང་ག *thoṅ-ga*=བྲང་ or བྲང་ཁ the breast: ཐོང་ག་ཕན་ཚུན་བཟུང་ནས་ they (fought) holding each other breast to breast.

✢ ཐོང་ཁོར *thoṅ-khor*=སྟུག་པོ dense. thick; also sbst. density.

ཐོང་པ *thoṅ-pa* 1. ལུག་ལོ་གཉིས་ལོན་ལོ་གསུམ་པ་ལ་ཁ་ལྷགས་པ a ram two years old just entering its third year. 2. acc. to *Cs.* a ram that is castrated, wether; ར་ཐོང་ *ra-thoṅ* a castrated he-goat; ཐོང་པའི་ལོ *thoṅ-paḥi-lo* the years between childhood and manhood; juvenile years (*Sch.*). 3. ཧལ, ཧལ also ཐོང་བ *thoṅ-po* cf. སྟོང་ཐོང་ a plough. ཐོང་པའི་ཞབས་བཟུང་ *thoṅ-paḥi ḥchaṅ-ḥzuṅ*=ཞིང་ལས་བྱེད་ ཧལ་བཙལ་ to plough, to hold the plough.

ཐོང་སྤུ *thoṅ-spu* mane of the camel (*Sch.*).

ཐོང་གཤོལ *thoṅ-gśol* ཕ་ལྒྲ, ཧལ the ploughshare: ཐོང་གཤོལ་ཅན *thoṅ-gśol can* one who ploughs, a tiller of the soil.

ཐོངས་འཛིན *thoṅs-ḥdsin* a receipt: ཤིང་རྫས་ཟད་ལ་ཐོངས་འཛིན་ལྟ the fuel having been supplied take a receipt for it (*Btsii.*).

ཐོད I: *thod* 1. postp. over or above; ཁ་ཐོད་=ཁ་ཐོད་ up, upon; also as adj. higher, upper: བལ་ཡུལ་ལུང་ཐོད་ཀྱི་བྱིམ་ཆེན་པོ the windings of the higher ravines and gorges of Nepal are very considerable (*Jig.*). ཐོག་ཁེབས *thog-khebs*=སྟེང་ཁེབས *steṅ-khebs* cover, outside cover, anything to cover over. 2.=ཞྭ *shḁa* शेखर, शिरोवेष्ट, शिरोवेष्टन also བླ་ཐོད *bla-thod* or དབུ་ཐོད *dbu-thod* crown of the head, ornament or covering for the head. ཡ་ཐོད *ya-thod*, མ་ཐོད *ma-thod* a loft in the rafters of the upper and lower storey of a house.

ཐོད་རྒལ *thod-rgal* मूर्धाभिषेक, मस्तक; ཐོད་རྒལ་ཆེ་བ *thod-rgal che-wa* angry, wrathful.

ཐོད་ཐོད *thod-thod*, v. ཐུ *su.*

ཐོད་པ *thod-pa* 1. कपाल skull; skull of dead person, death's head; ཐོད་སྐམ *thod-skam* a dry skull; ཐོད་རློན *thod-rlon* a fresh skull; ཐོད་ཁྲག *thod-khrag* a skull filled with blood; ཐོད་ཕོར *thod-phor* drinking cup made of a skull used by *Tantrik* lamas in propitiating spirits, ghosts, etc. 2. or ཐོད་དཀྲིས *thod-dkris* a turban, not however worn in Tibet. 3. ललाट the forehead, brow: ཐོད་རྩ *thod-rtsa* vena frontalis. ཐོད་རྒྱན *thod-rgyan* शिरोभूषण the ornament for the head.

ཐོད་མོ་ཁོར *thod-mo-khor*=ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར a species of conch-shell which when burnt makes fine lime. ཐོད་མོ་ཁོར་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མ *thod-mo khor-gyi phye-ma* खटिका-लेपन lime-wash for walls of buildings.

ཐོད་ལེ་ཀོར *thod-le kor* or ཐོད་ལེ་སྐོད *thod-le skod* said to mean alabaster (*Ñag*).

ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར *thod-le dkar* खटिका chalk; ཐོད་ལེ་དཀར་གྱི་ཕྱེ་མ *thod-le dkar-gyi phye-ma* lime-wash or powder.

ཐོན *thon* 1. v. འཐོན, འཐོན་པ so; ཐོན་པའི་ཚེ at the time of, also time of coming out, at the time of his departure; ཁྱད་ཐོན *khyad-thon*=ཁྱད་པར་དུ་འཕགས་པ turning out excellent, particularly good. 2. n. of a village at the foot of the Khambala ridge on the south side of the Yeru Tsangpo, famous for being the birth-place of Thon-mi Sambhota the father of Tibetan literature. ཐོན་པ *Thon-pa* a native of Thon, also a member of the family of Thon-mi Sambhota; འདུལ་སྐྱེད་ཐོན་པ n. of a Tibetan minister born of the family of Thon-mi Sambhota (*Loṅ. ꝩ 8*). ཐོན་མི *Thon-mi* or ཐོན་མི་སམྦྷོ་ཊ *Thon-mi Sam-bho-ṭa*, called also ཐུ་མི་སམ་བྷོ་ཊ, the minister of king *Sroṅ-btsan Sgam-po* who resided for many years in

India in order to study Sanskṛt and on his return to Tibet framed the Tibetan characters and laid the basis of Tibetan literature about the middle of the seventh century A.D.

ཐོན་ཀ *thon-ka* greenish-blue: ལྗང་སྔོ་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཐོན་ཀའི་མིང་དུ་འདོད (*Jig.*) bright green-blue bears the name of *thon-ka*. ཐོན་ཐི *thon-thi* n. of a kind of Chinese satin shot with green and blue (*S. kar. 179*).

ཐོབ *thob*, v. ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa* an exhortation as in ལྷ་མོ་ཐོབ། ཆོས་ཐོབ, v. འདེབས་པ *ḥdebs-pa*.

ཐོབ་ཆུ *thob-chu* acc. to *Schr.* button (ཐོབ་ཐི).

ཐོབ་པ I: *thob-pa* ལབ, ཐབ, ཐོབ, ཐོབ 1. vb. to find, to get, obtain; is practically synonymous with རྙེད་པ *rñed-pa*, which verb in the colloq. it has to a large extent superseded, though in certain parts of Central Tibet *rñed-pa* is often heard. In *W.* and Sikkim ཐོབ only is in use both conversationally and in letters. In literature ཐོབ occurs in the sense of "to get, obtain, procure, receive"; but not in the proper sense of "to find, discover" which is the special meaning belonging to རྙེད. Thus in books a common phrase is དད་པ་ཐོབ་ཙང་ they obtained or acquired faith; དུས་ཐོབ་མཐར at the end have got the དུས (in grammatical construction). ཐོབ་པ་དང་འབྲེལ ... gaining [having a close adherence; closely connected; consequent on]*S.* 2. to become; རྒྱལ་པོ་ཐོབ to become king; སངས་རྒྱས་ཐོབ to become a Buddha, to attain to Buddhahood; ཆོས་ཐོབ to be religious; སྡུག་བསྔལ་ཐོབ to be miserable, to be unhappy; ཐར་པ་ཐོབ to be saved, emancipated; བདེ་བ་ཐོབ to become happy, *i.e.*, to attain to *Nirvāṇa*.

ཐོབ་པ II: sbst. ཐོབ gain, profit, that which has been got or obtained; the sum, result, of gain ཐོབ་ཐོར in *W.* adj. that which is to be got or received (*Jä.*); ཐོབ་གྱིས་འཕྲོག=ཐབས་ཀྱིས་འཕྲོག ... to draw or acquire somehow or other another's property.

ཐོབ་ཀ *thob-ga*, v. ཐོབ་ཐང

ཐོབ་ཁ་མ *thob-kha-ma*=དེ་མ་ཐག also ཐོབ་ཁ་མ immediately, *e.g.*, སླེབ་ཐོབ་ཁ་མ directly he had arrived (*Mñon.*).

ཐོབ་རྒྱུ *thob-rgyu* colloq. lit. anything to be got, as income, profit, gain.

ཐོབ་རྒྱལ *thob-rgyal* 1. ཐོབ་པ་དང་རྒྱལ་བ *thob-pa dañ rgyal-wa* to gain and win; this expression occurs in the passage ... where it signifies ... ཐོབ་རྒྱུ, *i.e.*, acquiring, finding, the way (to *Nirvāṇa*), getting at the root or gaining the fruit in the phraseology of the *Ñiñ-ma* sect (*Khrid*). 2. n. of a district with a monastery in Tsang: ... the temple of the River-bank Sands is situated on a hill on the further bank of the Tsangpo in the direction of Thob-gyal in Tsang (*Loñ.* ༥ *6*). In Thob-gyal was born པཎ་ཆེན་བསྟན་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག the Panchen Lama Tanpai Wangchug, who was the successor of the Tashi Lama Tan-pai Nyi-ma whom Capt. Samuel Turner had interviewed in 1786 A.D. 3. occurs in ཐོབ་རྒྱལ་བྱེད་པ *thob-rgyal byed-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to despoil, pillage, plunder.

ཐོབ་ཆ *tho-cha* a share, due; the share which one gets. Also ཐོབ་ཐང.

ཐོབ་འདོད *thob-ḥdod*=ཤགས *shags* ... expectation, longing for.

ཐོབ་ཚིར *thob-tshir* lit. the turn of getting; may be taken as=claim, right, due: ཐོབ་ཚིར་ང་ལ་ཡོད *thob-tshir ña-la yod* I have a claim, a right to it (*Jä.*). ཐོབ་རིམ *thob-rim* the order or turn of getting.

ཐོབ་ཡིག *thob-yig* repertory, index.

ཐོབ་ལོ་ *thob-lo*=ཐོབ་ག *thob-ga* vanity, false show: ཁོ་ཡོན་ཏན་མེད་ཐོབ་ལོ་ he is conceited, he is not talented but he makes a show. ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྒོར་ཞུགས་པ་ཙམ་ལས་ཐོབ་ལོ་ he who makes show of religion, of having acquired it, while just entered at the door of its exposition (*Khrid.*).

ཐོབ་སྲོལ *thob-srol* prob.=ཐོབ་ཤེར *thob-ishir* right of succession.

ཐོབ་ཤ *thob-ça* contest, scramble, *e.g.*, for money thrown among people.

ཐོམ་བུ *thom-bu*, v. ཐུམ་བུ (in the dialect of Amdo) a large wooden spoon or ladle ordinarily called ཐུར་མ: ... regarding the Jowo as not like others he presented him with an additional spoonful of buffalo-cow's curds and a handful of crystaline sugar (*A. 35*); ... brought one spoonful of drink (*A. 116*).

ཐོམས་པ *thoms-pa*, v. འཐོམས་པ *hthoms-pa*.

ཐོའུ་ཀྭན *Thoḥu-kwan* the last emperor of China of the Ta-yuan or Tartar dynasty: ... *Karma Raṅ-byuṅ rdo-rje* was invited to China by (emperor) *Thoḥu kwan* (*Loṅ.* ᴷ *10*).

ཐོར *thor* anything gathered into a single point; what is in a tangle drawn out fine. ཐོར་ཅོག *thor-cog* or ཐོར་ཙུགས or ཐོར་ཚུགས (also ཐོར་ཀེར) ... a plaited tuft of hair, toupet: ... he bound the tuft of hair with silk-string of five colours.

ཐོར་ཁོད *Thor-khod* or ཐོར་གོད *Thor-god* n. of a Mongol tribe. ཐོར་གོད་སྤྱི་ཁང *Thor-god spyi-khaṅ* n. of quarters in the monastery of Tashi-lhunpo where monks coming from ཐོར་གོད *Thor-god* generally reside. ... (*Loṅ. 15*) the most learned *Çes-rab sbyin-pa* of *Thor-god* &c.

ཐོར་མགོ *thor-mgo* 1. v. ཐུར་མགོ *thur-mgo*. 2. the commencement of the dawn, of the morning.

ཐོར་ཆགས *thor-chags*=... entered into the list; registered: ... the resident official of a *Jong* generously put into the list (*Rtsii.*).

ཐོར་ཏོ *thor-to*=... the top point of hair, etc.

ཐོར་པ *thor-pa*, also འཐོར་པ, small-pox (*Sch.*), pimples, pustule; སྲིན་ཐོར *srin-thor* cutaneous disorders, pustules, pimples on the skin (*Jä.*).

ཐོར་བ *thor-wa* 1. v. འཐོར་བ *hthor-wa*. 2. ཐོར་པ *thor-pa*.

ཐོར་བུ 1: *thor-bu* 1. acc. to *Jä.* denotes a whole class of diseases comprising dyspepsia as well as cutaneous disorders. དམར་ཐོར *dmar-thor* measles (*Sch.*); ཐོར་ནག *thor-nag* some kind of pimples or eruption on the skin (*Ya-sel. 28*). 2. single, separate (*Jä.*); ... separate little things, works, books, etc. (*Schr.*).

ཐོར་མོ *thor-mo* the growing fat of cows, goats, etc., in consequence of sterility (*Sch.*).

ཐོར་གཙུག *thor-gtsug* ...;=གཙུག་ཐོར *gtsug-thor* or གཙུག་ཏོར *gtsug-tor* a turban.

ཐོར་ཚུགས *thor-tshugs* ..., ...= plaited hair bound up on the head in a spiral.

ཐོར་རེ *thor-re* or ... (*A. 119*).

ཐོར་རེ་བ *thor-re-wa*, v. ...

ཐོལ་བ *thol-wa* 1. v. འཐོལ་བ *hthol-wa* pf. to རྟོལ་བ *rtol-wa* what has come forth, what

has been raised, elevated (*Sch.*); ཐོལ་བྱུང་ *thol-byuṅ* arisen, begun suddenly.

ཐོས *Thos* I: or ཐོས་རུས *Thos-rus* n. of a clan among the ancient Tibetans (*Yig.*).

ཐོས II: (in Sikk.) = གོ་བ understanding; ཐོས་ཆུང་ *thos-chuṅ* of less understanding; ཐོས་ཚར་གཏོང to express intelligibly; ཐོས་པ་ཐུབ་ཆེན་པོ་བསམ་གཏན་གྱི་ཐབས་ absolute comprehension; fully understanding or hearing, one of the six ཐུབ་ཆེན་པ, v. ཐུ.

ཐོས་པ *thos-pa* 1. vb. to hear; now used in the ordinary sense of hearing anything with one's own ears just as is the verb ཉན་པ *ñan-pa*; but ཐོས་པ seems to have had originally the meaning of hearing something at second hand, *i.e.*, from others. This signification it still bears also. Hence we derive the further meaning: 2. to hear of, to have word of, to understand: ཀལ་ཀ་ཏའི་ཕྱི་གླིང་པ་ཐོས་སམ have you heard of the English or Europeans of Calcutta? ཐོས་པ་བཞིན་ यथाश्रवम्, यथाश्रुत as reported. 3. श्रुति one of the 18 sciences or विद्या; *Veda*, v. རིག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གནས.

ཐོས་གྲོལ *thos-grol* or ཐོས་པ་དང་གྲོལ श्रुतिमुक्ति set free (from the world as soon as he) heard (it); an abbreviated n. of a book called ཐོས་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས་གྲོལ་བ་ཐོས་པའི་ཆོས the work by the hearing of which one is instantly saved. It is read over deceased persons or to the soul of the deceased.

ཐོས་པ་ལེགས *thos-pa legs* श्रावक a follower of the Hinayâna school (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་ཆུང་ *thos-chuṅ* of little experience; ignorant.

ཐོས་སྒྲོགས *thos-sgrogs* or ཐོས་སྒྲོག 1. met. བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* the crow. 2. ཉན་ཐོས श्रावक a hearer; a follower of the Hinayâna school (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་རྟུལ *thos-rtul* less read or imperfectly informed.

ཐོས་ལྡན *thos-ldan* पण्डित learned man.

Syn. མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa*; ཤེས་རབ་ཅན *śes-rab-can*; རིག་པ་ཅན *rig-pa can* (*Mṅon.*).

ཐོས་ལྡན་གཙང་ *thos-ldan gtsaṅ* the chief among the learned; complimentary address for a learned man.

ཐོས་པ་དགའ *thos-pa-dgaḥ* n. given to the Buddhist saint *Mi-la ras-pa*.

ཐོས་འཛིན *thos-ḥdsin* = རྣ་བ *rna-wa* श्रुतिधर hearing; also ཐོས་པའི་སྒོ the organ of hearing. ཐོས་འཛིན་རྒྱན *thos-ḥdsin rgyan* = རྣ་རྒྱན *rna rgyan* कर्णिका ear-ornament.

ཐོས་ལོ *thos-lo* hear-say; hearing (a thing) but not understanding: དེ་ལྟར་མ་ཡིན་པར་ཐོས་ལོ་ཐོས་ཚོད་ལས་ཡིད་ལ་ཞེན་པ་ལྟ་བུ་མ་སྦྱང་བར not being so, as if one pretended to have heard and to understand without really having taken into the mind (*Khrid. 40*).

མཐང་ *mthaṅ* अधरकाय the lower part of the body; མཐང་གོས *mthaṅ-gos* अन्तरवास a vestment for it, a sort of petticoat (*Cs.*); acc. to others: a toga worn by the lamas. མཐང་སྤྲད་པ *mthaṅ sprad-pa* गात्र-संश्लेष mutual touching of the body, lying or sleeping together (as husband and wife): མཐང་སྤྲད་པ་ཙམ་ལ་ཐུག་པ just on the point of embracing; མཐང་སྤྲད་པ आलिङ्गन embracing (for company).

མཐངས *mthaṅs* = ཀུན all: མཐངས་ཀྱིས་ཐོས་པ perceived by all, heard by all.

མཐའ *mthaḥ* (cf. ཐམ) 1. the end, whether relative to space or time; so = edge, margin, brink; termination, conclusion, limits: མཐའ་སྐོར་བ to go round the confines (of a place); མཐའ་འགྲིལ *mthaḥ-ḥgril* skirts or edge of a gown or vestment tied up; མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ exceeding all bounds, very great; རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཐུགས་པའི་མཐའ་ལ་འཁོར to walk

round him that sits on a throne (*Glr.*); སྔ་མཐའ་ལས་ལ་ལྡོག་ not returning to former works; to the last *karma*; དེ་མཐའ *de-mthaḥ* round that (mountain); མཐའ་དབུས་དུ་དུ at the frontiers and in the interior, everywhere (*Jä.*); མཐའི་ཁུལ་ཁམས border region; མཐའ་བཞི the four borders, *i.e.*, all the surrounding territory, frq. མཐའི་ནོར, the treasures of the border-country; མཐའ་འདུལ་བ *mthaḥ ḥdul-wa* to conquer or convert the people on the frontier; མཐའ་འདུལ་ཡང་འདུལ་གྱི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ the monasteries (founded) to convert the wild people of the border-land and also those beyond (*Btsü.*); མཐའི་དམག *mthaḥi-dmag* border-war, *i.e.*, the invading armies (from China, India, Nepal or Khoten): དམའ་ས་བཟུང་ན་ཞི་བདེ་མཐའ་ལ་འགྲུར if the lower lands are seized, tranquility will be reduced to a *minimum* (*Rdsa. 22*). 2. In grammar: terminal letters; ན *na*, མ *ma*, ར *ra*, ལ *la* ཞེས་ཟེར; མཐའ་ཅན *mthaḥ-can* words ending in n, m, r, l; ག་མཐའ *ga-mthaḥ* a final (ག *ga*). 3.= ཆ་ཤས *cha-śas*. 4. apparently is sometimes used as adj.=the utmost, the last, *e.g.*, སྡུག་བསྔལ་མཐའ་ལས་ཐར་དཔལ་འབྱོར having been delivered from misery and from the utmost prosperity (*Khor-do*).

མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ *mthaḥ gcig-tu* 1. on the one hand; in part; in a certain degree and in some respects (*Jä.*). 2. keeping all on one side, or taking from one end or from one side (of a subject or question); བདག་འདྲ་བས་མཐའ་གཅིག་ཏུ་བཤད་པར་ནུས་པ་མིན it is not easy for one like me to explain only one side (*Situ. 2*); མཐའ་གཅིག་པ *mthaḥ gcig-pa*=བསམ་བློ་མཐུན་པ of one opinion, view or thought; unanimous.

མཐའ་གཅོད་པ *mthaḥ gcod-pa* 1. final sentence or judgment, a decision. 2. to adjudge, decide, come to a conclusion: མཐའ་གཅོད་པའི་ཕྱིར *mthaḥ gcod-paḥi phyir* in order to settle it definitely, to come to a conclusion, or decision. ཡང་དག་མཐའ *yaṅ-dag mthaḥ* པརྱནྟ the true end, the farthest limit. 3. the rest, remainder: རེ་དོགས་ཀྱི་མཐའ་ཆད་ཀྱང having given up the last remnant of hope and fear.

མཐའ་བཞིར་རྒྱས་པ *mthaḥ-bshir rgyas-pa* ཙཏུརནྟ་བིཛེཏ one who expands even unto the four limits of the universe; an epithet of a *Cakravarti Rája* (*M.V.*).

མཐའ་ཀླས *mthaḥ-klas*=མཐའ་མེད་པ limitless, boundless.

མཐའ་སྐོར *mthaḥ-skor* ཨཱམཎྜལཔརྱནྟ all round; also as sbst. the whole circumference, the perimeter.

མཐའ་ཁོབ *mthaḥ-khob* or མཐའ་འཁོབ ཨནྟ border, outskirts, etc. མཐའ་ཁོབ་མི་བསམ་སྐྱེ་བ *mthaḥ-khob mibsam skye-wa* མླེཙྪཔྲཏྱནྟ any border-land occupied by uncivilised people; also one of the eight unhappy states, v. མི་ཁོམ་པ. མཐའ་འཁོབ་ཡུལ *mthaḥ-ḥkhob yul* པྲཏྱནྟ barbarian's country; also any country where Buddhism has not penetrated.

མཐའ་གེགས་པ *mthaḥ gebs-pa* 1.=ལ་ཕུག་གི་ལོ་མ a raddish leaf. 2. ཁྲིམས rule, regulation.

མཐའ་གྲུ *mthaḥ-gru*=རྒྱ་ཆེ་བ། བེཔུལ copiousness; spacious, extensive.

མཐའ་གྲོགས *mthaḥ-grogs*=ཚེ་ཡི་གྲོགས or ཟླ་གྲོགས lit. friend to the limit of life, *i.e.*, spouse.

མཐའ་ངོས *mthaḥ-ṅos* ལཛྫཱ bashfulness, modesty.

མཐའ་ལྕགས *mthaḥ-lcags* the form of a mirror, etc. (*Schr.*).

མཐའ་ཅན *mthaḥ-can* ཤཱཁཱ met. a branch.

མཐའ་ཆགས *mthaḥ-chags* living at the border or edge; the border of a robe.

མཐའ་གཉིས *mthaḥ-gñis* lit. the two extremes, namely, རྟག་པ་དང་ཆད་པ *rtag-pa daṅ chad-pa*. In

ancient India the sages held that there was either immortality or [illegible]al annihilation, Buddha discovering the golden mean or middle path. མཐའ་གཉིས་སྤངས *mthaḥ-gñis spaṅ* = མ་ནིང་ *ma-niṅ* a hermaphrodite, who is neither man nor woman. (*Mṅon.*). མཐའ་གཉིས་སུ་རྟོགས་པ = ཐེ་ཚོམ doubt.

མཐའ་ཉི *mthaḥ-ñi* the sun at the end of summer and winter.

མཐའ་དག *mthaḥ-dag* समस्त, निखिल, अमिता, सकल several, sundry, all; = སོ་སོ.

མཐའ་དག་མིན *mthaḥ-dag min* frq. མང་ཚིག་མཐའ་དག *maṅ-tshig mthaḥ-dag* the plural sign མཐའ་དག *mthaḥ-dag* (gram.).

མཐའ་དམ *mthaḥ-dam* or མཐའ་དམ་ཚིག *mthaḥ-dam-tshig* = the difference separating ruler and subject (*Yig. k.*)

མཐའ་བརྡུལ *mthaḥ-brdul* n. of a number (*Ya-sel. 57*). མཐའ་སྣང་ *mthaḥ-snaṅ* तितिल n. of number of twenty-eight figures; མཐའ་སྣང་ཆེན་པོ *mthaṅ-snaṅ chen-po* (སྣངས) महातितिल n. of number of twenty-nine figures.

མཐའ་བེར *mthaḥ-ber* बवश्रिका a kind of lasso with which the body of an enemy is entangled.

མཐའ་བྲལ *mthaḥ-bral* 1. the sky, space. 2. boundless; as with the ocean (*Mṅon.*).

མཐའ་འབྱམས *mthaḥ-ḥbyams* वरम n. of a very large number (*Ya-sel. 57*).

མཐའ་མ *mthaḥ-ma* अन्त, निरंत 1. the end; the outermost or extreme side or thing. 2. border, hem, seam, of dresses. དེང་མཐོང་བ་མཐའ་མ to-day we see (him) for the last time.

མཐའ་མི *mthaḥ-mi* प्रत्यन्तवासी border people; barbarians.

མཐའ་བརྟན་པ *mthaḥ bstan-pa* = ཕུགས་བརྟན་པ *phugs brtan-pa* secure future, eventually for good.

མཐའ་བཞི *mthaḥ-bshi* चतुरन्तं the four limits of the globe; མཐའ་བཞིར་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བ चतुरन्तं विजितवान् one who has conquered every-

མཐའ་ཡས *mthaḥ-yas* 1. अपरिमाणं, अनन्त, शेष infinite, endless. 2. n. of the king of Kashmir during whose reign Kshemendra wrote the Avadāna Kalpalata. N. of a king of *Nāga* demi-gods (*Mṅon.*). 3. = ས་གཞི *sa-gshi* the world.

མཐའ་ཡས་མ *Mthaḥ-yas-ma* अनन्ता the ocean, a name of the goddess Paldan Lhamo (*Mṅon.*).

མཐའ་ཡས་རྩ *mthaḥ-yas rtsa* अनन्तमूल n. of a vegetable medicine.

Syn. ཐལ་དྲེས་སྨན *thal dres-sman*; ཨ་ཏ་པལ *a-ta-pal* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐའ་རས *mthaḥ-ras* piece-goods imported from border countries such as India; China, Kashmir or Nepal (*Rtsii.*).

མཐའ་ལས་འདས་པ་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *mthaḥ-las ḥdas-pa stoṅ-pa ñid* अत्यन्तशून्यता one of the eighteen kinds of emptiness (*M. V.*).

མཐའ་ལས་ཡས = ཆུ་མཐའ་ཀླུ་ཆེ་བ (*Mṅon.*).

མཐའ་གསལ *mthaḥ-gsal* wholly clear, illuminated.

མཐའ་གསེབ *mthaḥ-gseb* = མཐའ་མི་ཕར.

མཐར *mthar* 1. adv. at last, lastly, finally, in conclusion; acc. to *Jä.* perh. also: to the very last, wholly, altogether. Also postp. after, behind; རྒྱལ་རབས་སུམ་བརྒྱའི་མཐར *rgyal-rabs sum-brgyaḥi mthar* after three hundred royal generations; ས་མཐར་ཤིང་ the progressive particle ཤིང་ *çiṅ* is (to be written) after a final ས. 2. or མཐར་རུ *mthaḥ-ru* towards the end, at the end; frq. ཚེའི་མཐར་ཐུག་པའི་གྲངས the number of those that reach the natural end of life; མཐར་ཐུག་པ་མེད་པ *mthar thug-pa med-pa* not to be got through, inexhaustible; མཐར་ཕྱིན་པ reached the extreme limit or མཐར་ཐོན་པ *mthar*

thon-pa fully crossed or passed over the limit; as a sbst. a perfect holy person, a saint who has acquired all virtues and has gone to the farthest limit of learning or has acquired all that is knowable. མཐར་བྱེད་པ *mthar byed-pa* to end a work, to destroy, to put an end to, to demolish. མཐར་ཕྱིན *mthar-phyin* or མཐར་ཐུག་པ पर्यन्तग, निष्ठागत the sky. མཐར་བྱེད *mthar-byed* कृतान्त, यमराज the lord of death who puts an end to every thing. མཐར་འབྱིན *mthar-hbyin* पर्यन्तग going to the limit.

མཐར་གྱིས་གནས་པའི་སྙོམས་པར་འཇུག་པ་དགུ *mthar-gyis gnas-pahi sñoms-par hjug-pa dgu* the gradually-acquired nine stages of tranquil posture. They comprise the states of བསམ་གཏན་བཞི the four *Dhyana*; གཟུགས་མེད་པ་བཞི the four *Arûpa* and འགོག་པའི་སྙོམས་འཇུག.

མཐར་སྐྱེལ་བ *mthar-skyel-wa* to carry out fully; to depose without reserve, to dwell upon a subject exhaustively.

མཐར་གྱིས *mthar-gyis*= རིམ་གྱིས *rim-gyis* adv. by degrees, gradually, at length.

མཐར་ཐུག་པ *mthar thug-pa* and ཉེ་དུ་མཐར་ཐུག་པ, མི་རྟོག་པ་དང་ཉིན་མཚམས་སྤྱོད་པ་མེད་པ *mi rtog-pa dan ñin-mtshams spyod-pa med-pa* are attributes of the gods of the highest heaven (*K. ko.* ག *237*).

མཐར་ཐུག་པ *mthar thug-pa*= མུར་ཐུག་པ *mur-thug-pa* touching or carried to the limit as regards quality, good or bad.

མཐས་ཀླས *mthas-klas*, v. མཐའ་ཀླས *mthah-klas*.

མཐས་གཏུགས་པ *Mthas gtugs-pa* n. of a place.

མཐིང་ *mthin* 1. नील sky-blue, azure. 2. n. of a flower, used as a medicine for eye-disease. 3. acc. to *Cs.*=indigo; མཐིང་ཤིང་ *mthin-çin* indigo-plant. 4. indigo colour (*Jä.*).

མཐིང་སྐྱ *mthin-skya* light blue. མཐིང་ཁ *mthin-kha* blue colour. མཐིང་ག *mthin-ga* n. of a bird of deep-blue colour (*G. Ben. 12*). མཐིང་ཁྲ *mthin-khra* a kind of silk-scarf with white spots on a blue ground (*Risii.*). མཐིང་གི *mthin-gi* (རྒྱ་ཡི་མི་རབས) n. of an ancient dynasty (*J. Zan.*). མཐིང་རྒྱུས *mthin-rgyus* a kind of stone used medicinally. མཐིང་སྔོན *mthin-snon* n. of a blue-stone used in medicine, lapis lazuli (*Med.*). མཐིང་རིལ *mthin-ril* acc. to *Sch.* wild duck. མཐིང་ཧྲིལ *mthin-hril* टिटिभि a smaller bird (*Jä.*) [the fruit of the marshy date tree] *S.*; མཐིང་རྡོ *mthin-rdo*= ལྕགས་རྡོ *lcags-rdo* superior steel, of bluish-red colour, highly prized in Tibet (*Jig.*).

Syn. མིག་སྨན་སྔོན་པོ *mig-sman snon-po*; བྱ་ཁྱུང་རྡོ *bya-khyun rdo*; གསལ་ལྡན *gsal-ldan*; གསལ་པ་ཅན *gsal-pa can*; མེ་ཏོག་མིག་སྨན *me-tog mig-sman*; ཀུ་ཤུའི་ཁམས *ku-çuhi khams*; དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *dus-kyi me-tog*; མེ་ཏོག་ཟེ *me-tog ze* (*Mñon.*).

མཐིང་ཤུན *Mthin-shun* n. of a place on the Tibeto-Chinese frontier; མཐིང་ཤུན་གཡུའི་རྡོ་རི on a hill of turquoise-stone (shone as it were) melted lapis lazuli (*Yig.*).

མཐིང་ཤིང་ *mthin-çin* पाषाण monolyth of turquoise.

མཐིའུ *mthihu*, v. མཐེའུ *mthehu*.

མཐིལ *mthil* 1. तल, sbst. the bottom, the lowermost part, the depths: ཕྱི་ཁུང་གི་མཐིལ་མ་ཐེ་ལ at the deep bottom of a marmot's burrow; གོས་རིམ་གྱི་མཐིལ the bottom or undermost of the pile of clothes. 2. the hollow part of anything, chiefly used of the hand or foot: ལག་མཐིལ the palm of the hand; རྐང་མཐིལ the sole of the foot; དཔེར་བརྗོད་ན། ལག་པ་མཐིལ་ཙམ་ལ་གྲོག་སྐྱ་ཕྲ་རིང་ཏེ་ཕྱོད་ཡོད་པ for a hasty illustration, there might be so many ants clinging to life on the flat palm of the hand (or, on the

palm of the hand as on a plain) (*Khor-de*). 3. the centre, the principal or chief part, of a town; the principal place: གདན་ས་མཐིལ *Gdan-sa mthil* the capital or the central place of a country where the government is located; also n. of the chief monastery of Tibet in Yar-lung, three day's journey to the east of Sam-ye.

མཐུ *mthu* = प्रभाव, ऋद्धि, शक्ति, तेजस्, बल, वीर्य force or power of an inherent nature; innate energy; capacity, resource. Is a word chiefly used as denoting magic powers; but not invariably so. མཐུ་དང་ལྡན་པ strong, powerful, efficacious; བདུད་སྡེ་འཇོམས་པའི་མཐུ the capacity of suppressing the powers of darkness; སྲོག་གཅོད་པ་སྤངས་པས་དངོས་པོ་ཕྱུག་ཅིང་ནང་མཐུ་ཆེ་བའི་ས་རུ་སྐྱེ་བར་འགྱུར་རོ because he has abandoned the taking of life, he shall be born in a land of great resources and fine natural productions. མཐུ་མེད *mthu-med* also མཐུ་མེད powerless, feeble, unable; མཐུས *mthus* by virtue of, frq. མཐུ་རྫས or མཐུ་དང་རྫས प्रभाव, magic, witchcraft; མཐུ་གཏོང་བ, མཐུ་འདེབས་པ to cast magic spells, to bewitch.

མཐུ་བསྒྱིངས *mthu-bsgyiṅs* विक्रम्य roaring expressive of one's might and prowess མཐུ་ཅན་རྣམས *mthu-čhen rnams* महाबल; མཐུ་ཆེད་སྟོད་གཞུག་གི་རྫོགས་པར་བསླབས conjuring, raising tempests, exorcising ghosts, these three I have learned thoroughly.

མཐུ་བ *mthu-wa* ओझ (མཐུ་རྒྱག་མཁན) an exorcist, one who practises witchcraft. མཐུ་བོ་ཆེ *mthu-wo čhe* तान्त्रिक, तान्त्रिक one versed in mysticism, in the *Tantrik* cult, an exorcist lama (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུ་མོ་ཆེ *mthu-mo čhe* n. of a *preta* (ཡི་དྭགས): *yi-dwags mthu-mo čher skyes* was born as a powerful female *preta* (*Khrid.*).

མཐུ་རྩལ *mthu-rtsal* = མཐུ་རྫས, *mthu-rtsa rmad-du byuṅ-wa rkaṅ-mgyogs rluṅ-daṅ mñam-pa gčig spyan-draṅs* brought in one who in walking was swift as wind and wonderfully skilful in feats of arms, &c.

མཐུ་ཡོད་པ *mthu yod-pa* = ནུས་པོ། शक्तिमान efficacious.

མཐུག་པ *mthug-pa*, v. འཐུག་པ घन thick, dense.

མཐུང་བྱེད *mthuṅ-byed*, v. གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུད་པ *mthud*, v. འཐུད་པ *hthud-pa*.

མཐུད་མེད *mthud-med*, འཐུད་མེད *hthud-med*.

མཐུན་པ *mthun-pa* (ཆ་སྙོམས་ འདྲ་བ་སྤྱད) सदृश, समान, समान, अनुकूल, अनुरूप, अनु-रूप (*blo lta-bu*) सदृश to agree with, to be accordant, to be on a par with: མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to make agree, to bring to agreement, reconcile; to be in sympathy with. ཁ་མཐུན་པ unanimous; བློ་མཐུན་པ, ཐུགས་མཐུན་པ to live in harmony, unanimous in judgment; ཆོས་ལུགས་མཐུན་པ accordant in form of religion. ཚོང་མཐུན་པ सार्थवाह merchants, men of one and the same avocation; ཕན་ཚུན་མཐུན་པ mutual agreement. བྱ་བ་སྤྱོད་པ་མཐུན་པ similarity or agreement in acts and behaviour. མི་གཞན་དང་མཐུན་པར in harmony with other men; ཚིག་མཐུན་པ or ཚིག་དང་མཐུན་པར in conformity with one's words, expressions; དུས་དང་ཡུལ་མཐུན་པ agreement in reference to time and place; ལུས་མཐུན་པ personal union as of husband and wife; ཟས་སྤྱོད་མཐུན་པ agreeing in the habits of life, in the manner of food and drink, etc.; རིགས་རུས་མཐུན་པ of equal birth and extraction; ལས་མཐུན་པ of the same or similar profession, also persons whose *karma* is similar; སེམས་མཐུན་པ mental unity, of the same thought or mind, agreement; མཐུན་པའི་སྡེ *mthun-pahi sde* समान same or equal rank

or class. མཐུན་པར་སྐྱེས་པ समतुजात similar extraction or birth. མཐུན་པར་སྦྱང་བ equal or similar culture or enlightenment. ཁྲིམས་དང་མཐུན་པར་ཁྲལ་འཇལ་བ paying taxes according to law; གཏམ་ཚ་མ་མཐུན་པར་ཅི་བྱེད་པ་མི་ཤེས or ཅི་བྱེད་དམ་མི་ཤེས the news being contradictory I do not know what to do; མི་གཉིས་གཅིག་དང་གཅིག་མ་འཐམ་པས། ཁྲིམས་མ་ཞུགས་ཏེ་གྲོགས་པོ་ཞིག་གིས་མཐུན་པར་བྱས་སོ the two men having disagreed, they did not go to law but a friend made them agree; ཡུལ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ནོག་གི་ནོར་སྐོར་ལ་མཐུན་པར་མ་ཐུབ་པས་དཔོན་པོ་ཆེན་ནས་མཐུན་འཇུག་གོ because the villagers could not agree on question concerning their common property, the headman of the village came causing them to agree. It will be noted from certain of the foregoing examples that མཐུན་པར may be used as a postp. coupled to the word it governs by the affix དང་.

མཐུན་པར་རྩེ་བ *ṃthun-par ṛtse-wa* चतुर्मोकृति playing without disagreement.

མཐུན་པའི་རྐྱེན *ṃthun-paḥi ṛkyen* or མཐུན་རྐྱེན *ṃthun-ṛkyen* necessary articles; also, as predicate, requisite, indispensable: ཟས་སྐོམ་སོགས་འཚོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན food and drink, &c., are the requisites of living; གོས་ལ་སོགས་པ་མཁོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན clothes, etc., are the articles of necessity which one must have; ནད་མེད་པ་ནང་མཐུན་རྐྱེན, སེམས་བདེ་བ་གསང་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན health is a requisite of domestic happiness and a peaceful mind is necessary for inner enjoyment. གླང་པོ་ཆེ་གཉིས་ལ་མཐུན་པའི་རྐྱེན་རྣམས་བཀལ་ཏེ lading on the two elephants all the necessary articles (*A. 22*). བསྟན་འཛིན་སྐྱེས་བུའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བསྒྲུབ་པ *bstan ḥdzin ṣkyes-buḥi ṃthun-ṛkyen bsgrub-pa* to have secured all things requisite for a religious man (*Yig.*). མཐུན་རྐྱེན་བྱེད *ṃthun-ṛkyen byed* = རོགས་རམ་བྱེད་པ to co-operate, to help, to be-friend (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུན་ཅན *ṃthun-can* in *W.* gentle, peace (*Jä.*).

མཐུན་འཇུག་པ *ṃthun ḥjug-pa* or མཐུན་པར་འཇུག་པ to cause to agree, to fit in, to bring in accordant elements (*Yig.*).

མཐུན་པའི་གྲོགས *ṃthun-paḥi grogṣ* friends of great mental affinity; མཐུན་འགྱུར་གྱི་ཡི་གེ letter of recommendation.

མཐུན་པའི་དངོས་གྲུབ *ṃthun-paḥi dṅoṣ-grub* wished-for blessings.

མཐུན་པའི་ཡུལ་དུ་གནས་པ *ṃthun-paḥi yul-du gnaṣ-pa* प्रतिरूप-देशवास residence in a country of congenial characteristics (*M.V.*).

མཐུན་པའི་རླུང་ *ṃthun-paḥi ṛluṅ* favourable wind (for a vessel sailing).

མཐུན་སྦྱོར *ṃthun-ṣbyor* friendship, relationship, favourable coincidence of time, circumstances, etc., particularly when matrimonial relationship is formed.

Syn. མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *ṃthun-phyogṣ*; མཛའ་བྱེད *ṃdzaḥ-byed*; ཉེ་བར་སྦྱོར *ñe-war ṣbyor*; མཚམས་སྦྱོར *ṃtshams-ṣbyor* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུན་ཕྱོགས *ṃthun-phyogṣ* बान्धव; = གཉེན་ཕྱོགས relations, friends (*Mṅon.*).

མཐུན་མོང་བ *ṃthun moṅ-pa* or མཐུན་མོངས साधारण ordinary, usual; also = སྤྱི་པ *ṣpyi-pa* general, common; also common property.

མཐུན་རྩིས *ṃthun-ṛtsiṣ* the astrological calculation to ascertain if a bride and bridegroom will live in harmony or not after marriage.

མཐུར *ṃthur* also མཐུར་མགོ = རྟའི་མཐུར straps or rope for a horse's head to which another rope is tied to fasten him. མཐུར་མདའ *ṃthur-ṃdaḥ* or མཐུར་ཐག a halter, rope tied to the muzzle of a horse, &c.; མཐུར་མགོ reins: མཐུར་མདའ་མགོ་རྒྱན་ལ་ཡང་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱན་དུ་མ even on the halter and the head gear there were many precious gems (*A. 141*).

མཐུས *mthus* instr. of མཐུ, by magical power, by dint of (*A. K. 111-16*). མཐུས་བཙིར་བ *mthus btsir-wa* वशीकृत to be subdued; gen. overpowered by witchcraft.

མཐེ་བོ *mthe-bo* अङ्गुष्ठ; also col. མཐེ་ཆེན, མཐེབ་མོ or ཐེ་བོ *the-bo* the thumb. རྐང་པའི་མཐེ་བོ *rkan-pahi mthe-bo* the big toe.

Syn. སོར་མོ་ཐེ་བོ *sor-mo the-bo*; མཐེ་བོང་ *mthe-bon* (*Mnon.*).

མཐེ་ཆུང་ *mthe-chun* = མཐེའུ or སོར་མོ་ཆུང་བ कनिष्ठिका the little finger; the little toe.

མཐེ་བོང་ *mthe-bon* = མཐེ་བོ *mthe-bo*.

མཐེབ་སྐྱུ *mtheb-kyu* 1. button. 2. a symbol resembling a finger which is placed with the torma (offerings made to gods and demi-gods, &c.) (*Rtsii.*).

མཐེའུ *mtheu* or མཐེཝ a little hammer. Also, the little toe.

མཐོ *mtho* (ལག་པའི *lag-pahi*) वितस्ति 1. a span, from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger when extended. མཐོ་རེ་ཁྲུ་རེ་ཙམ་འཕར་ན they increased each about a cubit and span measure (*Hbrom. 165*). མཐོ་སོར = མཐོ་གང་སོར་བཞི་བ (*Jig.*). མཐོ་འཇལ་བ or མཐོ་འཇལ་བ to span, to measure by the hand with the fingers extended; མཐོ་གང་, མཐོ་རེ་ཙམ a span in length; མཐོ་གཉིས or མཐོ་ཉིད द्विवितस्ति two spans. 2. v. མཐོ་བ.

མཐོ་ཁང་ *mtho-gon* a little triangular receptacle into which the effigy of an enemy is placed, to whom one wishes to do harm by witchcraft (*Jä.*).

མཐོ་རྒྱབ་པ *mtho rgyab-pa* to give earnest money in *W.* (*Jä.*).

མཐོ་ངག *mth-nag* = མཐོ་བཅད *mtho-bcad* grandiloquence, high speech with little meaning. ཆོས་རྒྱལ་དེའི་དུས་ཀྱི་ལྟ་བ་མཐོ་ངག་ཡིན་ཏེ the doctrines of the time of that Buddhist king were only high-flown theories (*A. 77*).

མཐོ་བ *mtho-wa* = उच्च, उन्नत, तुङ्ग, उच, उद. 1. sbst. elevation, prominence; height; also adj. high, lofty, elevated, raised. *Jä.* makes it primarily a verb: to be high. རིགས་མཐོ་ཞིང་མཐོ་བ་ཏེ being of high and noble birth; དེ་བས་མཐོ་བ higher than that; རྒྱལ་མཚན་དེ་དཔལ་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཐོག་ཏུ་མཐོ་བ་ཡིན the sacred insignia are high up above the roof; པོ་ཏ་ལའི་མཐོ་བ་ཐོག་རིམ་བཅུ་གཅིག་ལ་འཆམ the height of Potala reaches to eleven stories; ང་མཐོ་ན *na-mtho-na* when I am high, when I rise in position. མཐོ་བ་གནོན་པ to lower what is high, to bring down, to humble, frq. ངས་མཐོ་མཐོ་བྱས་པས་དམའ་དམའ་སོང་ the more I was aspiring, the more I was brought low (*Jä.*). 2. for ཐོ་བ hammer; མཐོ་བ་རྡོ stone used as a hammer (*Cs.*). མཐོ་ཁྱད *mtho-khyad* height, highness.

མཐོ་སྤྱོད *mtho-spyod* in *W.* haughty manner (*Jä.*). མཐོ་དཔང་ *mtho-dpan* occurs in ཁང་པ་ཐོག་དཔང་མཐོ་བ.

མཐོ་བར་བརྩེགས་པ *Mtho-war brtsegs-pa* n. of a lofty mountain in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru where there are trees with leaves of gold, lapis lasuli, coral, diamond, ruby, etc., and trunks of silver. At night light is emitted from the leaves of trees, etc., to enable the gods and nymphs to make themselves merry and to revel, &c. (*K. d.* ར *309*).

མཐོ་བར་སེམས་པ *mtho-war sems-pa* उन्नमन to think highly of, to extol (one's own religion, doctrine, &c.). མཐོ་བར་བྱ་བ *mtho-war bya-wa* to eulogise, to flatter, to praise, to exalt; = ཆེས་བསྟོད་པ, བསྔགས་པ་བརྗོད་པ, also as sbst. = བསྟོད་ཚིག, བསྔར་ཚིག.

མཐོ་དམན *mtho-dman* height: མཐོ་དམན་མཉམ་པ of equal height; མཐོ་དམན་ཅན undulating; having high and low lands.

མཐོ་མཚམས *mtho-mtshams* evil design, mischievous mind or intention, brewing mischief. སྟོན་པ་ལ་མཐོ་མཚམས་ཞིང་། བར་དུ་གནོད་པར་འདོད *ston-pa la mtho-mtshoms shiń, bar-du gnod-par hdod* designing mischief to the teacher in the meantime he wished to injure it (*Yig*). ཟ་ཕྱོགས་བྱེད་དེ་དག་ནང་དུ་ཞུགས་ཏེ་ནང་པ་ལ་མཐོ་འཚམས (*Hbrom.* ཕ *31*).

Syn. མཐོ་འཚམས *mtho-htshams*; གནོད་སེམས *gnod-sems*; འཚེ་བྱེད *htshe-byed* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས *mtho-ris* I: स्वर्ग, त्रिदिव, नाक, देव, द्य, गौः heaven, paradise, the abode of the gods: ངན་སོང་གསུམ་དུ་སྐྱེ་བ་ཆེ་མང་ཉིང་མཐོ་རིས་སུ་སྐྱེ་བ་ནི་ཉུང་ persons gone to the three spheres of damnation being very many and persons gone into bliss being few (*Khor-de.*).

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid*; ལྷ་ཡི་ཡུལ *lha-yi yul*; ས་བླ *sa-bla*; སྟེང་གི་འཇིག་རྟེན *steń-gi hjig-rten*; དལ་འབྱོར་གནས་བཟང་ *dal-hdsin gnas-bzań*; རོལ་པའི་ས *rol-pahi sa*; བདེ་འགྲོ *bde-hgro*; སྐྱོ་མེད *skyo-med*; སྐབས་གསུམ་གནས *skabs-gsum gnas*; ལྷ་ཡི་འཇིག་རྟེན *lha-yi hjig-rten*; ལྷ་ཡི་གྲོང་ *lha-yi groń*; སུམ་རྩེན *sum-rtsen*; འཆི་མེད *hchi-med*; གྲུབ་པའི་གནས *grub-pahi gnas*; ནམ་མཁའི་ཁྱིམ *nam-mkhahi khyim*; བདེ་ལྡན *bde-ldan* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་བདུན *mtho-ris-kyi yon-tan bdun* the seven attributes or advantages of paradise are:—རིགས་ལྡན noble birth, གཟུགས་བཟང་ fine form, ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཆེ great enjoyment, ཤེས་རབ་ལྡན་ཚོགས mental accomplishment and merit, དབང་ཕྱུག་ལྡན power and prosperity, ནད་མེད freedom from disease, ཚེ་ཐུ་རིང་བ extreme longevity (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་མཚོ *mtho-ris-kyi mtsho* the lake of heaven.

Syn. ཆུ་ཀླུང་མཚོ *chu-kluń mtsho*; རྩེ་བའི་མཚོ *rtse-wahi mtsho* (*Mńon.*)

མཐོ་རིས་ཀླུང་ *mtho-ris kluń*=ལྷའི་ཆུ་བོ the celestial river, the river of the Mandākini (or glacial streams).

མཐོ་རིས་དགེ་བ *mtho-ris dge-wa* worldly virtues, good, etc., (heaven being inside such world).

མཐོ་རིས་ཐོབ *mtho-ris thob* बृहस्पति the spiritual guide or teacher of the gods.

Syn. ཕུར་བུ *phur-bu*; སྒྲ་མཁན *sgra-mkhan*; སྒྲ་མཁས *sgra-mkhas*; ལྷ་ཡི་བླ་མ *lha-yi bla-ma* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་རྣམས *mtho-ris rnams*=ལྷ་རྣམས the gods including the planet Rāhu.

མཐོ་རིས་སྨན་པ *mtho-ris sman-pa* अश्विनीकुमार the physician of the gods.

Syn. ཐ་སྐར་སྐྱེས *tha-skar skyes*; ལྷའི་སྨན་པ *lhahi sman-pa* (*Mńon.*).

མཐོ་རིས་སྨད་འཚོང་ *mtho-ris smad-htshoń*=ལྷའི་སྨད་འཚོང་མ celestial courtezan (*Mńon.*).

མཐོང་ཁ *mthoń-kha* or མཐང་ག chest, breast; མཐང་ག་ནས་འཛིན་པ to seize by the breast (*Jä.*).

མཐོང་བ I: *mthoń-wa* 1. to see, to view, in the broad sense of the term as an ordinary faculty; to look, to see, in a general way: མཐོང་ནས दृष्ट्वा having seen; མཐོང་བར་གྱུར अपश्यत् was seen; མཐོང་བར་བྱེད་པ to cause to see: མིག་ནི་ཉེ་མཐོང་རིང་མི་མཐོང་། he sees only when the object is near, not when it is far (*Sch.*); མཚན་མོ་ནང་ཁྲོད་ཀྱིས་ཐག་རིང་པོ་རྒྱལ་ཁམས་མཐོང་ངམ can you see to a far distance at night time? 2. to perceive or behold any particular object; བོད་ཀྱི་རི་མཐོང་བའི་རི an eminence from whence one can see the mountains of Tibet; མི་གཞན་གྱིས་མཐོང་བར a place where one can be seen by others; དེ་བུ་མོས་མཐོང་བར་མཛད་དོ he made it visible to the girl, he made her see it; མཐོང་བ་ཞིག་ཡོད་ན if there is one that has seen it, if there exists a witness; དེ་མཐོང་ནས་ཤེས seeing this, I came to know, *i.e.*, from this I saw, I percieved; མཐོང་ཐོས་དྲན་རེག frq. seeing, hearing, touching, remembering; acc. to

Jā. thinking of (*e.g.*, a form of prayer, or magic formula); colloq. མཐོང་བ is usually coupled with མིག, the eye, quite pleonastically: ཡ་གིར་ལྟོས་ཤིག་དགོ་བ་གསུམ་མིག་མཐོང་ཐུབ look up there, you can see three goa deer. 3. to witness, observe (mentally): རྒྱ་ས་ཡབ་ཡབ་འཛམ་གླིང་ཉིད་དུ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ་གཉིས་པ་ མཐོང་བ་མཐོང་ངོ་ཞེས་ཆེད་དུ་བརྗོད་པས་སོ O capital, capital, for the second time have I witnessed the Doctrine preached in the metropolis! thus designedly he cried. 4. colloq. to experience, to endure: སྡུག་བསྔལ་མང་མཐོང་བ་ཡིན has experienced many troubles.

མཐོང་བ II: sight; in Budh. མཐོང་བ་ལ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས་ཏེ *mthoṅ-wa la rnam-pa gñis-te* of two kinds: 1. མངོན་སུམ་མཐོང་བ perception by inference: དུད་པ་མཐོང་བས་མེ་མཐོང་བ་ཞེས་ཟེར་རོ, ཡང་དག་པར་མེ་མ་མཐོང་ངོ etc., by seeing smoke from a distance to hold that I have seen fire although really I have not seen fire, etc. 2. མངོན་སུམ་དུ་ཐམས་ཅད་མཐོང་བ actual sight by personal observation (*K. my. 437*).

མཐོང་ཕྱོགས *mthoṅ-phyogs*=ལྟ་ཕྱོགས explained as དམིགས་འདུ་ བར་མཐོང་ཕྱོགས object of sight; a view, scene, aspect (*Ya-sel. 41*).

མཐོང་དུག *mthoṅ-dug* दृष्टिविष ('sight-poison') evil eye (*Sch.*); envy, grudge, jealousy [a snake]*S.*

མཐོང་བྱེད *mthoṅ-byed*=མིག *mig* 1. that which sees, the eye (*Mṅon.*). 2. a species of kite.

མཐོང་ལམ *mthoṅ-lam* the true way 1. བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བའི་ལམ the state or stage of perfection in which one perceives the truth, *i.e.*, the reality of *Nirodṇa*: དེ་ལྟར་ས་དང་པོ་རབ་ཏུ་དགའ་བ་ནས, མཐོང་ལམ་ཆོ་བཀོད་བདེན་པ་རྟོགས་ཏེ accordingly from the first stage of perfection or ecstasy he passes to the meditative stage called མཐོང་ལམ where he perceives the true state of *Dharma*. 2. acc. to *Was.* (*139*): the path of obtaining the power of sight, a mystical state.

མཐོང་ལུགས *mthoṅ-lugs* the way of viewing a thing; notion, theory, opinion.

མཐོང་བ་དོན་ལྡན *Mthoṅ-wa don-ldan* n. of an image of Buddha, the sight of which brought merit to any one (*Yig. k. 21*).

མཐོང་ན་དགའ *mthoṅ-na dgaḥ*=གཟུགས་མཛེས་པ very handsome, of beautiful form.

མཐོང་ཕུལ་ཆུང་བ *mthoṅ-phul chuṅ-wa*=མཐོང་ཕྲ་ཆུང་བ, as in མཐོང་ཕུལ་ཆུང་ངམ་ཐོས་ཁྱང་བ་ན tiniest thing visible or faintest thing audible (*D.R.*).

མཐོང་བ་བླ་ན་མེད་པ *mthoṅ-wa bla-na med-pa*=བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བ दर्शानुत्तर्यं perceiving the supreme truth v. བླ་ན་མེད་པ.

མཐོང་བ་མེད་པ *mthoṅ-wa med-pa* नैयतिक fatalist.

མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས *mthoṅ-wahi chos* दृष्टधर्म actions of present life. མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་མྱོང་བར་འགྱུར་བ *mthoṅ-wahi chos-la myoṅ-war hgyur-wa* दृष्टधर्मवेदनीयम् (Karma) manifesting itself in the actions of this life. མཐོང་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་བདེ་བར་གནས་པ दृष्टधर्मविहार one of the stages in technical meditation.

མཐོང་བས་སྤང་བྱ *mthoṅs-was spaṅ-bya* that which is renounced when seen; མཐོང་བས་གྲོལ *mthoṅ-was sgrol* deliverance at sight.

མཐོང་ཚོར *mthoṅ-tshor* वशल explained by མཐའ་བོང་གིས་དེ་སྲིད་ཙམ་ལ་རིག་པ་འཚི་བར་མི་འགྱུར་ར (*K. gu.* ང་ *90*).

མཐོངས *mthoṅs*=མིག་གིས་མཐོང་ས 1. गवाक्ष view, prospect, sphere; illuminated space: ནམ་མཁའི་མཐོངས་རྣམས་འཇའ་ཚོན་གུར་གྱིས་ཁྱབ་པས the expanses of sky were filled with rain-bow canopies. 2. opening in the wall or roof of a house for the entrance of light or for egress of smoke: ངའི་ཐུགས་ཁར་མི་རིང་དཀར་པོ་ཞིག་སྒྲུག་ཁང་གི་མཐོངས་ཀྱི་ནས་ཐུང་ངོ on the side of my

pillow there came a solitary white man opening wide the cleft-holes of the bamboo house (*A. 129*). སྦུབས་མཐོངས an opening to the sky in the middle of a building. སྒོ་མཐོངས=མཐོངས 3. མཐོངས་ཁ *mthoṅs-kha* platform on a flat-roof. མཐོངས་ཀ *mthoṅs-ka* silk ornaments, fringes on the borders of paintings (*Cs.*) མཐོངས་ཆེ་བ *mthoṅs che-wa*=སྒོ་མཐོངས dome.

མཐོངས་པ *mthoṅs-pa* 1. to lose one's senses; one who has lost his senses. 2. acc. to *Jä.* perh.=འཐོམས་པ *ḥthoms-pa*.

མཐོན་ཀ། *mthon-ka* or མཐོན་ག also མཐོན་ཀ་ཆེན་པོ *mthon-ka chen-po* 1. ནཱིལ blue gem of great value; acc. to *Jä.* one of the five celestial gems. 2. ནཱིལ azure, sky-blue.

མཐོན་ཏེ *mthon-te* ཨུཏྟཱིརྞ coming out successfully, surmounted, climbed up.

མཐོན་པོ *mthon-po* high, elevated, exalted; deep, loud. Practically the same as མཐོ་བ and in colloq. much more frq.; occurs also as མཐོན་མོ *mthon-mo*.

Syn. མཐོ་བ *mtho-wa*; གཞེངས་མཐོ *gzheṅs-mtho*; ཁམས་ཆེ *khams-che*; དཔངས་མཐོ *dpaṅs-mtho*; རྩེ་མོ་རིང *rtse-mo riṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

མཐོན་མཐིང *mthon-mthiṅ* 1. ཨིནྡྲནཱིལ; sapphire. 2. the high blue colour (of things).

མཐོན་པོའི་ལྷ *mthon-poḥi lha* an epithet of Vishnu (*Mṅon.*).

མཐོར་འཐུང *mthor-ḥthuṅ* གཎྜཱུཥ washing the mouth with a potion of water.

མཐོལ་བ *mthol-wa* or མཐོལ་བ=བཤགས་པ to confess, confession; from the word ཐལ་མོ *thal-mo*; and is defined as ལག་པ་གཉིས་ཐལ་མོ་སྦྱར་བའི་དོན it signifies joining the palms of the hands in contrition: ཉེས་ན་མཐོལ་བར་མཐོད if you are guilty make confession (*Ḥbrom.* ཀ 19); མཐོལ་བར་ནོངས་པའི་མཐོལ་ནས་ཉེས་པ་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་ཏུ་མི་འགྲོགས་པ one fit to confess not keeping company for a day with a sinner after he has confessed (*A. 52*). མཐོལ་བཤགས *mthol-çags* confession.

མཐོལ་ཚངས *mthol-tshaṅs* (cf. འགྱོད་ཚངས) confession, acknowledgment of guilt. མཐོལ་ཚངས་བྱེད་པ *mthol-tshaṅs byed-pa*=མཐོལ་བཤགས་པ to make confession, to confess, which acc. to Buddhism implies atonement and remission of sins (*Jä.*).

མཐོས *mthos* abbreviated form of མཐོ་རིས.

འཐག *ḥthag* a mill; mill-stone; colloq. འཐག་གི *ḥthag-gi* anything pulverized in a mill; འཐག་གི་བཏགས grinding or ground in a mill.

འཐག་པ *ḥthag-pa* pf. བཏགས *btags*, fut. བཏག, imp. ཐོགས 1. to grind, crush; རང་འཐག་གིས to grind in a mill; རྩམ་པ་འཐག་པ to make flour of roasted corn, barley, wheat, &c.; ཕྱེ་མར་འཐག་པ *phye-mar ḥthag-pa* to grind into flour, to pulverise. 2. to weave: སྣམ་བུ་འཐག་པ to weave woolen cloth; འཐག་པ་པོ a weaver; དར་འཐག་བུ་མོ the daughter of a silk-weaver (*Glr.*); འཐག་ཁྲི loom (*Sch.*); འཐག་ཏུ་འཇུག་པ to cause cloth to be woven.

འཐང་གོས *ḥthaṅ-gos*=མཐང་གོས ཨནྟརྦཱས the under-garment or petticoat worn by the lamas called also ཤམ་ཐབས.

འཐང་སྤྲད་པ *ḥthaṅ sprad-pa* ཀཱཡསཾསརྒ bodily union as in conjugal relations.

འཐང་པོ *ḥthaṅ-po* lower parts of body: སྐྱོན་པོ་འཐང་པོ a bodily defect or personal deformity.

འཐད *ḥthad* liking, pleasure; good will; joy (*Jä.*).

འཐད་པ I: *ḥthad-pa* (ཐིད་པ་འདོད་པ) རུང 1. to be delightful; pleasant, agreeable, well-

pleasing. མི་འཐད་པ=མི་འདོད་པ not agreeable, repulsive. གསུང་དེ་རྣམས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡིད་ལ་འཐད་པ་ཞིག་བྱུང་ all these sayings have pleased me very much. 2. (not governing a case) to please, to be acceptable, to be considered as good, to be (generally) admitted. མི་འཐད་པར་མཐོང་། I see that (this reading) is not generally accepted (*Zam.*); ཞེས་པ་ཡང་འཐད་དོ it occurs also in this form; མི་འཐད་དེ wrong (*Was. 294*); to be fit, proper, suitable (from *Jä.*). སེམས་ཞེས་པ་མི་འཐད་པ as it is not proper to call it soul, as it cannot fitly be called soul. 3. འཐད is a familiar word very frq. in *W.* almost the only word for *dgah-wa*: སེམས་འཐད་དེ cheerfully, joyfully; འཐད་པོ་མེད་པ་ཅིག་ཞིག་པ as it was not agreeable (to him); འཐད་འཐད་འདྲ་ཡང་། though apparently rejoicing. 4. at pleasure, at will: ཕྱིར་ལ་འཐད let us turn back; རང་ཉིད་འཐད་པ voluntarily, spontaneously (*Jä.*).

འཐད་ལེགས *bthad-legs* n. of a large numeral (*Ya-sel. 58*).

འཐན་པ II: acc. to *Sch.*=འཐན་པ *bthan-pa* འཐད་ལྡན *bthad-ldan*=འཐན་པོ *bthan-po.*

འཐན *bthan*=ནན་ཏན *nan-tan* pressure; urging. འཐན་འདྲེ *bthan-bdre* a demon (*Sch.*).

འཐན་པོ *bthan-po* steady, persistent: མི་འཐན་པོ *mi bthan-po* a steady man, a resolute man (*Cs.*).

འཐབ་པ *bthab-pa* चाथि, चथिछा, विवाद to fight; to quarrel, to dispute, to brawl. ཁ་བུ་དང་འཐབ་པ to struggle with snow-storm (*Mil.*); འཐབ་པ་མེད་རྩོད་མེད་འཆི་བ to die peaceably without a struggle; also used when quarrelling persons are reconciled (*Jä.*); ཁ་འཐབ verbal altercation. As sbst. also འཐབ་མོ *bthab-mo* a fight, a battle; འཐབ་ཀྲོལ *bthab-krol* dispute, contest (*Lex.*) + འཐབ་ཀྲོལ་ཅན་ནི་ཉེས་པ་ཅན་གྱི་འབྱུང་བ one who quarrels is one who produces cause for mischief. འཐབ་འཁྲུག *bthab-bkhrug* དམག fighting, war.

འཐབ་ཡ *bthab-ya* antagonist: ཁྱོད་ཀྱིས་ང་ཡི་འཐབ་ཡ་བྱེད་དགོས you must be my rival in fight; རྩོད་མོའི་འཐབ་ཡ a fighting cantankerous female; གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་འཐབ་ཡ occasional rival; a rival for the time being; acc. to *Jä.* the antagonists of life, *i.e.*, the family and relations a secular man has to struggle with.

འཐབ་རགས *bthab-rags* intrenchments, breast-work, ramparts.

འཐབ་བྲལ *bthab-bral* 1. thus explained: ལྷ་མིན་གྱི་འཐབ་རྩོད་དང་བྲལ་བས་ན་འཐབ་བྲལ་ཏེ if one is free from troubles with the *Asura*, it is *Thabdal*—signifying that one of the heavens of the Buddhist theogony is free from strife. This region lies above the *Trayas trimsa* heaven. 2. acc. to Bon= མཚོ་མ *mtsho-ma.*

འཐབ་འབུ *bthab-bbu* silk-worm.

འཐམ་པ I: *btham-pa* pf. འཐམས *bthams* གྲ་ཧཎ 1. to seize, to lay hold of, to clutch, to attach oneself to, to realise mentally. 2. to join together, to enlock: ཕྱག་ལག་འཐམ་པ or ཕྱག་གྲོགས་འཐམ་པ to unite in friendship; བྱ་བར་འཐམ་པ to join in any undertaking (*Jä.*).

འཐམ་པ II:=སྤྱོ་བ *spyo-wa* परिभाषा blaming, scolding; to scold, to blame.

ཕ. འཐམས་པ *bthams-pa* to clasp out of affection. ཕྱག་གྲོགས་འཐམས་པ to seal friendship under a solemn oath.

འཐལ་བ *bthal-wa*, v. ཐལ་བ *thal-wa.*

འཐས་པ *bthas-pa* སྲ 1. not straightforward, double-dealing. 2. hard, solid: རྒྱ་འཐས *rga-bthas* sinewy, strong, robust (*Sch.*).

འཐིག་པ *bthig-pa* 1. vb. n., pf. ཐིགས to drop, to fall in drops, to drip from;

ཁྲག་ཐ་འཐིགས་པར་ without any blood dropping out. 2. vb. a., pf. ཐིགས, fut. ཐིག to cause to fall in drops, to distil, etc. (*Jä.*).

+ **འཐིང་སྐྲད** *ḥthiṅ-slad* = སྨོད་པ *smod-pa* slander, a term of blame or abuse (*Cs.*).

འཐིབས་པ *ḥthibs-pa*, pf. ཐིབས or གཏིབས *gtibs* to be covered, darkened: ནད་ཀྱིས་ལུས་སེམས་འཐིབས་པ the body and mind being covered with disease; དབུལ་བའི་ན་བུན་ལྟར་འཐིབས་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ became darkened as with a fog; vb. n. ལྗོན་ཤིང་ཐམས་ཅད་དགའ་བའི་གྲིབ་མ་འཐིབས all the trees afford a delightful shade; གཉིད་འཐིབས drowsiness overcomes me; ཤེས་པ་འཐིབས *ses-pa ḥthibs* consciousness grows dim (*Jä.*).

འཐིབས་པོ *ḥthibs-po* dark, close, dense. འཐིབས sbst., a covering.

འཐིམ་པ *ḥthim-pa* fut. of ཐིམ་པ *thim-pa*: ས་ལ་འཐིམ་འོང་། it would vanish into the earth; also would be absorbed in the soil.

འཐུ་བ *ḥthu-wa* 1. adj. v. ཐུ་བ *thu-wa*. 2. vb., also འཐུད་པ, pf. བཏུས, ཐུས, fut. བཏུ, imp. ཐུས་ཐུ or to gather, collect, pick up: ཤིང་དང་རྩ་བ་འཐུ་བ to collect wood and roots for fuel; རྫས་འཐུ་བ to pick up things strewn about; ཐུས་མི an assemblage of men, council (*Cs.*).

འཐུག་པ *ḥthug-pa* = མཐུག་པ also འཐུག་པོ adj. and abstr. sbst. thick: པགས་པ་འཐུག་པོ a thick skin; ཀོ་བ་འཐུག་པོ a thick hide; ཕྱིང་འཐུག་པོ a thick rug. མཐའ་འཐུག thicker towards the margin or edge, gen. of woven stuffs, opp. to སྲབ་པ *srab-pa* (*Jä.*); ཁུ་བ་འཐུག thickness in consistency, as of liquids; also adj. dense, strong: ནགས་འཐུག dense forest; གཉིད་འཐུག་པོ a sound sleep; འདོད་ཆགས་འཐུག་པོ a strong inclination (*Jä.*).

འཐུང་བ *ḥthuṅ-wa* pf. བཏུངས *btuṅs* or འཐུངས *ḥthuṅs* to drink, to imbibe fluid: ངོམས་པ་འཐུང་བ to drink one's fill; འཐུངས་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས immediately after drinking; ཆུ་འཐུང་བ་པོ one who will drink water; a water-drinker (*Situ. 84*); འཐུང་དུ་རུང་བ drinkable; allowable to drink; འཐུངས་པ་སྟེ they were engaged in drinking; have drunk; བཏུང་བ sbst. drink; བཏུང་བ་འཐུང་ to drink (any) liquid: བཟའ་བ་དང་བཏུང་བ eating and drink; ཟས་བཏུང་ food and drink; བཏུང་ཆུ *btuṅ chu* water for drinking; བཏུང་ཆུ་དང་ཞིང་ཆུ་ལེགས་ན་ཆུ་ཡི་དཔལ if drinking water and irrigation water be good, there is water prosperity (*Jig.*).

འཐུང་བྱེད *ḥthuṅ-byed* ཉི་མ met. the sun (he that drinks, *i.e.*, draws out moisture by his heat) (*Mńon.*).

འཐུད་པ *ḥthud-pa* = མཐུད་པ to add on, make longer; to piece on, to prolong; ཐག་པ་ཆད་པ་མཐུད་པ to add a piece to a string when a part of it has broken off; སྐྱེ་བ་འཐུད་མི་དགོས he has no need of an additional re-birth.

འཐུད་མ *ḥthud-ma* 1. assistance, help in general. 2. an added piece; prolongation: ཁྲལ་ཁ་བ་འཐུད་མའི་འདུམ་གླང་དང་ make an agreement for, engage, more coolies! འཐུད་མེད *ḥthud-med* or འཐུད་ཆད་མེད = ཆད་ལྷག་མེད་པ without any omission or addition, *i.e.*, to make or do a thing perfectly well.

འཐུན་པ 1. *ḥthun-pa*, v. མཐུན་པ. 2. a gatherer; ཤིང་འཐུན a gatherer of wood; རྩྭ་འཐུན a gatherer of grass.

འཐུབ་པ *ḥthub-pa* pf. བཏུབས *ḥthubs* or ཐུབ, fut. གཏུབ་པ, imp. ཐུབ to cut into pieces, to split: ཏུམ་བུར་འཐུབ་པ་པོ one who cuts into pieces, a splitter (*Situ. 84*); ཤ་གཏུབ་པ to cut meat into pieces, to mince; ཤིང་གཏུབ་པ to split wood in chips.

འཐུམ་པ *ḥthum-pa* a form of གཏུམ་པ, pf. བཐུམས or ཐུམས, fut. ཐུམ or གཏུམ, imp. ཐུམ or ཐུམ to cover or lay over, to put over, to

coat; to wrap up, to envelop. v. གཐུམ་པ; མགོ་གྱིས་མགོ་འཐུམ་པ to cover or wrap up the head with clothes.

འཐུམས *ḥthums* barren, sterile; addled (eggs). བློ་འཐུམས stupid.

འཐུར *ḥthur* supine of འཐུ for འཐུ་བར in colloq. ཤིང་འཐུར་འགྲོ=ཤིང་འཐུ་བ་ལ་འགྲོ goes collecting wood.

འཐུལ་བ *ḥthul-wa* 1. adj. volatile. 2. sbst. the subtle particles that are carried by the wind to produce the sensation of smell. 3. to raise, to spread; to smell of: དུ་བ་འཐུལ་བ to raise smoke; དྲི་ཞིམ་ངན་འཐུལ་བ to diffuse good or bad smell; ག་བུར་འཐུལ it smells of camphor; རྡུལ་མི་འཐུལ་བར་བྱས་པའི་རྗེས་སུ after having laid the dust; ལ་ལས་བདུག་སྤོས་འཐུལ some persons were spreading perfumes (*Jä.*).

འཐེགས་པ *ḥthegs-pa* 1. to prepare for a journey, to pack up. 2. to depart; it prob. signifies the same as ཐེག་པ, to lift, raise, take up; cf. གཞི་སྤོས་ཐེགས or འདེགས་པ to shift, to change (lodging), to remove; ཐེག་ཁུག carpet bag, knap-sack.

འཐེང *ḥtheṅ* or འཐེང་པ ཞཞ adj. lame (person or animal); to be lame, to go lame, cf. ཐེང་པོ; རྐང་པ་ན་ནས་འཐེང་བར་གྱུར་པ became lame the leg being maimed.

འཐེན་པ *ḥthen-pa* 1. to draw, to pull: ཐག་པ་འཐེན་པ to pull a rope; ཡར་ལ་འཐེན་པ to pull up, hoist; ཚུར་དུ་འཐེན་པ to pull towards; ཕར་ཚུར་འཐེན་པ to pull this way and that way; ཕར་འཐེན་ཚུར་འཐེན they pulled to and fro; ཐེར་ཐེར་འཐེན་པ pulling by jerks, by little and little; ཡོལ་བ་འཐེན་པ to draw a curtain. 2. acc. to *Jä.* to stop, to stop short, to halt: འཐེན་ན་ལེགས་ it will be advisable to stop. 3. in *W.* also=རྟེན་པ to lean, recline upon (*Jä.*).

འཐེན་པ II: acc. to Bon terminology is the line of a རྒྱལ་རྒྱུད or dynasty, the term being thus applied because each member was metaphorically drawn up towards heaven by his ancestors. The eleven dynasties of Bon kings or གནམ་གྱི་འཐེན་པ (lit. heavenly lines) were called (1) གནམ་འཐེན་ཁྲི, (2) ཡེ་ཁྱུ་ལ་འཐེན, (3) ས་བདག་ལ་འཐེན, (4) ཀླུ་ལ་བདག་གཉེན་ལ་འཐེན, (5) གཉེན་བདག་ཀྱུ་ལ་འཐེན, (6) ཀྱུ་བདག་ཁོལ་ལ་འཐེན, (7) ཁོལ་བདག་ཕྱུགས་ལ་འཐེན, (8) ཕྱུགས་བདག་རྫོང་ལ་འཐེན, (9) ཕྱུགས་བདག་རོང་ལ་འཐེན, (10) རྒྱང་བདག་རོང་ལ་འཐེན, (11) རོང་ཕྱག་ཁྱུ་ལ་འཐེན which is also called དཔལ་འཐེན (*G. Bon.* *23*).

འཐེབ *ḥtheb*=ལྷག་པ overplus, extra, supernumerary: གོས་འཐེབ a supernumerary dress; ཁྱོད་ལ་གོས་འཐེབ་ཡོད་ན་བདག་ལ་གཡར་རོགས་གྱིས if you have an extra dress please lend it to me; ཆལ་གོས་འཐེབ་ཀྱིས་འཐུམ་པ to wrap up in an extra blanket; ཞག་གཅིག་འཐེབ one day over, or too much. (*Jä.*). འཐེབ་པ *ḥtheb-pa* acc. to *Sch.* to have too much (?).

འཐེབས་པ *ḥthebs-pa* pf. ཐེབས a pass. form of འདེབས་པ I. to be thrown, overthrown; seized by or with: ནད་ཀྱིས་འཐེབས་པ seized with disease; འཐེབས་ཤིང instrument for holding fast cloth etc. in sewing. 2. to be opened out, be spread about: གསལ་འཐེབས་པ to be opened out clearly, made plain; ས་བོན་འཐེབས་པ seed having been strewn; ལྕགས་ཐེར་ཀྱིས་ཐེབས་པའི་ས་སྲན hard soil which had been broken up with iron bars. 3. sometimes occurs as act. vb. instead of འདེབས་པ.

འཐེམས་པ *ḥthems-pa* 1. གྲངས་ཚང་བ the completion of a specified number; སྔགས་བཟླས་གྲངས་ཐེམས completed counting the number of charms (*mantra*). 2. to shut

in, comprise, cover, include, v. འཐམས་པ. 3. to suffice = འཁྱིད་པ or ཆོག་པ (*Jä.*).

འཐེར་པོ *ḥther-po* or འཐེར་བ smooth and glossy: དྲིལ་བུའི་དབྱིབས་འཐེར་འཐེར *dril-buḥi dbyibs ḥther-ḥther* surface of the bell well polished (*Jig.*).

འཐོ *ḥtho* sometimes written instead of མཐོ *mtho* a span.

འཐོག་པ I: *ḥthog-pa* acc. to *Cs.* = གཏོག་པ *gtog-pa* acc. to *Sch.* འཐག་པ *ḥthag-pa*.

འཐོག་པ II: pf. ཐོགས imp. ཐོགས 1. to take, bear away, carry: ཁྭ་ཏ་ཡིས་མཆུ་ཡིས་འབུ་སྲིན་ཐོགས་ཐོགས་པ the magpie carries away worms, insects, etc., with its bill; ཤ་འཐོགས་མཁན one who places or carries the meat; རོལ་མོ་ཐོགས་པ one carrying cymbals (musical instruments, etc.) having cymbals in his hand (*Situ. 84*). 2. for ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa* to receive. 3. for འདོགས་པ as ཕན་ཐོགས་པ useful. 4. to name, to call (*Jä.*).

འཐོན་པ *ḥthon-pa* (pf. and imp. ཐོན་པ) 1. to go out, to come forth, depart; ནང་ནས་ཕྱིར་འཐོན་པ to come from within; ས་ནས་ཕར་འཐོན to issue forth from the ground: ཐམས་ཅད་འཐོན་ཏེ all having come out; ཆུ་ཕར་ཁར་ཐོན་ནས when I emerged on the other side of the river. In *W.* colloq. is a common usage for ཡོང་བ to come, and འབྱུང་བ to arise. 2. acc. to *Jä.* = to occur, as in ཚོང་ཟས་ཕྱིར་ནས་འཐོན་འདུག (these goods) occur as imported, are imported: རིག་པ་ཅན་མིང་འཐོན་ཡིན་ཏེ his name occurs (*i.e.*, goes forth) as one who is knowing, *i.e.*, he is reputed sagacious.

འཐོན་མི་འབྲིང་པོ་རྒྱལ *Ḥthon-mi ḥbriṅ-po rgyal* n. of a descendant of king *Lde-phrin ḥtsan* (*Yig.*).

འཐོབ་པ *ḥthob-pa* sometimes as a fut. of ཐོབ་པ *thob-pa*: འཐོབ་པ་དང་འབྲེལ་བ *ḥthob-pa daṅ ḥbrel-wa* প্রাপ্তিযুক্ত the accompaniment of what will be gained; result of gain or profit. འཐོབ་པ་མེད *ḥthob-pa med* অপ্রাপ্তি not getting, not to be got.

འཐོམ་པ *ḥthom-pa*, pf. འཐོམས་པ also ཐོམས་པ to be confused, puzzled, to grope, to be stunned. མགོ་འཐོམས་པ = མགོ་འཁོར་བ: མགོ་འཐོམས་ནས his head being turned, puzzled; ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་མིག་མེད་ནས་མུན་པར་འཐོམས being devoid of the eye of fore-knowledge he groped in darkness; མགོ་ཐོམ་འཐོམ his head becomes dizzy, confounded (*Ḥbrom. 15*). Acc. to *Jä.* is now used in *W.* for to doze, slumber.

འཐོམ་ཡོར *ḥthom-yor* idiot, or dumb-confounded: གླེན་ཐུམས་རྣ་བོང་འཐོམ་ལོང་དང་གསུམ the three miseries of idiots, dumbness, deafness and blindness (*Khrid. 47*). In *C.* colloq. མི་འདི་འཐོམ་འཐོམ་འདུག this man is very stupid or quite dazed.

འཐོར་བ *ḥthor-wa* pf. བཏོར *btor*, fut. གཏོར *gtor*, imp. ཐོར 1. prop. v. n. to be strewn or scattered, বিকীর্ণ, ব্যস্ত, ছড়ানো; ཆུ་འཐོར to sprinkle water; འབྲུ་འཐོར་བ to scatter grain: ཆར་པ་ཐོར་ཐོར་བབས་པ་འདུག the rain comes drizzling down. 2. to be dispersed, dessicated, to burst (of a gun): ཆུ་འཐོར་བ་པོ one who throws or sprinkles water (*Situ. 84*).

འཐོར་བྱེད *ḥthor-byed* a parrot (*Mṅon.*).

འཐོར་འཐུང་ *ḥthor-ḥthuṅ* অর্ঘ্য libation = ཆུ་གཏོར (*Cs.*; *Sch.*).

འཐོར་མཐོ *ḥthor-mtho* তুঙ্গশৃঙ্গ lofty peak.

འཐོལ *ḥthol* མི་སྦེད་པ or མངོན་པ revealing, giving out, confessing; same as མཐོལ་བ *mthol-wa* প্রতিজ্ঞা confession.

ད

ད *da* is the eleventh letter of the Tibetan alphabet and the third letter of the third group of consonants. It is equivalent to the Sanskrit द, being more dental in its pronunciation than the English *d*.

ད I: num. figure for 11.

ད II: द, दा 1. metaphorically it symbolises a gift: སྦྱིན་པ་ཆེན་པོ་སྦྱིན་པ་སྟེ། ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ཉིད་པའོ bestowing great charity is the Mahāyāna (personified) (*K. my.* ཀ *208*). 2. the signification and virtues of this letter according to the fancies of mystic authors may perhaps be gathered from such statements as these: ད་ནི་རྐང་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྒོ, ཉེད་པ་མེད་ཐམས་ཅད་ཤད་སྤོང the letter ད is a symbol of being deprived of nothing; it takes away nothing, hence it sets free everything, *i.e.*, gives salvation (*K. g.* ཨ *42*); also ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ་སྟེ། ཆོས་རྣམས་དུལ་བ་དང་དེ་བ་ཉིད་དུ་སྟོན་པ being the state of entrance to all *Dharma* (*i.e.*, source of knowledge), it explains all matter and phenomena both in their passive and regulated or active states (*K. d.* ཀ *114*); དུལ་བ་དང་དུལ་བའི་གཞལ་བྱ་ངེས་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་ཕྱིར་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྒོ as it fully makes sure the *Vinaya* (moral discipline) and the objects of *Vinaya*, it is called the entrance to all *Dharma* (*Ḥbum.* ཀ *282*).

ད III: 1. now, at present, just, esp. before the imp. mood: ད་ནང་ལ་སོང་ in *C.* just go home! in *W.* now go inside! In later works and especially in modern colloq. the ད *da*, now, is ད་ལྟ *da-lta*, usually heard in colloq. as "*tanda*." Other combinations are ད་ལྟ་ལམ་སང་ "*tanda lamsang*" at once; ད་ལྟ་ཐལ་དུ "*tanda t'eltu*" directly, immediately. 2. this time, the present: ད་ལོ this, the present year. ད *da* in ད་ཅོག་ལྟ་བུ *da-chog lta-bu* then, now, ཐད.

ད་ཀོ་ཤ *Da-ko-ṣa* n. of an island called the Sandal-wood island (*Kathāṅ. 121*).

ད་ཁ *da-kha* 1. now, just now, presently. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a horse-shoe: ད་ཁ་རྒྱབ་པ *da-kha rgyab-pa* to shoe a horse.

ད་སྒོས *da-sgos* = ད་ལྟ *da-lta* or འདི་སྐབས *ḥdi-skabs* now, this time, this occasion.

ད་ཅི *da-ci* 1. then what: ད་ཅི་སྙམ then what do you think; བློ་རེ་ལས་པ་ཁོས *blo ñes-pa khos*. ད་ཅི་ནས་འབྱུང་ཡིད་སྐྱེས་གསུང་མ་ལས་གཞོན་དུ་མ་འདོད (*Khrid. 78*). 2. what was, lately: ད་ཅི་ནས ད་ལྟ་བར་ད from lately until now. 3. sickle-hook for cutting briars (*Jä.*).

ད་ཆ *da-cha* in future, henceforward.

ད་ཉིད *da-ñid* or ད་ལྟ་ཉིད the present time; but just now; ད་ལྟ་ཉིད་དུ *da-lta ñid-du* instantly.

ད་ལྟ *da-lta*, v. ད III.

ད་ལྟ་བ *da-lta-wa* or ད་ལྟ་ཡང་ *da-lta-yaṅ* even now: ད་ལྟ་ཡང་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ even now he is very kind. ད་ལྟར *da-ltar* for the present, at the present time; ད་ལྟར་གྱི་བྱ་བ *da-ltar-gyi bya-wa* or དངོས་པོ *dṅos-po* a person's experience or actions during the present period of his life; ད་ལྟར་བ *da-ltar-wa* the present time, present; the present tense; ད་ལྟར་བྱུང་བ *da-ltar byuṅ-wa*. ཐབས་གཞག presence of mind; also, born or grown for the current age or current times.

ད་སྟེ *da-ste* henceforth, from this time forward. Also ད་ཕྱིས *da-phyis*.

ད་དུང་ *da-duṅ* or ད་རུང་ *da-ruṅ* still, still more; but in *C.* this latter form is in common use for ཡང་ and ད་རུང་སྦྱིན་ give still more: ད་རུང་ཐེངས་གཅིག་བཤད་རོགས་ please explain it once more; ད་རུང་ཡང་ again and again.

In colloq. ད་དེ often stands for *da-ruṅ*.

ད་དྲག *da-drag* 1.=ད་དགའ་མོ་རེད *da dgaḥ-mo red* that is good. 2. a term used in grammar for the now obsolete ད *da* when second final after the letters ན, ར, ལ, *e.g.*, in ཀུནད or འབྱོརད, changing the terminative ཏུ into ཏུ, also ཏོ, རོ or ལོ, into ཏོ. Thus in the place of ཀུན་ཏོ was formerly in use ཀུནད་ཏོ *kund-to*, and for འབྱོར་རོ was written འབྱོརད་ཏོ *ḥbyord-to*; now, although the final *d* is no longer used, a relic of its former use survives in the concluding particle ཏོ *to*.

ད་གདོད *da-gdod*=ད་དུང་ still, still more (*Ṅag. 25*).

ད་ནང་ *da-naṅ* or ད་ནངས *da-naṅs* 1. presently. 2. this morning; lately this day; ད་ནང་ཀློགས *da-naṅ klogs* read just now.

ད་ཙུག *da-tsug*=ད་ག་ *da-gaṅ*: ད་ཙུག་བྱེད *da-tsug byed* now what to do, or what is to be done; ...

ད་གཟོད *da-gzod*=ད་གཟོད་གོ་སོང་ now (at last) I understand: ... now (at last) you have understood and accepted the real doctrine (*Ḥbrom. 17*).

ད་བུར *da-bur*=གློ་བུར *glo-bur* suddenly, instantly: མི་ལུས་ལས་ད་བུར་ལྷུང fell suddenly from humanity (*D.R.*).

ད་རན *da-ran*=ད་ལན *da-lan* this time (in Sikk.).

ད་རངས *da-raṅs* this morning.

ད་རེ *da-re*=དེ་རིང་ this day, to-day: ... what is this terrible noise and confusion to-day. (*Rdsa. 17*). ད་རེ or ད་རེས in *W.* means also: heretofore, sometime ago.

ད་ལམ *da-lam*=དེང་སང་ now-a-days: ... now-a-days in the country of Urgyen in the west (*Ya-sel. 11*).

‡ ད་དྲུ་འཇོམས *da-dru-ḥjoms* ... the plant *Cassia alata*, the root of which cures ringworm; several synonyms for this bulbous root, called *ol* in Bengal, are mentioned: རབ་མཐོ *rab-mtho*; གླང་པོ་དཀར་པོ *glaṅ-po dkar-po*; འཁོར་ལོ་འཇོམས *ḥkhor-lo-ḥjoms*; སྦྱེད་འཇིགས *sbyed-ḥjigs*; འདོར་ཁ་བ *ḥdor kha-wa*; ཅིན་ཅུན་ཅན *cin-cun-can*; ཕུག་རོན་རྐང *phug-ron rkaṅ*; པི་ཉ *pi-nya*; འོད་ལྡན་འཁྲི་ཤིང *hod-ldan ḥkhri-ciṅ*; དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན *dkaḥ-thub can*; ཏེ་ལ་སེར་ཅན *te-la ser-can*; ཕག་མོ་གདོང *phag-mo gdoṅ*; སྐྱོབ་བྱེད་མ *skyob-byed-ma*. Another species of *Cassia* is called ... *stobs-bzaṅ-ma*.

‡ ད་ནུ་ཀ་རི *da-nu ka-ri* or ད་ནུ་ཁ་རི *da-nu kha-ri* ..., or ... n. of a flower (*K. d.* ᵃ *368*).

ད་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ *Da-khri btsan-po* the name of one of the sons of king *Mu-khri btsan-po*.

ད་ཆུ *da-chu*=དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* mercury (*Sman.*): ... *Da-chu* causes fractured bones to unite.

ད་ཏྲིག *da-trig* 1. n. of a vegetable medicine (prob. tamarind): ད་ཏྲིག་ཚ་གྲང་འཁྲུ་བ་གཅོད་པ་བྱེད *da-trig tsha-graṅ ḥkhru-wa gcod-pa byed da-trig* stops diarrhœa caused by heat or cold (*Rtsii.*). Syn. སོ་བརྩི་མ *so brtsi-ma*; སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo*; འདབ་མ་ཀྱུ་མོ *ḥdab-*

ma phra-mo (*Mṅon.*). 2. in Bon terminology = devil: ད་ཏྲིག་མ་སངས་གསལ་ཟེར་འབར་ *da-trig ma-sañs gsal zer hbar* the devil Masang exhibited radiant light (*D.R.*).

ད་ཕྲུག *da-phrug* or དྭ་ཕྲུག *dwa-phrug* or ད་ཙེ *da-tse* an orphan.

ད་བྱིད *da-byid* गोधा a lizard of Ladak: ད་བྱིད་ཤ་གྲིམ་ར་ཟ་དང་། ཤ་ལ་ནད་སྐྲང་བ་ཅན་ལ་ཕན.

Syn. ས་འཛིན *sa-hdsin*; ས་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *sa-hdsin skyes*; ཚྭ་ལེ་བ *tshu le-wa*; བདག་སྐྱེས *hdag-skyes* (*Mṅon.*).

ད་བེར *da-ber*, v. ཏ་བེར *ta-ber*, མདའ་བེར *mdah-ber*.

ད་ཧུ *dahu* = རྒྱ་ཚད *rgya-tshad* Indian fever, typhus fever: དེ་དུས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་སེང་ན་ལེན་དྲ་ན་ཚད་པ་དུག་མ་ནེམ་ནས་མོད་པ། at that time Gyatson-seng was laid up with typhus fever at Nalendra (*A. 71*).

ད་ར *da-ra* 1. कबन्ध a class of headless ghosts. 2. = དར་བ तक्र buttermilk which is half or three-fourths water.

‡ ད་ར་ད *Da-ra-da* n. of a country to the N.W. of India, prob. the modern Dardistan (*K. d. 23*).

‡ ད་ལིས *da-lis* (prob. from दालिश) same as བལུ་མེ་ཏོག a species of dwarf rhododendron with fragrant leaves: ད་ལིས་བད་ཀན་སྣང་ཟ་ཤེལ་ཚེ་རི་འཕྲད་ཅེས *Dali* cures phlegm, gonorrhoea, and gives longevity.

དྭ་བ *dwa-wa* a plant yielding an acrid drug: དྭའི་རྩ་བས་སྲིན་གསོད་རུས་འཛེར་འགོག *dwa-wahi rtsa-was srin-gsod rus-hdser hgog* the root of *da-wa* kills worms and checks bony excrescences (*Med.*). དྭ་ཚུར *dwa-tshur* vinegar of *dwa-wa* plant, which made into a gargle removes fetid smell from the mouth and heals diseases of the bone (*Med.*).

དྭའི་འཚིང་བ་དུར *Dwahi-hchiṅ bā-dur* a Mongolian king who reigned over Tibet for seven years (*Loṅ.* ᵃ *18*).

དྭ་ལས་བ་དུར *Dwa-las bā-dur* the Mongol name of the son of king *Mi-waṅ Phola Bsod-nams Stob-rgyas*. His real Tibetan name was *Hgyur-med Rnam-Rgyal*, and the Emperor of China conferred on him the title of Wang (*Loṅ.* ᵃ *18*).

དག *dag* 1. sign of the plural, eleg. for རྣམས *rnams;* often added to the pronouns དེ and འདི and sometimes to numerals; also in the combination དག་རྣམས *dag-rnams*. 2. in translation of Sanskrt denotes the dual number: ང་དག we two; ཁྱེད་དག you two; acc. to *Jä.* often used for ང་ལྟ་བུ་དག my equals. 3. in colloq.: certainly, it is true: ལགས་དག sir, it is so.

དག་ཁ *dag-kha* is said to be used in Tsang for དེ་ཁ (*Jä.*).

དག་ག་དོག་གེ *dag-ga dog-ge* 1. uneven, also adv. unevenly; anything placed not quite on a level. 2. acc. to *Jä.* = དོག་དོག *dog-dog*.

དག་གུ *dag-gu* = ཕྱེ་མ *phye-ma* powder.

དག་པ *dag-pa* I: (prop. pf. of འདག་པ *hdag-pa*) शुचि, शुद्ध, शुभ, पवित्र, शोधित, अवदात 1. clean, pure; cleansed; དྲི་མ་དག་པ purified (of dirt, defilement, stain, etc.); སྡིག་པ་དག་པ purified of sin. 2. sublime, exalted, passionless. Also may occur as abstr. noun: purity: དག་པ་ཅན *dag-pa can* possessing purity. དག་ཐེར་བ *dag ther-wa* or དག་ཐེར་བྱེད་པ; acc. to *Sch.*: to make clean, cleanse; དག་སྦྱར་(ཐེར)་མཛད་པ id. དག་པར་འགྱུར་བ to

become clean, purified; དག་པར་བྱེད་པ to make clean, to cleanse, to purify; དག་པར་འདྲུ་བ to wash clean; དག་པར་བྱས पूत, संशुद्ध, पावनीय, शोधित made clean, cleansed; རིགས་མ་དག impure or defiled blood or caste; ལུས་དང་ངག་དང་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ལས་ཡོངས་སུ་དག་པ། quite pure in the works of the mind, in word, and in body; དག་པར་འཚོ་བ to lead a pure virtuous life; སྨོན་ལམ་དག་པ a right and proper prayer; རྣམ་པར་དག་པ विशुद्धि, विशुद्ध quite pure, most holy, also the state of purity; མི་དག་པ impure; impurity, defilement; བཀྲུས་ན་མི་དག་པ་མེད་དོ *bkrus-na mi-dag-pa med-do* when they have bathed they are freed from impurity. 3. धौत, धव, मार्जित bleached, bathed, washed clean, rubbed, dusted, swept out: གདོང་མཆི་མས་དག་པ his face washed with tears; དག་པ་ཡོངས་སུ་དག *dag-pa yoṅs-su dag* washed completely clean.

དག་འགྲེལ *dag-ḥgrel*=དག་པའི་འགྲེལ་པ a commentary on orthography.

དག་ཅི *dag-ci* mint, aromatic plant, *Mentha royliana* (*Jä.*).

དག་བརྗོད *dag-brjod* or དག་པ་བརྗོད་པ correct expression, right spelling.

ཡང་དག་པ *yaṅ-dag-pa* सम्यक्, v. ཡང་ *yaṅ*.

དག་པ་ཉིད *dag-pa ñid* शुद्धता, पावनी the state of being pure; purification.

དག་པ་རིག་པ *dag-pa rig-pa* शुद्धि; = དག་པ་ཤེས་པ pure consciousness.

དག་པ་གསུམ *dag-pa gsum* the three requirements of purity in religion as explained in Tsong-khapa's *Lam-rim Chhenmo*, viz.:— (1) སློབ་དཔོན་གྱི་ངག་དག་པ purity in the speech of a spiritual teacher; (2) སློབ་མའི་རྒྱུད་དག་པ purity in the innate nature of a pupil; (3) བཤད་བྱའི་ཆོས་དག་པ purity in the doctrine to be explained.

དག་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར *dag-paḥi dkyil-ḥkhor* the disk of purity, the immaculate orb, *i.e.*, the moon: མཛེས་སྡུག་ལུས་ཆུ་གཏེར་དག་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་ཆུ་འཛིན་ཀྱིས་སྟོང་ཉིད་ the disk of purity, though like waters stored in a beauteous body, is yet deprived of all clouds (*Yig. k. 15*).

དག་པའི་ཁམས *dag-paḥi khams*=सूतराज met. for mercury, quick-silver (*Mṅon.*).

དག་པའི་མཐའ *dag-paḥi mthaḥ* or དག་པའི་རབ= ཡང་དག་པའི་མཐའ.

དག་པའི་ཞིང *dag-paḥi shiṅ* the region of purity, the pure mansion; hence Dewachan the heaven of Amitābha Buddha where there is no impurity.

དག་བྱེད I: *dag-byed* पावक, पवन 1. water, air, the wind-god, fire, and the sacrificial grass *kuça*. 2. fair complexion (*Mṅon.*).

དག་བྱེད II: also पावनी, पवित्र 1. holy. 2. a holy river (as a purifier of dirt and sin). དག་བྱེད་བཞི the four holy rivers, namely, Sindhu, Pakṣu, Sitā and Gaṅgā: ཐུགས་རྗེའི་ར་གུར་ནས་མི་འགྱུར་བའི་བཀའི་བདུད་རྩི་དག་བྱེད་བཞིའི་རྒྱུན་བཞིན་དུ་སྤྱི་བོར་སྩོལ་བར་མཛོད pray bestow the nectar of your commands upon my head from the canopied enclosure of your compassion like the streams of the four holy rivers which are never diverted (*Yig. k. 6*). 3. सित, धवल white, bleached. 4. ཨ་རུ *a-ru Myrobolana arjuna*.

དག་བྱེད III: correct spelling (in a composition); also any revision, correction.

དག་སྦྱོར *dag-sbyor* or དག་པའི་སྦྱོར་བ *dag-paḥi sbyor-wa* holy combination; also exact coincidence (*Çil. 6*).

དགར *dag-ra* लशुन a species of garlic.

དག་ཡིག *dag-yig* orthography; རྙིང་གི་དག་ཡིག or བརྡ་རྙིང the earlier (now obsolete) orthography.

དག་ལས་གྱོ *dag-las-gyo*=དག་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ not holy, profane.

དག་ཤིང་ *dag-çiṅ* དནྟ 1. small splinter of wood or bamboo for cleansing the teeth. 2. bark of a tree. 3. scale of a fish.

དྭགས *dwags* bright, *i.e.*, in reference to openness, cheerful appearance of a place: ས་དཔྱད་ཁ་ཐོག་རྒྱབ་རྟེན་དྭགས་གྲིབ་བཞི in the selection of a site for building are four chief points, the frontage, back, openness and the shade (*Jig.*).

དྭགས་སྟོད *Dwags-stod* the upper or higher portion of the district of Dwag-po in Tibet. དྭགས་སྟོད་ཁང་ར *Dwags-stod kaṅ-ra* n. of a grove in the upper portion of the district of Dwag-po (*Btsii.*).

དྭགས་པོ *Dwags-po* the district of Dwag-po, situated between the S. E. of the province of Ü and Kong-po, the birth place of the present Dalai Lama Lobzang Thubdan Gya-tsho. དྭགས་པོ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད *Dwags-po bkah-rgyud* a section of the School of the Kah-gyu-pa which was powerful in Tibet before the supremacy of the Dalai Lama was established in 1644 A.D. དྭགས་པོ་ཟླ་འོད་གཞོན་ནུ *Dwags-po zla-hod gshon-nu* n. of celebrated lama of this school (*Loṅ.* ཀ 9). དྭགས་ཕོར *dwags-phor* wooden cups turned in Dwag-po. དྭགས་ཤོག *dwags-çog* *Daphne* paper manufactured in Dwag-po. དྭགས་སླེ *dwags-sle* the striped woollen wrapper cloth manufactured in Dwag-po.

དང་ I: *daṅ* is a peculiarly-used word taking the form and position of a conjunction but really being a postp. or commitative case-sign of the meaning "with ལ." Thus ལུག་དང་ར་མོ་དང་མཛོ is not properly "sheep and she-goats and yak," but "yak with she-goats with sheep." However, in such enumerations, the rendering "and" is legitimate, as well as in mere couplings, *e.g.*, སྐྲ་དང་ཁ་སྤུ་འབྲེག་པ shaving the hair and moustache. Acc. to Thon-mi-Sambhota, the father of Tibetan literature, this word has the following five significations:—(1) ཚིག་ཕྲད་ཀྱི་སྡུད་པ་གཅིག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་དང་པ as a conj. for connecting a word with another following it. (2) སོ་སོར་འབྱེད་པ as an analytic term to separate one word from another:—དབང་པོ་ལྔ་ནི་མིག་དང་རྣ་བ་དང་སྣ་དང་ལྕེ་དང་ལུས་སོ the *Dwaṅ-po* or the organs of sense are the eye and ear and nose and tongue and the body. (3) རྒྱུ་མཚན་ཏེ་རྒྱུ་མཚན་ཅན་གྱི་དང because of, on account of, by reason of: སྨན་ཟོས་པ་དང་ནད་སོས་སོ because of having taken medicine the disease was cured; ཆོས་མང་དུ་ཐོས་པ་དང་བློ་གྲོས་འཕེལ་ལོ on account of hearing many religious discourses his perceptive faculty increased; དུ་བ་མཐོང་བ་དང་མེ་ཡོད་ཤེས་སོ by seeing smoke he could know (there was) fire. (4) དུས་མཚོན་པ་ཙམ་གྱི་དང when, as soon as, occasion, opportunity: རྒྱལ་སྐར་ཤར་བ་དང་ ཡུལ་དུ་ཕྱིན་ནོ he proceeded to the country when the constellation Puṣyā appeared; ཉི་མ་ལ་ཁར་ཤར་བ་དང་ཆོས་སྤྱོད་བྱས as soon as the sun rose on the mountain-pass he performed the religious service. (5) བསྐུལ་བ་གདམས་ངག་ཞུ་བ་ལ་འཇུག it is used to signify exhortation, advice or entreaty: ཤེས་པར་སློབས་དང do learn well; ཁ་ཏོན་སྒྲོགས་དང and read loudly (*Situ.*). This last usage, namely, the annexation of *daṅ* to the imperative, has become common with certain verbs in the colloq. being then used almost as a sign of the imperative. Thus ལྟོས་དང "*toi tang*" look, see! ཟ་མ་ཟོས་དང eat food. That "with" is the general signification is evident from many phraseological usages of *daṅ*:—in using མཉམ་དུ "in equality, on a level," *daṅ* connects that word with the consequent, *e.g.*, ཁོང་དང ཁྱོད་དང་མཉམ་དུ་འགྲོ་དགོས he must go with you;

so with the formative ལྡན་པ *ldan-pa* signifying "possessed of," "provided with," *e.g.*, ནོར་དང་ལྡན་པ provided with wealth, wealthy; རྒྱལ་པོ་བུ་ལྔ་དང་ལྡན་པ a king possessed of (or with) five sons. More explicitly in its true sense does it occur with many verbs:—ཞིང་པ་དང་འཕྲད་པ to meet with the husbandman; ཇག་པ་དང་ཐུག་པ to fall in with robbers; རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྐུ་དང་མཇལ་བ to salute the king's person; གཞན་གྱི་ཡིད་དང་མཐུན་པ to agree with another's opinion; ཐམས་ཅད་དང་མཐུན་པ to be in harmony with all; ས་བདག་དང་འགལ་བ to be in opposition to or with the local god; དགྲ་དང་འཐབ་པ to fight with an enemy; ཁ་ཆར་དང་འཐབ་པ to struggle with a snow-storm; བླ་མ་དང་མ་ཎི་འཁོར་ལོའི་སྐོར་ལ་རྩོད་པ་བྱས made dispute with the lama about the prayer-wheel; གྲུབ་ཆེན་ལ་རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་དང་འགྲན་པ to contend in miracles with the saint; བུད་མེད་དང་ཉལ་བ to lie with a woman; གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དང་ཉེ་བ near the town; དེ་དང་མཉམ་པ equal to that. Some particular ways of using དང་ *daṅ* are the following:—གསེར་དང་དངུལ་དང་ལྕགས་ལ་སོགས་པ gold, and silver, and iron, and the other (metals); whence note that in enumerations དང་ is employed in different ways, arbitrarily, *e.g.*, after every single noun or pronoun except the last one, or also after the last; it is used or omitted just as the metre may require it; or when a sum is mentioned, in the following manner:—འབྱུང་བ་བཞི་པོ the four elements; ས་དང་ཆུ་དང་མེ་དང་རླུང་དང་བཞི་པོ *sa-daṅ chu-daṅ me-daṅ rluṅ-daṅ bshi-po* earth, and water, and fire, and air, or esp. in col. language, thus ས་དང་གཉིས, ཆུ་དང་གསུམ, etc.—དང་ is frequent also in the sense of "from," especially with certain verbs which cannot indeed be used apart from it. Of these are འབྲལ་བ to be separated དང་ from, *e.g.*, འདོད་ཆགས་དང་བྲལ་གྱུར་ཅིང was separated from lust; also འབྲལ་བ *ḅphral-wa* to divide དང་ from; again: ཁང་པ་དང་རིང་བ far from the house. In general, however, ལས or ནས is the sign of "from." A further employment of དང་ very habitual in the classical treatises is in the manner of a continuative particle at the end of subordinate and co-ordinate sentences; so it is annexed to the verbal participle which concludes the clause, but never in the older works to the root of a verb standing thus; it can often, of course, be rendered by "and" as if it belonged to the following clause, but not always so. One example of this very common usage will here suffice: དེའི་ཚེ་སྦྲུལ་གྱིས་ཁྱིམ་བདག་སྐྲག་པར་བྱས་པ་དང་། མི་དེ་དང་ལྷན་ཅིག་བུ་ཆུང་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་འཁྲིགས་ཀྱི་སྐད་ཕྱུང་ thereupon the snake terrifying the householder, two boys together with that man, throwing up cries, escaped. Finally, the one conclusion derivable from the various usages of དང་ is that the word must be always technically regarded as belonging to the words or clause which may precede it and not to any word or clause subsequent; which thus negatives the notion that it is a true conjunction.

དང་ II: a meadow.

དང་ག *daṅ-ga* (col. = དང་ཁ *daṅ-kha*) appetite: ངའི་དང་ག་འགགས my appetite is gone; དང་ག་མི་བདེ want of appetite (though wishing to eat, cannot eat); དང་ག་བདེ་བ *daṅ-ga ḅde-wa* good appetite.

Syn. ལྟོ་ཆེ *lto-che*; གྲོད་པ་ཆེ *grod-che*; དང་ཁ་བདེ *daṅ-kha ḅde*; ཚིམ་མེད *tshim-med*; ཚོག་པ་མེད་པ *chog-pa med-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དང་དུ་བླང་བ *daṅ-du ḅlaṅ-wa* or དང་ལེན་པ. to receive a command or missive with readiness, to do a work with earnestness: བཀའ་རྩལ་དང་དུ་བླངས་པས་ཚུལ་བཞིན *ḅkaḥ-rtsal daṅ-du ḅlaṅs-pas tshul-bshin* the behest he received

as a work of first importance (*i.e.*, considering it as the first of duties). དང་དུ་མི་ལེན *dań-du mi-len* does not accept; does not apprehend.

དང་པོ *dań-po* आदि, पूर्व, प्रथमतः, आदिम, आद्य, पुरस्तात्, प्रथमतः, पुरस्तात्, प्रमुख, प्रथम 1. the first, earliest, with respect to number, time, rank: དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས་ आदिबुद्ध the first or the earliest Buddha; དང་པོའི་སྐད་དེ་སུས་ཟེར who spoke (raised) the first rumour? who was it that first got up the rumour? དང་པོའི་ཉིན་པར on the very first day; ན་ཚོད་དང་པོ་ལ་གནས་པ being still in the prime of life; དང་པོ་གཉིས the two first. 2. the first beginning, outset; also signifies aboriginal, fundamental: ཉི་མའི་དང་པོ་ལ at the beginning of the day; དང་པོ་ཉིད་དུ in the first place, above all, at the very commencement; དང་པོ་ནས from the beginning; ལས་དང་པོ་པ *las dań-po-pa* a beginner; ལས་དང་པོ་པའི་དུས་སུ as long as he is only a beginner; དང་པོ་དང་ཐ་མ *dań-po dań tha-ma* the first and the last; དང་པོའི་རྒྱུ *dań-poḥi rgyu* निदान the original or primary cause; དང་པོའི་སྒྲ *dań-poḥi sgra* preceding word; དང་པོ་སྒྲ་ལ་བརྟེན་པ་སྦྱོར་བའི་དོན་ཤེས he knows the meaning from the context. 3. as adv. དང་པོར firstly, in the first place; at first; in the beginning; དང་པོར་བདེ happy from the beginning.

དང་པོའི་བུད་མེད་ཅན *dań-poḥi dul-can* a bride (just passed out of virginhood) (*Mńon.*); དང་པོའི་དུས་ཅན་མ a maiden; a girl at puberty.

Syn. བུ་མོ་དར་མ *bu-mo dar-ma*; ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ *kheńs ldan-ma*; ལང་ཚོ་ཅན་མ *lań-tsho can-ma* (*Mńon.*).

དང་པོའི་བདག *dań-poḥi bdag* [illegible] [1. a noble man]*S.* 2. in Gram. प्रथम पुरुष the first person.

དང་བ *dań-wa* शं, पद 1. to be pure; to be clear; gen. as adj. pure, clear; འབྲས་དང་བ cleaned or sifted rice. 2. sincere, single-hearted, guileless: སེམས་ཅན་ཀུན་ལ་རབ་དང་བ truly sincere towards all creatures; དགེ་སེམས་དང་བ a pure, sincere disposition to virtue (S. o.). དང་བ་ཉིད *dań-wa ñid* [illegible] devotion, purity of heart. དང་བའི་གསལ་བ *dań-waḥi gsal-wa* (ཁ་དོག་དྭངས་) प्रसन्न, शोभ to be cheerful; of open countenance; of bright appearance.

དང་ཙེ *dań-tse* 1. n. of a kind of Chinese satin. 2. in *W.* a field-terrace (*Jä.*).

དང་ཟས་མ་ཟ *dań-zas ma-za* विचिकित्सा do not eat with a doubt; also do not entertain doubt [a suspicious man]*S.*

དང་ར *dań-ra* stable for cattle, in *C.* and *W.* (*Jä.*).

✢ **དང་ལ** *Dań-la* 1. ཆུ་མིག་རྫིང་བུ a tank, a pond. 2. acc. to *Soh.* a tract of land abounding in springs. 3. n. of a long and lofty mountain range in N. E. Tibet, running from long. 90° to long. 96° E. and keeping mainly to the 33rd parallel of latitude. Travellers to Lhasa from the N. E. must cross this range. It is Father Huc's "Tant-la."

དྭངས *dwańs* or དྭངས་པ *dwańs-pa* 1. sbst. glare, lustre: དྭངས་མི་འདུག it has no brightness or glitter; དྭངས་ཆེན་པོ very glittering. 2. force of language; also pronunciation (colloq. ཁ་དང་དྭངས); དྭངས་པོ་ཉིད *dwańs-po ñid* sbst. brightness, lustre, glare, clearness. 3. adj. sparkling, pure, clean, clear: ཆུ་དྭངས་པ sparkling water; སེམས་དྭངས unpolluted heart; ཁམས་དྭངས་པ (of the body) perfect health, looking bright; ནམ་མཁའ་དྭངས a clear sky, fine weather; དྭངས་ཤེལ་མེ་ལོང n. of a code called "the clear crystal mirror" or directions for the guidance of government officials.

དངས་མ་ *dwaṅs-ma* = ཁུ་བ *khu-wa* रस juice, gravy; fig. relish, taste: ཟས་ཀྱི་དངས་མ the relish of food (*Mṅon.*).

དད་པ *dad-pa* श्रद्धा, भक्ति, प्रसाद: 1. sbst. faith, devotion. 2. vb. to believe, to have faith; acc. to *Jä.* a secondary form of འདོད་པ to wish; hence in compounds: སྐོམ་དད thirst, etc. Referring to this word *Milaraspa* remarks: དད་པ་དང་འདོད་པ་གཉིས་ནོར་དོགས་ཡོད་པས, དེ་གཉིས་དང་དད་པ་རྒྱུ་བའི་ཡུལ་ཕར་མ་ནོར་བ་གལ་ཆེ as it is to be feared that དད་པ may be mistaken for འདོད་པ, it is important that these two and the object of one's དད་པ or faith should not be confounded. The first is what may be called divine love, the second, *i.e.*, འདོད་པ, is love for one's wife, children, and worldly things. དད་པ་མེད་པའི་མི་རྣམས་ལ, དཀར་པོའི་ཆོས་རྣམས་མི་སྐྱེ་སྟེ། to men who are devoid of faith, holy thoughts (religious ideas) would not occur (*Lam-rim.* 25). དེ་ལ་དད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཉམས་པར་མི་འགྱུར་ཏེ། མཐའ་མེད་པའི་སྲོག་ཐོབ་པར་འགྱུར all believing in him shall not be destroyed, but shall obtain everlasting life. There are three kinds of དད་པ *dad-pa*, viz:—(1) དང་བའི་དད་པ प्रसाद sincere faith; (2) ཡིད་ཆེས་པའི་དད་པ trust, full confidence; (3) ཕྱིར་མི་ལྡོག་པའི་དད་པ unflagging devotion, unalterable belief. དད་པ་ཉིད *dad-pa ñid* sbst. श्रद्धा faith, love, devotion; དད་གུས *dad-gus* reverence and faith: ཁོང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་ཐོས་པ་བས་བསྒོམ་ནས་དད་གུས་སྐྱེས on hearing of his high virtues I meditated reverentially on faith (*Ḥbrom.* ཁ 2). དད་པ་ལོག་པ *dad-pa log-pa* श्रद्धाविपन्न impaired faith, want of faith [also, the man who is wanting in faith] S; དད་པ་ཕྱིར་བསྒྱུར་བ *dad-pa phyir-bsgyur-wa* དད་པ་བསྒྱུར་བ प्रसाद: अनुसार change or modification of one's opinion, (regarding another person). དད་པ་བྱེད་པ *dad-pa byed-pa* to confide in, to believe; དད་བཞིན་དུ in faith; དད་པ་འབུལ་བ *dad-pa ḥbul-wa* offer of faith; དད་པ་མི་ཕྱེད་པ *dad-pa mi-phyed-pa* unflagging faith.

དད་གུས་ལྡན *dad-gus ldan* भक्त, श्रद्धावान्, श्रद्धालु, श्रद्धेय faithful, loyal, devout, respectful.

Syn. གུས་པར་བྱེད *gus-par byed*; གུས་ལྡན *gus-ldan*; ཞེ་ས་བྱེད *she-sa byed*; མངོན་པར་ལྡང་ *mṅon-par ldaṅ*; བསྟེན་བྱེད *sten-byed*; ཀུན་ཏུ་བསྟེན *kun-tu bsten*; རབ་ཏུ་བསྟེན *rab-tu bsten*; མོས་ལྡན *mos-ldan*; དད་ལྡན *dad-ldan*; དད་ཆགས་ཅན *dad-chags-can*; དད་པ་ཅན *dad-pa can*; གཅིག་ཏུ་སེམས *gcig-tu sems*; དང་བ *daṅ-wa*; མོས་པ *mos-pa*; གུས་པ་ཕྱག་བྱེད་པ *gus-pa phyag byed-pa*; བན་དཱ་རུ *ban-dā-ru* वन्दारु (*Mṅon.*).

དད་དམ་འཕོ་མེད་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ *dad-dam ḥpho-med-kyi ḥdun-pa* love with unflagging faith and unflinching devotion; as in ས་ཐག་འགྱང་ཞིང་བཅད་ཀྱང་དད་དམ་འཕོ་མེད་ཀྱི་འདུན་པ་ཉེད་མེད་པ in a remote land though separated by distance his unfailing love and devotion remained undiminished.

དད་འདུན *dad-ḥdun* love, faith, devotion, reverence, veneration. དད་འདུན་མེད་པ *dad-ḥdun med-pa* faithless, irreverent, unbelieving.

དད་པ་གསུམ *dad-pa gsum* the three kinds of དད་པ *dad-pa* or faith acc. to Bon:—མཐོང་འདོད་ཀྱི་དད་པ; དང་བའི་དད་པ; ཡིད་ཆེས་ཀྱི་དད་པ; but acc. to Buddhism, there are two kinds of དད་པ (1) འཇིག་རྟེན་པའི་དད་པ faith in a worldly sense; (2) འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པའི་དད་པ faith in a spiritual sense (*K. d.* ན *310*).

དད་པའི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བ *dad-pahi rjes-su ḥbraṅ-wa* श्रद्धानुसारी one of the stages of a Buddhist monk who is a *Çrāvaka*. དད་པའི་སྒོ་ནས་གསོ་སྦྱོང་ཞུ་བར་གསོལ་བ་འདེབས་པ प्रसन्न: पोषधमारोपयति to pray to perform the *uposatha* (religious fasting) in faith; དད་པས་མོས་པ श्रद्धाधिमुक्त one of the twenty stages which a Buddhist monk attains to in the order of *Çrāvaka*.

དན་གོང་ *dan-goṅ* balls made of wood, cloth, stone, or glass, with which children play (*K. du.* ད *146*).

དན་ཏ *dan-ta* n. of a fruit yielding a medicinal drug.

དན་ཉེག *dan-ñeg* in the dialect of Amdo: precious, important.

དན་ཐུ་ལི་ཀ *dan-thu li-ka* n. of a kind of grass which grows as quickly as it is cut (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

དན་ད *dan-da* n. of a medicinal herb.

དན་ད་ལི *dan-da-li* in *Ld.* a sieve, gen. consisting of perforated leather or a wooden frame; རས་དན་དལ *ras dan-dal* a sieve made of cloth (*Jä.*).

དན་འདྲ *dan-ḥdra* ཕ༹་ཙཀ n. of a medicinal fruit. [the castor-oil plant]*S.*

དན་བག *Dan-bag* or དམ་བག *Dam-bag* n. of hamlet situated below the great monastery of འབྲས་སྤུངས *Ḥbras spuṅs* or Daipung near Lhasa, about 4 miles to the W. of that city (*Loṅ* ༣ *3*).

དན་རོག *dan-rog* जयपाल *Croton euphorbia;* or rather its medicinal fruit: དན་རོག་ནང་ནད་དྲག་པོ་སྦྱོང་བ་བྱེད *dan-rog naṅ-nad drag-po sbyoṅ-wa byed* croton heals serious internal maladies.

‡ དན་ཏ་ཨུཏྤ་ལ *Danda u-ta pa-la* ...... n. of a medicinal plant: ...... from the root of the plant called Danda Utpala taken with cow's butter a woman will in proper time become pregnant (*K. g.* ༤ *44*).

དམ *dam* bound fast: དམ་པར་བསྡམ་པར་འོས་པ fit or suitable to be bound by promise or under an oath, v. ཁས་བླངས *khas-blaṅs*; དམ་དུ་བཅིང་པ *dam-du bciṅ-pa* ཁྲིམས well bound; also bound tightly. དམ་དུ་བཟུང་བ *dam-du bzuṅ-wa* to hold tightly, hold fast; ཡི་དམ *yi-dam* or ཐུགས་དམ *thugs-dam* a solemn promise, vow, oath, confirmation by oath; དམ་ལ་གནས་པ *dam-la gnas-pa* to abide by one's own promise or words; དམ་ཉམས *dam-ñams* a violation of promise; a violator of promises; དམ་ཉམས་ཀྱི་ཉམས་ཆགས violations of duty. དམ་ལ་འདོགས་པ to exorcise demons, to bind them under solemn oath, etc.

དམ་ཁ *dam-kha*=ཐེབ་ཙེ *theb-tse* a seal; དམ་ཁ་རྒྱབ་པ to seal, stamp. དམ་ག *dam-ga*= ཐམ་ཁ *tham-kha* (*Cs.*).

དམ་ཕྲུག *dam-phrug*=ཐུགས་ཙམ or ཐེབ་ཙེ *theb-tse* a seal (*Mṅon.*).

དམ་བཅའ *dam-bcaḥ* or དམ་བཅའ་བ *dam-bcaḥ-wa* ཁྲིམས, ..., ..., ..., ... a promise, a vow; the act of promising; almost equivalent to what we might term a sacrament. དམ་བཅའ་འབུལ་བ *dam-bcaḥ ḥbul-wa* to give assurance; to make a promise; མི་འབབ་པའི་དམ་བཅའ *mi-ḥbab-paḥi dam-bcaḥ* a promise from which one will not shrink.

དམ་ཅན་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལེགས་པ *Dam-can rdo-rje legs-pa* is a Tantrik deity introduced by Padma S'ambhawa and mentioned in *Ptk.* He is of the དྲག་གཤེད or terrific class of deities and is usually portrayed riding either on the Tibetan imaginary form of lion or on a he-goat. He is known also as *Rdor-legs.* Probably the same as that in the next paragraph.

དམ་ཅན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ *Dam-chen chos-rgyal* is the tutelary deity of the Grand Lama of Tashi-lhunpo, and is supposed to be

under a solemn oath to defend Buddhism against all infidels.

དམ་བཅས་པ *dam ḅcas-pa* a promise made; to make a promise; དམ་སྲུང་བ *dam sruń-wa* to keep one's word or vow; དམ་བཅས་པ་དང་མི་འགལ་བ not to violate one's promise.

དམ་དུམ *dam-dum* 1.= ཕྲན་བུ *phran-bu* or ཉུང་ཉུང་ *ńuń-ńuń* small; a little quantity or bit. 2. various (*Sch.*).

དམ་པ *dam-pa* ... 1. excellent, superior, the best. 2. steady or firm, tight. 3. holy, sacred; which is the most frequent usage of the word: བླ་མ་དམ་པ་བྱོན་བྱུང་ a holy lama has come; དམ་པ་ཞིག་ཏུ་གྱུར་པ་ཡིན he is a holy one who has become the very best; དམ་པའི་བློ་གྲོས *dam-paḥi ḅlo-gros* holy intention, pious inclination. 4. seems to be also used as a term resp. for: the deceased, the late, *e.g.*, ཡབ་དམ་པ་དེ་ཉིད he my deceased father; སློབ་དཔོན་དམ་པ་དེ་ཉིད the late teacher himself, etc. 5. also abst. the good, the holy, holiness: དམ་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི of the holy ones.

དམ་པ་རྒྱལ *dam-pa ṛgyal* for ...

དམ་པ་ཏོག་དཀར *Dam-pa tog-ḍkar* n. of a Deva-puttra; acc. to some Gautama Buddha bore this name in the Gahdan heavens.

དམ་པ་མི་ལྡན *dam-pa mi-ḻdan*=དམ་པ་མ་ཡིན་པ.

དམ་པའི་གྲིབ་བསིལ་དང་ལྡན་པ *dam-paḥi grib-ḅsil-dań ḻdan-pa* ... possessed of the grateful shade of sanctity.

དམ་པའི་ཆོས *dam-paḥi chos* or དམ་ཆོས ... holy religion, Buddhism: དམ་པའི་ཆོས་དང་ཚེ་འདིའི་འདུན་མ་གཉིས་མཉམ་དུ་འགྲུབ་པ་བྱ་བ་ཡོང་བ་མེད both holy religion and worldly wishes there is none that can accomplish these two together (*Lo. 7*). དམ་པའི་ཆོས་པད་མ་དཀར་པོའི་མདོ *Dam-paḥi chos pad-ma ḍkar-poḥi ṃdo* ... n. of one of the well-known scriptures of the *Mahâyâna* school.

དམ་པའི་གཟུགས་བརྙན *dam-paḥi gzugs-ḅrñan* the image of holiness.

དམ་པོ *dam-po* ... 1. strict, firm, strong, tight; adv. as in དམ་པོར་འཛིན་པ to hold firmly, to seize securely. 2. acc. to *Jä.* narrow. དམ་པོ་མ་ཡིན *dam-po ma-yin* ... not strong-willed; not strict; relaxed; དམ་པོར་བྱེད་པ *dam-por byed-pa* or ... making firm, tight, or strict.

དམ་འབྱར *dam-ḅbyar* 1. = ལུགས་སྲོལ custom, usage, official practice: ལོ་གསར་སོགས་ཀྱི་དམ་འབྱར་ནང་ཁྲུས the customary allowances of the new year, etc. (*Ṛtsii*). 2. the affixing a seal; also a letter to which a seal has been fixed.

དམ་ཚིག *dam-tshig* word of honour, a sacred or solemn vow; words or engagement made solemnly; དམ་ཚིག་ཉིད *dam-tshig ńiḍ* promise solemnly undertaken.

དམ་རྫས *dam-ṛdsas* or དམ་ཚིག་གི་རྫས *dam-tshig-gi ṛdsas* objects or articles of religious utility which one carries about; for instance, the bell and the dorje are the དམ་རྫས of a *Tantrik* lama or a Buddhist exorcist which he always carries with him: རྣལ་འབྱོར་མ་ལ་བུམ་པ་དམ་ཚིག་པ་དེའི་རྫས་ནང་གཞིག་ཐུགས་པས because he consulted the holy opinion of the *naljorma* (female ascetic of the *Tantrik* school); her desideratum (དམ་རྫས) which was beer was kept concealed (*A. 61*).

འདམ་བུའི་ཚལ *Ḥdam-buḥi tshal* n. of a place beyond Suvarṇa-bhūmi (ancient Pegu); it is located: རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒལ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་གསེར་གླིང་གི་ནུབ་ཕྱོགས soon after crossing the ocean to the west of the groves of Suvarṇa-bhūmi (*A: 20*).

དམ་སྲག་རྫོང་ *Dam-srag ṛdsoń* described as as being a district in Tibet (*Ṛtsii.*).

དམ་སྲི *dam-sri* a species of gnome mentioned in *Pth.* as causing plague and cattle-disease.

དབུ *dabu* a kind of fever (typhoid): ཚད་པ་དབུས་ཟེར་བ་ཕྲ being laid up with typhoid fever. དབུ་བུ་ཚ *dabu bu-tsha*=དྭ་བུ་ཚ *dwabu bu-tsha* an orphan boy, orphan.

དར I: *dar* कौषेय, पाट, पट्ट silk; also a flag: མཇལ་དར lit. meeting-scarf, is resp. for ཁ་བཏགས silk-scarf presented on meeting; presentation scarf; རྒྱ་དར Chinese or Indian silk; དར་དཀར white or plain silk scarf; དར་གོས silk stuff or dress. འཕྱར་དར *hphyar-dar* a hoisted flag; དར་ཆུང a small flag; མདུང་དར *mdun-dar* a silken strip attached to the top of a lance. དར་སྐུད *dar-skud* पट्टसूत्र silk-thread: གོས་མེད་དར་སྐུད་འདྲ without dress; naked like a silk thread (stark-naked). དར་ཁྲ *dar-khra* चित्रपट painted or coloured satin; satin with figures on it; དར་ཕོན *dar-phon* a coarse kind of silk; དར་ཁྲུ *dar-khru* small square or triangular flag (made originally of silk); དར་གྱི་ལྡ་ལྡིང *dar-gyi lda-ldiṅ* पट्टदाम silk-lace or fringes: དར་གྱི་ལྡ་ལྡིང་མང་པོ་བཏགས་པ *dar-gyi lda-ldiṅ maṅ-po btags-pa* पट्टदामालंकृत decorated with a large number of silk fringes, lace, &c. དར་ཟབ *dar-zab* कौषेय the finest satin, silk-stuff; embroidered silk *kincob*; དར་ཟབ་རྒྱུ་ལས་གྲུབ་པ (དར་གོས་ལས་གྲུབ་པ) कौशेय the finest satin: དར་ཟབ་གོས་ཀྱིས (གོས་ཆེན་རྒྱ་བཀྲམ) ཟླ་བའི་སྙིང་པོ་བཞུགས (*A. 4*) let Chandragarbha sit on the satin-robe spread out. ཞུ་རྟེན་ཆེ་དར་ཟབ་གོས་སྣ་འགྲིགས་པ་ཅན a large present consisting of the finest embroidered satin, etc. (*Btsii.*). དར་རི་མོ་ཅན *dar ri-mo-can* चित्रपट्ट figured satin imported from China.

དར་ལ *dar-la* पट, (ཀོས་ཤིག) चरम्मालपट [a kind of satin cloth used for protection against frost] *S.*

དར་གྱི་འབུ *dar-gyi hbu* or དར་གྱི་སྲིན་བུ *dar-gyi srin-bu* कौषकोट silk-worm.

Syn. སྐུད་པའི་འབུ *skud-pahi hbu*; དར་གྱི་འབུ *dar-gyi hbu* (*Mṅon.*).

དར་ལྕོག *dar-lcog* a flag-staff about 10 or 12 feet high (with inscribed flag) fixed on house-tops, piles of stone, or on votive cairns.

Syn. དར་པོ་ཆེ *dar-po che.*

དར་བཏགས་པ *dar-btags-pa* to bind silk scarves to the neck or throw them on the necks of parties to be blessed.

དར་ཐོགས་པ *dar-thogs-pa* one with a scarf in his hand; དམག་དཔོན་དར་ཐོགས་པ the general (when given command of an army) being presented with a silk scarf as a token of office (*D.R.*).

དར་འཐག་མཁན *dar hthag-mkhan* silk-weaver; དར་འཐག་མཁན་གྱི་བུ་མོ daughter of a silk-weaver.

དར་བུ *dar-bu* a kind of red cloth made of either coarse silk or cotton, manufactured in Amdo (*S. kar. 174*).

དར་སྦུབས *dar-bubs* a whole piece of silk-stuff rolled together.

དར་དཔྱངས *dar-dpyaṅs* or དར་ཡུག *daryug* पताका a narrow ribbon-like piece of silk, a kind of silken ornament. 2. the silk scarves or coloured cotton cloth attached to a flag-staff (*Btsii.*).

Syn. དར་བུ *dar-bu*; དར་ཆུང *dar-chuṅ* (*Jä.*).

དར II: ice, not glacial ice, but that on ponds, streams and lakes; དར་ཆགས *dar chags* icy formation, ice in formation: མཚོ་ལ་དར་ཆགས་སོང an incrustation of ice has formed on the lake. དར་ཟམ *dar-zam* ice-bridge.

དར III: यौवन youth; དར་བབས or དར་ལ་བབས་པ बयस; युवा youth; youthful age; also = སྐྱེས་ཕྲན *skyes-phran*. དར་ཕྱེད *dar-phyed* or དར་ཡོལ *dar-yol* गतयौवं, गतयौवन one past his youth, *i.e.*, after the middle age, *i.e.*, from the 49th to the 60th year in man

དར་གཅིག *dar-gcig* = ཐང་ཙམ or རེ་ཞིག a little while, a moment; དར་གཅིག་སོང་བ་ན after a while; adverbially: for a little while, for a moment, directly, instantly, in a moment; དར་ཙམ *dar-tsam* about a moment.

དར་བ *dar-wa* vb. 1. to be diffused, grown up; to spread, spreading; ཤིན་དར་བ to gain much ground, to increase exceedingly; དར་དུ་འཇུག་པ to extend, enlarge; དར་རྒུད spreading and decaying; increase and decrease; ཡུལ་དར་བ a growing place or country. 2. = དར་ར (Beng.) घोल sbst. whey; milk from which butter has been churned out; དར་བའི་ཆང wine made of fermented whey.

Syn. ཆུ་སྐྱ *chu-skya*; ཆབ་སྐྱ *chab-skya* (*Mńon.*).

དར་བབས་མ *dar bab-ma* = བུ་མོ་དར་མ ललना a maiden; a damsel.

དར་བབས *dar-babs* = དར་ལ་བབས་པ youthful.

དར་རྒྱས་གླིང *Dar-rgyas gliṅ* n. of a Buddhist monastery in Upper Tibet. *Jä.* mentions this also as another n. for Darjeeling.

དར་སྒ *dar-sga* the walnut-tree.

དར་དིར *dar-dir* सिमसिमायित humming or buzzing; wailing, lamenting (*Jä.*).

དར་རྡོ *dar-rdo* = དར་རྡོ *rdar-rdo*, ལྕགས་ཆ་དར་བྱེད a stone on which any steel implement is sharpened; grinding stone.

‡ དར་དྷི *dar-dhi*, v. ཀུ་ཤ *ku-ça* (*Mńon.*).

དར་པོ *dar-po* an adult.

དར་པོ་ཆེ *dar-po che*, v. དར་ལྕོག *dar-lcog* sail; large flag fastened to a flag-staff: གྲུ་ཆེན་དེ་ཡང་དར་པོ་ཆེ་རླུང་གིས་བསྐྱོད་པ་བཞིན་དུ་འདར་བ་དང་ and that ship quivered like as a flag when moved by the wind (*A.* 16).

དར་མ I: *Dar-ma* n. of a district in the province of *Ḥphan-yul*, with a small fort (*Rtsii.*).

དར་མ II: मध्यम, संवृद्ध, मध्य, also प्रौढ, middle age (in man or woman) after the 40th year.

དར་མའི་སྟོབས *dar-maḥi stobs* the strength of full-grown man, that of an adult.

དར་མའི་ལུས *dar-maḥi lus* बलवद्गौर the body of a bull; youthful body (like that of growing bull).

དར་མ་རིན་ཆེན *Dar-ma rin-chen* also called རྒྱལ་ཚབ་རྗེ the disciple and successor of Tsong-khapa; དར་མ་བསོད་ནམས *Dar-ma bsod-nams* n. of a disciple of Tsong-khapa (*Loṅ.* ཤ *11*).

དར་མོ *Dar-mo* an abbreviated n. of a Tibetan physician called དར་མོ་སྨན་རམས་པ; his work on medicine is still extant in Tibet.

དར་དམར་པ *dar dmar-pa* raw-silk (*Schtr.*).

དར་སྨན *dar-sman* = དར་ཚུར alum.

དར་ཙམ *dar-tsam* = སྐད་ཅིག or སྐད་ཙམ or དར་གཅིག a moment; very short time.

དར་བཙགས *dar-btsag* = རས་བཙགས cloth used for sifting and filtering: གྲོ་ཞིབ་དར་བཙགས་ནས་པ་ལྟ་བ་དང་ནས sifted wheat is like barley (in price) (*Rtsii.*).

དར་རྩེ་མདོ *Dar-rtse-mdo* Darchendo, otherwise Ta-chien-lu, situated in the south-easternmost corner of Tibet and practically out of all Tibetan jurisdiction. It is the transport place from whence brick tea is brought into Tibet.

དར་ཚིལ *dar-tshil* 1. the fat of youthful growth. 2. acc. to *Sch.* grain.

དར་ཡ་ཀན *dar-ya kan* a medicinal herb growing in clefts of rocks: [illegible]

དར་ཡབ *dar-yab* a silk-fan.

དར་ཤམ *dar-çam* 1. the lower border of a silk dress (*Jä.*). 2.= [illegible] n. of a plant, prob. the plantain.

དར་ཤིང་ *dar-çiṅ* 1. a medicinal fruit. 2.= [illegible] flag-staff. 3. [illegible] a very fine wood (*Jig.*), prob. the satin-wood.

[illegible] *dar-sar byed-pa* to keep observances where religion flourishes.

དར་སང་ *dar-saṅ* a thin satiny muslin used for door-curtains and screens by lamas and great personages to prevent the public gazing on any ceremony or entertainment.

དར་ཧན *dar-han* a Mongol word signifying a man who is exempt from the duty of furnishing labour, &c., to the State, and also from supplying ponies, &c., to those who travel under official authority.

དལ། [illegible] adj. slow, leisurely; [illegible] *dal-ṛkaṅ* slowly walking; [illegible] *dal-khom med-pa*= [illegible] without leisure or rest: [illegible] the mouths of crows and little birds, etc., have little rest (*Khrid.* 45). དལ་གྱིས *dal-gyis*= [illegible] slowly, softly, gently.

[illegible] *dal-gyis ḥbab-pa* [illegible] n. of the river Ganges in the Himalaya; any sluggish or glacial stream. Also *dal-ḥbab*.

དལ་འགྲོ *dal-ḥgro* or [illegible], [illegible] slowly or gradually moving; that moves in a prostrate position. Met. for the planet Saturn, the white swan, or a tortoise. [illegible] *dal-ḥgroḥi ṛgyun-ḥzhin* meandering, as great rivers of the plains which flow sluggishly: [illegible] (*Yig. k.* 15) pray permit your instructions (letters) to come to me uninterruptedly, like the flow of a river.

དལ་འགྲོས *dal-ḥgros* 1. a mode of dancing v. [illegible] 2. described as [illegible] to walk or move slowly.

དལ་རྒྱུ *dal-ṛgyu* slowly moving, sluggish stream.

དལ་ཅིག *dal-cig*= [illegible] *lan-cig* 1. once: [illegible] I shall be coming over once. 2. [illegible] a moment, cf. དར་གཅིག *dar-gcig* a little while.

དལ་རྟེན *dal-ṛten*= [illegible] the human body (which is very slowly evolved).

[illegible] *dal-thog ḥjug-pa* to attack, disperse an enemy (*Sch.*).

དལ་དག *dal-dag* this term and [illegible] and [illegible] occur in astrological calculations of [illegible] the five planets (which term probably implies the planet Saturn).

[illegible] *dal-du phabs-pa* fig. to work or to study assiduously; not to be lazy or indolent: [illegible] he said: but then learn some science not to remain idle (*A.* 38).

དལ་པོ *dal-po* [illegible]:=*dal* sluggish, slow, relaxed; weak, with but little energy

Syn. [illegible] *lhod-po*; [illegible] *çugs chuṅ-wa*; [illegible] *bul-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

དལ་བ *dal-wa*= [illegible] languor, ease, quietude, leisure; also the state of *dalwa*, and so the being at ease or in state of leisurely comfort or repose: [illegible] when at leisure, when the mind is disengaged or at ease, *dolce far niente*

ཉེར་མི་ཁོམ་པའི་གནས་བརྒྱད་དུ་མ་སྐྱེས་པར་དལ་བའི་ཆོས་སྒྲུབ་ཁོམ་པ་ནི་དལ་བ་ཞེས་བྱ generally, not being born in any of the eight states of restless existence, one who finds rest by religious practice is said to be *Dal-wa* (*Ṣäiḍ.*). དལ་བ་བརྒྱད the eight states in which living beings are at ease and happy as being possessed of many blessings; they are: (1) ཆོས་ཉིད་པའི་མི a religious person; (2) དབང་པོ་ཚང་བ one who is fully developed both physically and mentally; (3) ལྟ་བ་ལོག་མིན not a heretic, *i.e.*, one who is a Buddhist; (4) as a ལྷ *lha* or god; (5) as a ལྷ་མ་ཡིན *lha-ma yin* or *Asura* an antagonist of the gods; (6) an enlightened man (*i.e.*, not a savage or wildman); (7) and (8) those not born in space or in any animated nature outside humanity. These are also called ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད. The following are མི་ཁོམ་པ་བརྒྱད *mi-khom-pa brgyad* अष्टाक्षणाः, *i.e.*, the states in which living beings have no ease or rest who suffer from continual work, and are therefore called restless ones or མི་ཁོམ་པ:—(1) དམྱལ་བ नरकोपपत्ति hell-beings; (2) ཡི་དྭགས प्रेतोपपत्ति those born in the form of pretas; (3) དུད་འགྲོ तिर्यगुपपत्ति those in the animal kingdom (humanity excluded); (4) ཀླ་ཀློ་མཐའ་འཁོབ प्रत्यन्तजनपदोपपत्ति wild tribes living in the border countries, *i.e.*; outside the pale of civilisation; (5) ཀླ་ཀློ *kla-klo* म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ lit. one of indistinct speech, *i.e.*, Moslems; (6) ལྷ་ཚེ་རིང་པོ दीर्घायुर्देवोपपत्ति the gods who on account of desire to live long are born in spheres of the heavens where there is no opportunity of entering the state of *Nirvāṇa*; (7) དབང་པོ་མ་ཚང་བ इन्द्रियविकलता those who are defective in their internal or external organs; (8) ལྟ་བ་ལོག་པ मिथ्यादृष्टि those who are heretics or infidels, *i.e.*, not Buddhists. In Sanskrt and Pali works we find चित्तोत्पादविरागिता indifference with respect to the purification of heart, instead of (5).

དལ་བའི་ལྷ་ལྡན་མ *dal-waḥi lha-ldan-ma* रोहिणी-नक्षत्र the lunar mansion in which there are five star-gods, a constellation appearing in the shape of a chariot.

Syn. བི་རྩི *bi-rtsi*; སྐར་མ་སྣར་མ *skar-ma snar-ma* (*Mṅon.*).

དལ་ཆར་དགའ་བ *dal-car dgaḥ-wa* to like doing things slowly, not rashly.

དལ་བུ *dal-bu*=དལ་བ *dalwa* मन्द slow: དལ་བུར་འགྲོ་མ मन्दगामिनी she who moves slowly. དལ་བུས=ཇྱར་ཇྱེར slowly; gently.

དལ་བོན *Dal-bon* a sect of the Bon: དལ་བོན་ལུ་གུ་ཡར་དལ་ཁམས་དང་ཆས་པ་ནས the Dal-Bon came from the soft regions where the lambs dwell (*D.R.*).

དལ་འབབ་རྣམ་བཞི *dal-ḥbab rnam-bshi* the four great rivers which have issued from the glaciers are:—(1) སིནྡྷུ the Indus; (2) གངྒཱ the Ganges; (3) པཀྵུ the Pakshu; acc. to some authors, the Yamunā; (4) སཱི་ཏཱ the Oxus; acc. to some authors the Brahmaputtra: ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡིག་འབྲུ་དལ་འབབ་ལྟར་གྱུར་ནས་བཞི་ཡོངས་སུ་འགྲེལ (*Yig. k. 28*) may your letters also be like the flowing streams of the four *Mandākinī* rivers.

དལ་འབྱོར *dal-ḥbyor* an abbr. of དལ་བ་བརྒྱད and འབྱོར་བ་བཅུ; and when these eighteen conditions are complete in a *Sattva*, *i.e.*, in an animate being, it becomes a human being: བདག་ནི་དལ་འབྱོར་མི་ལུས་རིན་ཆེན་ཐོབ I having obtained the noble body of a *dal-ḥbyor* man (*A. 3*). དལ་འབྱོར་རྙེད་པར་དཀའ་བ *dal-ḥbyor rñed-par dkaḥ-wa* humanity, *i.e.*, the state in which the eighteen blessings are with difficulty acquired.

དལ་སྦྱིན་མ *dal sbyin-ma* रजनी 1. n. of a festival. [2. night, giving relaxation or rest]*S*.

དལ་མ *dal-ma*=གར་མཁན་མ a nautch-girl or dancing-woman (*Mṅon.*).

དལ་མོ *dal-mo* quiet, calm; also the chine, loin (*Jä.*).

དལ་མོ *dal-mo* = ཀ་ལེ slowly: ཁྱོད་རང་དལ་མོ་འགྲོ you walk slowly, proceed slowly. དལ་མྱུར་མཐོ་དམན་གྱི་འགྲོས *dal-myur mtho-dman-gyi hgros* slow and quick, upward or downward movement (*B. ch.*).

དལ་འཚོང་ *dal-htsoṅ* དང་ཚོང་ 1. one selling articles at his own residence, who has not to move here and there for their disposal; བཙོང་ *btsoṅ* is pf. of འཚོང་ *htshoṅ*. 2. in *W.* the people of མངའ་རིས་སྐོར་གསུམ are not seldom forced by their rulers to take goods from them at fixed prices. When this is done underlings appear before the tents or houses with a quantity of goods (which nobody else will buy) and throwing them down tell the owner of the house or tent that he now owes so much to the Government for things received. This is called དལ་ཚོང་ orthogr. of དལ not certain, but it appears to mean to spread, distribute—to spread trade by force.

དལ་འཛིན་ *dal-hdsin* = དལ་འབབ or དལ་འཛིན་ མནྡ་ཧཱ་ར flowing in a low stream. དལ་འཛིན་ང་རྒྱལ *dal-hdsin ṅa-rgyal* मन्दमार the pride of Mandhara; the pride that I am more happy than another person; དལ་འཛིན་ལྟོ་དགའ *dal-dsin lto-dgah* मन्दोदरीप्रिय the lover of Mandodari, Rāvana; དལ་འཛིན་གནས་བཟང་ *dal-hdsin gnas-bzaṅ* the superb mansion of heaven.

དལ་ཡམས *dal-yams* = ནད་རིམས་ངན་པ a pestilence of the worst kind, with the following symptoms:—གཉན་ཐུང་ *gnen-thuṅ*; ཁྲག་ནད *khrag-nad*; ལྟག་འགྱེལ *ltag-hgyel*; ཅོག་འགྱེལ *cog-hgyel*; མཁྲིས་རིམས *mkhris-rims*; སྨྱོ་རིམས *smyo-rims*, etc. (*Sman. 119*).

དི *di* num. fig. 41.

དི་ཀི *di-ki* in mysticism = an assemblage; all or some brought in together (*K. g.* ཀ *215*).

དི་མར *di-mar* a certain worm or insect (*Sch.*).

དི་རི་རི *di-ri-ri* the howling noise of the wind, the rattle of thunder; also buzz, murmur, hum, low confused noise as of crowds, of number of praying people, of wailing prisoners, of birds on the wing. (*Glr., Jä*).

དི་ཧི *di-hi* = ར་རོ་ཅན drunk (mystic) (*K. g.* ཀ *215*).

དིག *dig* in ཁ་དིག or ཁ་དིག་པ, v. དིག་པ.

དིག་སྙན *dig-sñan* कपोत a pigeon.

Syn. ཕུག་རོན *phug-ron*; ཅ་ཅོ་སྒྲོག *ca-co sgrog*; འཕྲུལ་བའི་མིག་ཅན *hphrul-wahi mig-can* (*Mṅon.*).

དིག་པ *dig-pa* वक्कल 1. to stammer, also ཁ་དིག་པ a stammerer: སྐད་ཆ་བཤད་དུས་ཁ་དིག་པ he at the time of speaking stammers (*Ya-sel. 35*); cf. འདིག་པ *hdig-pa*. 2. staggering, intoxicated (*Jä.*).

དིང་ *diṅ* for དིང་སང་ *diṅ-saṅ*.

དིང་ཁྲི *diṅ-khri* a descendant of *Gñah-khri btsan-po*, the first historical king of Tibet (*J. Zaṅ.*).

དིང་དིང *diṅ-diṅ* the sound of the drum; acc. to *Schr.* གད་མོ་དིང་དིང་ = laughing aloud (*Tu. 158-4*).

དིང་ཕོན *diṅ-phon* n. of a superior kind of Chinese satin embroidered and worked with needle: བླ་རེ་དིང་ཕོན་ཁོ་ན་བྱས་པ་བཟང the canopy or ceiling made only of *Diṅ-phon* satin is better (*Jig.*). Also དིང་གོས *diṅ-gos* id. (*S. kar. 179*).

དིང་ཧུར *diṅ-hur* नाद a sound, noise.

དིང་རི *Diṅ-ri* n. of an extensive table-land situated N. E. of the confines of Nepal

in Tibet and where there is stationed a Chinese militia. It is commonly called Tingri Maidān. Is more than once mentioned by Milaras-pa in his Nam-thar.

དིང་སང་ *diṅ-saṅ* सम्प्रति, abbr. དེ་རིང་ and སང་ to-day and to-morrow, hence just now, now-a-days; also written as དེང་སང་.

དིང་གསལ་དོན་དཔལ་ཐ་ཟུམ་རྒྱང་ཕྱག་ལམ this passage was explained as: སྟོན་པས་ཁྱིམ་སྤང་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་སྐབས་སོ the stage wherein the teacher renouncing his home enters the religious life (*D.R.*).

དུ I: *du* 1. num. fig. 71. 2. terminative case-sign after final ང, ད, ན, མ, ར, ལ. 3. how many, how much: དུ་ཡོད how much is there? ཟླ་བ་ནས་ཟླ་བ་དུ་སོང how many months ago was it that he came? སངས་རྒྱས་མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ནས་ལོ་དུ་ལོན་ལགས་ཞུས་པས (*A.* 93) he asked how many years have passed since the *Nirvāṇa* of Buddha.

Syn. ག་ཚམ *ga-tsam*; ཅི་ཚམ *ci-tsam*; ཇི་ཚམ *ji-tsam* (*Mṅon.*).

དུ་དུ *du-du* how much; how many each time?

དུ་མ *du-ma* अनेक, नाना many; also various, several; ཞག་དུ་མ many days: དུ་མར་གྱེ it divided itself into several (parts); ལན་དུ་མར many a time, often. Occurs for "many" in *Mil. Gurbum* 79*b*. 2 and 182*a*. 3.

དུ་ཤིག *du-shig* about how much?

དུ་རུ *du-ru* how much, what extent? ཁྱེད་ མི་ཡུལ་འདིར་མགོ་འཁོར་བ, དེ་ཕྱིར་བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་འདི་ཡི, ཡུལ་གྱི་རང་བཞིན་དུ་རུ་སྨྲོས (*Loṅ.* ང *4*) I am confused being a stranger in this country; for that reason the nature and extent of this country of Tibet (pray describe).

དུ II: in mystic sense 1.= རོ taste (རོ also = dead body). 2. a woman of bad morals (*K. g.* ཕ *179*).

‡ དུ་ཀུ་ལའི་རས *du-ku-laḥi ras* or དུ་ཀཱུ་ལའི་རས दौकूलक the finest kind of silk cloth manufactured in very early times in India

‡ དུ་པ་ཏྲི་ཡ *du-pa tri-ya* (mystic) a cloud (*K. g.* ཕ *28*).

དུ་བ *du-wa* धूम smoke; དུ་བ་འཐུལ *du-wa mthul* धूमायते it smokes; དུ་བ་ཕྱུར་བ་བྱེད *du-wa phyur-wa byed* smoke rises; ཧོར་དུ *hor-du* "Turk's smoke," signifying the Turkoman Lob-nor or nomad's tents each containing a stove from which smoke rises.

དུ་བ་འཇུག་རིང *du-wa mjug-riṅ* केतु comet.

Syn. ཕོད་ཅན *phod-can*; མཇུག་ཕོད་ཅན *mjug-phod-can*; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཅན *gtsug-phud-can*; སྦྲུལ་ཅན *sbrul-can*; སྐག་ལས་སྐྱེས *skag-las-skyes*; སྐྲ་གཉིས་པ *skra-gñis-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དུ་བ་པ *du-wa-pa* acc. to *Jä.*: in *Spiti* very poor people that pay but a trifling tax; proletarians ('smoke people') that have nothing but the smoke of their fire.

དུ་བ་མི་བཟད་པ *du-wa-mi sad-pa* = དབྱུག་པ n. of a hell (in the Bon mythology).

དུ་བ་འཚུབས *du-wa ḥtshubs* वरट the hornet.

དུ་བའི་སྐྱེ་གནས *du-waḥi skye-gnas* 1. धूमयोनि fire (as the source of smoke). 2. acc. to *Mṅon.* = སྤྲིན *sprin* cloud.

དུ་བའི་ཏོག *du-waḥi tog* धूमकेतु a comet.

དུ་ཤག *du-shag* acc. to *Jä.* the smoke or vapour hanging over towns and large villages in the morning.

‡ དུ་རུ་ཀ *du-ru-ka* 1. a kind of fir from the sap of which a resinous incense is produced; སར་ལ་ཏེ་ཤིང་གི་སྙིགས་མ་ལ་ཟེར (*K. g.* ད *338*) the resin is considered good for the sacrificial fire. 2. རྒྱ་དུ་རུ་ཀའི་ཡུལ *rgya duru-kaḥi yul* n. of a place in China inhabited by Musalmans (*Loṅ.* ང *18*).

‡ དུ་ཧཾ *du-ham* གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་ལན་ནོ a reply saying "it is a town" (a phrase used in mysticism) (*K. g.* ཕ *27*).

དུ་ཧར་ནག་པོ *Du-har nag-po* n. of a celebrated Chinese astronomer and mathematician (*Rtsii.*).

‡ སྟཱུ་པ་ཀཱ་ཡ *dû-pa kâ ya* स्तूपकाय 1.= མཆོད་རྟེན་གྱི་སྐུ an image either inscribed on or deposited in a *stûpa* or chaitya. 2. a name of the great temple in the Daipung monastery near Lhasa.

དུག *dug* poison, which is of several kinds, viz:—རང་བཞིན་གྱི་དུག *i.e.*, natural poison, such as snake venom, vegetable and also moral poisons; གྱུར་བའི་དུག substances that have been converted into poison; are སྦྱར་བའི་དུག poisons applied and also made by mixture; མཐོང་བའི་དུག sight-poison, poisons which are visible as such; རེག་པའི་དུག poisons of contagion and infection, those of fatal or ruinous consequences, The four figurative poisons in Budh. are:—རིག་སྔགས་ལོག་པར་ཤེས་པ་དུག a *mantra* or charm known in a wrong manner is poison; ནད་ལ་ཁྱད་རྩིས་བྱས་པ་དུག indifference to an illness is poison; རྒན་པོས་གཞོན་ནུ་མ་བསྟེན་པ་དུག an old man's keeping company with a young woman is poison; དབུལ་པོ་ཉིན་པར་ཉལ་བ་དུག a poor man's sleep during the day-time is poison (*Ç. doñ.*). In medical works: ཉི་མ་ཚ་བ་པགས་པའི་དུག the hot sun acts as a poison to the skin; ཆང་ནི་ཤ་ཡི་དུག་ཡིན་ནོ beer acts as poison to the flesh; ཚྭ་ནི་རུས་པའི་དུག་ཡིན་ལ table-salt acts as poison to the bones. Again, we read of དུག་གསུམ་ནི *dug-gsum-ni* the three poisons:—འདོད་ཆགས་ राग [lust]*S.* ཞེ་སྡང་ द्वेष [hatred]*S.* གཏི་མུག मोह [ignorance]*S.* (*A. K. 111-21*). Acc. to the Bon there are five moral poisons:—(1) ང་རྒྱལ pride originating from an inordinate sense of one's acquirements; (2) འདོད་ཆགས love and lust originated from objects that fascinate the mind; (3) ཞེ་སྡང་ anger as the poison of the mind which embitters everything that would otherwise be charming; (4) ཕྲག་དོག jealousy which does not allow the mind to bear the sight of another's prosperity; (5) གཏི་མུག= རྨོངས་པ darkness of the mind. The fivɔ gods who acc. to the B‹n can suppress the above five poisons are:—(1) གཤེན་ལྷ་འོད་དཀར, (2) གསང་བ་འདུས་པ (3) དགོང་གསལ་ཁྲལ་བ, (4) གསལ་རྗེ་རྔམ་པོ, (5) གསལ་བ་ཀུན་འབྱིང་ཕུན.

དུག་གིས་བྱུགས་པ་ཅན *dug-gis byug-pa-čan* whatever has been poisoned or besmeared with poison (as an arrow point) (*Mñon.*).

དུག་གི་མེ་ཏོག *dug-gi me-tog* 1. generally the plant *Vanguеria spinosa*, the blue-lotus. 2. also वत्सी *Linum usitatissimum.*

དུག་གི་སྨན *dug-gi sman* or དུག་སྨན aconite; poison used as medicine. དུག་གི་སྨན་པ *dug-gi sman-pa* जाङ्गुलिक a physican or medicine-man using poisonous drugs in diseases.

དུག་སྔགས *dug-sñags* poison charm; the following poison-charm is carried in amulet cases inscribed on cloth, paper, or birch-bark, as a protection against poison: ཨོཾ་ཙུམ་བེ་ནེ ཙུམ་བེ་ནེ ཙུ་ཙུམ་ནེ ཀཏྟེ སུན་ཊ་ཊེ གེ་ལ་ ཊཊེ ཨུ་ཏ་པེ ཨ་མ་ལེ དཱ་ན་ཏེ *da-na-te* དཀྟེ་ནེ ཏེ་ནེ ཏེ་ལ་ཀེ་ཀེ སྐ་ནེ སྐུ་ལ་ཀེ་ནེ ཨོ་ལེ *o-le* སྐ་ཎེ་ནེ་སྭཱ་ཧཱ (*K. du.* ⅋ *116*).

དུག་ཅན *dug-can* poisonous; དུག་ཅན་པ *dug-can-pa* = ཐམས་ཅད་པ also = सागर the ocean; anything poisonous or mischievous; དུག་ཅན་མཚོ *dug-can mtsho* सागर the ocean (which is believed to contain poison).

དུག་བཅོམ *dug-bčom* जितविष an epithet of Buddha; one who has made poison ineffectual (*M.V.*).

དུག་ཆགས *dug-chags* mischievous; colloq. མི་འདི་དུག་ཆགས་རེད "*mi di duk-chak re,*" that man is very mischievous.

དུག་འཇོམས *dug-hjoms* गुडूची, विषहा, विषघातिन् a kind of twining shrub used as an

antidote against poison, *Muispermum cordifolium.*

དུག་འཇོམས་ལྡན *dug hjoms-ldan* गरुड the golden eagle which Vishnu is said to ride.

དུག་གཉེན *dug-gñen* an antidote to poison.

དུག་ཏི *dug-ti* in Tsang: so, thus, in this manner=ཏག་ཏི (*Jä*).

དུག་པ *dug-pa* or དུག་པོ old coat or garment patched up and mended (*Mṅon.*). Acc. to *Jä.* coat, garment, dress.

དུག་འཕྲོག *dag-hphrog* विषापहा poison-repelling, antidote against poison, n. of a species of tree, *Aristolochia Indica.*

དུག་དམར *dug-dmar*=ཙནྡན་ལ་མེ་ཏོག་དམར.

དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ *dug-mo ñuṅ* or དུག་མོ་ཉུང་ནི་ཤིང་ཏོག medicinal fruit akin to *Karaya*: ཀ་རུ་ཀ་ལ དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གིས་ཁྲག་ཞིབ་ཚད་བ་འཇོམས་པ་གསོད *Karaya* or *Dugma-ñuṅ* stops dysentery and cures biliousness.

Syn. བཅད་སྐྱེ *ḅcad-ṣkye*; སྤུ་ཅན *ṣpu-can*; རི་ཡི་ཕྲེང་ *ri-yi-phreṅ*; བེའུ་ཅན *beḥu-can*; ཤིང་སྐྱ *çiṅ-ṣkya.*

དུག་མོ་ཉུང་གི་འབྲུ *dug-mo ñuṅ-gi ḥbru* यविका described as ནས་འབྲས་བཟང་ *nas ḥbras-ḅzaṅ* fine-fruiting barley.

དུག་རྩ་ *dug-ṛtsa* (བོང་ནག) a species of aconite.

དུག་རབ་འཇོམས *dug rab-ḥjoms* 1. पद्म, विषमारुक the lotus; that which destroys the effect of poison. 2. शिरीष the poison-destroying, the tree *Mimosa sirissa.*

དུག་རྭ་ཅན *dug rḥa-can* विषशृङ्गिन् hornet or insect having a poison-sting.

དུག་ལོ *dug-lo* 1. poisonous leaf. 2. अश्वत्थ the banyan tree; *Ficus religiosa.* དུག་ལོ་ལྗོན་པའི་མདོ *Dug-lo ljon-paḥi mdo* n. of a Bon religious work called 'the tree of poisonous leaves.'

དུག་ཤོག *dug-çog* poisonous paper, or *daphne* bark paper of Tibet arsenicated to prevent its being eaten up by moth.

དུག་སེལ *dug-sel* 1. जीवक that which neutralizes the effect of poison; an epithet of Mahádeva. 2. n. of a medical author of ancient India. 3. སྐྱུ་རུ the fruit of *Emblic myrobalan.*

‡ དུག་ཧ་ལ་ཧ་ལ *dug-ha-lā ha-la* हलाहल, or हालाहल, कालकूट, a deadly poisonous drug.

དུགས I: *dugs* inflamation; in medical works of Tibet are named two kinds of དུགས, viz. :—གྲང་དུགས inflamation from cold, and ཚད་དུགས inflamation from heat.

དུགས II: 1. gentle warmth; acc. to *Schtr.* heat: ཚད་པའི་དུགས་ཀྱིས by the heat of fever; རྡོ་དུགས warmth from heated stone; ལྕིབས་དུགས་ལྕི་བའི་དུགས warmth from the fresh dung of animals; ཡོས་དུགས parched corn before it has lost its warmth. 2. revenge, grudge, rancour (*Jä.*).

དུགས་པ *dugs-pa* vb. 1. to make warm, to warm. 2. to light, to kindle (*Jä.*).

དུང་ *duṅ* शङ्ख, कम्बु, जलज, शम्बूक any shell, the conch-shell (used as a vessel for offerings; or, when perforated at one end, for blowing as a horn); a horn, trumpet (to call the monks of a monastery to a service); དུང་འབུད་པ to blow a shell; ཁྲིམས་དུང་ trumpet used in courts of justice; ཆོས་དུང་ church-trumpet, trumpet used in religious services; དམག་དུང་ war-trumpet; རྔོན་དུང་ hunting bugle; རྐང་དུང་ a trumpet made of a hollow thigh-bone; ཟངས་དུང་ a copper trumpet; རག་དུང་ a brass tube about eight feet long used as a trumpet; ཁར་དུང་ a similar instrument but shorter and smaller in size; རྭ་དུང་ a horn trumpet; དུང་གི་ཚོགས *duṅ-gi-tshogs* a series of

conch-shells. དུང་གི་ལག་གདུབ་=དུང་གདུབ་ the conch-shell ornament worn in Tibet on the wrist by the women; དུང་གི་ལག་ བརྒྱན་པ་ an arm adorned with the conch-shell; དུང་སྐད་ *duñ-skad* the sound of the conch-shell trumpet; དུང་སྐད་ཡིན་ཕྱིར་རོལ་མོ་ཀུན་ལས་མཐོ་ a conch-shell on account of its sound is higher than all musical instr uments (*Loñ.* ༡ ༢); དུང་ཆེན་ *duñ-chen* large trumpets made of copper or brass used in religious services; the human skull; རྐང་དུང་ *rkañ-duñ* the thigh-bone trumpet; དུང་ཆོས་ *duñ-chos* མཆོད་ religious service with the music of the church shell-trumpets; also the damning of religious faith or inclination in the mind.

Syn. ཤངྑ་ *çamka*; ཆུ་སྲིན་གཞོད་ *chu-srin gçod*.

དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཅོག་ཅན་ *Duñ-gi thor-cog can* n. of a celebrated physician of Tibet who lived in the 4th century A. D: སྨན་པ་དུང་གི་ཐོར་ཅོག་ཅན་གྱིས་ཐོ་རི་དང་དེའི་སྲས་ཁྲི་སྙན་གཟུགས་ཅན་གཉིས་ཀའི་བླ་སྨན་མཛད་དོ་ the physician Dungi-thor-chog-chan served as physician-lama to king Thori and his son Khri-sñan-gzugs-can (*Gyu.* *33*).

དུང་གི་ལྡེམ་ཤིང་དཀར་པོ་ *duñ-gi ldem-çiñ dkar-po* white-wood tree to make images, the wood resembling a conch-shell in appearance; prob. birch-tree (*D.R.*). དུང་གི་རྒྱ་མི་མི་མི་ཆེན་པོ་འདི་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ n. of a mythological ocean situated beyond the great mountain of *Btsed-mohi Phreñ-wahi ri* (*K. d.* ར *330*).

དུང་སྐྱོང་ *duñ-skyoñ* n. of a Nâga Râjâ who resides in the ocean and protects the shells (*Mñon.*).

དུང་དཀར་རག་གཤོག་མ་ *duñ-dkar rag-gçog-ma* lit. white conch with brass wings; a conch-shell trumpet or vessel mounted with brass, with brass-wings (*Rtsii.*).

དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་ *duñ-dkar gyas-hkhyil* དཀྵིཎཱཝརྟ་ a conch-shell with its coil reverting to the right instead of to the left: གཡས་འཁྱིལ་དུང་སྒྲ་ནད་རིགས་སྣ་ཚོགས་སེལ། ཁྱིམ་དུ་བཞག་ན་འཐབ་རྩོད་མེད་ཅིང་ཕྱུག། the sound of the *Dakṣiṇâ vartta* conch-shell cures various diseases and if one is kept in the house it removes quarrels, strife, and brings in harmony (*Loñ.* ༡ ༢).

Syn. དུང་ མཆོག་ *duñ-mchog*; རྒྱལ་པོ་འཁྱིལ་བ་ *rgyal-po hkhyil-wa*; བཀྲ་ཤིས་དུང་ *bkraçis duñ*; སྐྱེ་བ་ལྔ་པ་ *skye-wa lña-pa* (*Mñon.*).

དུང་གཡོན་འཁྱིལ་ *duñ gyon-hkhyil* the ordinary conch-shell of which the coil is from left to right; དུང་དམར་ *duñ-dmar* འཁྲུལ་བཟང་= དོན་ཅན་ red conch-shell; conch-shell vermilion dyed; དུང་ཚེར་མ་ཅན་ *duñ tsher-ma can* ཀཎྚཀཱཀྲ་; དུང་རྭ་བ་ཅན་ horned conch-shell or one with bristle-like excrescences.

དུང་མཁན་ *duñ-mkhan*, v. དུང་མཁས་

དུང་མཆོག་ *duñ-mchog*, v. དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་ *duñ-dkar gyas-hkhyil.*

དུང་རྡོ་ *duñ-rdo* fossil-shell.

དུང་མདོག་ཅན་ *duñ-mdog-can* possessed of conch-shell colour, conch-like colour;=མི་ཐོད་པ་ the human skull (*Sman. 348*).

དུང་འབྲས་ *duñ-hbras* བརྒྱུད་པ་ a kind of stone which joins fracture; དུང་འབྲས་རུས་ཆག་སྦྱོར་ཞིང་ནད་སེལ་བར་བྱེད.

དུང་མཚོ་དཀར་མོ་ *duñ-mtsho dkar-mo* n. of a great white ocean abounding in conch-shells (*J. Zañ.*).

དུང་གཡས་འཁྱིལ་ *duñ gyas-hkyil*, v. དུང་དཀར་གཡས་འཁྱིལ.

དུང་ངེ་

duñ-ñe defined as འདོད་པ་ or དད་པ་ མངོན་སུམ་སྐྱེ་བ་ the growth of real attachment or regard; also སེམས་དུང་ངེ་ or ཞེན་དུང་ངེ་ id. དུང་ངེ་བ་ *duñ-ñe-wa* constant, continual (*Jä.*).

དུང་ཅན་མ *Duṅ-can-ma* डाकिनी n. of a Khadoma sprite.

དུང་དུང་ *duṅ-duṅ* = ཟུམ་ཟུམ 1. with ཞེན་པ = to yearn: ལྟོགས་ཤོགས་ཀྱང་དུང་དུང་མ་བྱེད even if you starve, do not yearn after a thing; གཉེན་ལ་སེམས་དུང་དུང་བྱེད་པ he yearns for his relations. 2. staggering, reeling, loitering, wavering (*Sch.*).

དུང་པན *duṅ-pan* a Chinese word Tibetanized = a washing bowl, basin.

དུང་ཕྱུར *duṅ-phyur* (གྲངས) अर्बुद, प्रयुत, नय acc. to *Sch.* and *Jä.* 100 millions.

དུང་ལུང *Duṅ-luṅ* n. of a sacred place in Tibet (*D b. 43*): དུང་ལུང་དུ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་མའི་སྒྲ་ཐོས at Dunlung he heard the voice of a *Dākini*.

དུང་ལོ་ལྗོན་པའི་མདོ *Duṅ-lo ljon-paḥi mdo* n. of a Bon religious work (*B. Nam.*).

དུང་སེམས *duṅ-sems* lit. white heart, sincerity, candidness: ཁྱོ་བོ་ཡང་དུང་སེམས་རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཚོལ་ནས་མི་འདོར་བའི་མོལ་ཚིག་ཡང་ཀྱང་ཡང་བྱེད། (*Yig. k. 88*) I shall again and again sincerely hold intercourse with you on appropriate subjects so as not to be discarded.

དུངས་པ *duṅs-pa* a secondary form of གདུངས་པ love, དད་པ་དང་གདུངས་པ་ཞིག་སྐྱེས་ཏེ some faith and love having grown. ཤིན་གདུངས = སྙིང་བརྩེ་བ loving, affectionate.

དུད་པ I. *duḍ-pa* 1. = ཞུམ་པ་ नम्र adj. humble, sbst. mildness, humility, also respect, homage. 2. vb. to lie, to knit, v. འདུད་ཕྱག. 3. pf. of འདུད་པ to stoop, bend, to bow down.

དུད་འགྲོ *duḍ-ḥgro* पशु that which walks bending; opposite to man who walks upright; a quadruped, beast, and sometimes used as a general name for all animals except man. Duḍo are of two kinds:—(1) ཐིབས་ན་གནས་པ those that live hidden, such as in the sea, underground, &c. 2. ཁ་འཐོར་བ those that live scattered in the abodes of men and gods. དམྱལ་བ་དང་ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གནས་སུ་ཡང་དུད་འགྲོ་ཡོད it is said that there are Duḍo also in hell and in the region of the *Preta* (ghosts) (*K. d.* ཞ *8*).

དུད་པ II: (མེ་ཡི་དུ་བ) धूम 1. smoke. 2. कज्जल soot mixed with butter which is applied to the eye-lashes in the East. དུད་ཁ *duḍ-kha* acc. to *Sch.*: (1) having the colour of smoke. (2) a family; household, as smoke-emitters. (3) chimney; དུད་གྲངས *duḍ-graṅs* number of houses counted by the smoke coming out from each: ཁྲི་སྐོར་རྣམས་ཀྱི་དུད་གྲངས the number of households or families of *Ü* and Tsang under the *Khri-bskor* rule (*Yig.*). དུད་པ་སྔོན *duḍ-pa sṅon* the smoke preceding the flames; དུད་བལ *duḍ-bal* soot; དུད་རྩི *duḍ-rtsi* id.

དུད་དམག *duḍ-dmag* 1. fight or dispute among householders. 2. soldiers recruited from among villagers.

དུད་ཚང *duḍ-tshaṅ* = མི་ཚང a family, a household; དུད་འཚོ *duḍ-ḥtsho* = གྲོང་ཚོ a village, hamlet; དུད་འཚོ་ཁག་བཅུ་གཉིས twelve villages or hamlets.

དུན་པ *dun-pa* (for འདུན་པ) great diligence, assiduity; འདུན་པ་དྲག་པོ very diligent; in *W.* (cf. འདུན་པ and དུན).

དུབ་པ *dub-pa* क्लान्त or ལུས་དུབ་པ vb., pf. དུབ་པ to be fatigued, to be tired; ལུས་སེམས་དུབ་པར་མ་གྱུར་ཏམ have you not become fatigued in mind and body (*A. 23.*); adj tired, fatigued; also དུབ་ཚན; sbst. fatigue; མི་དུབ་པ་ཅན untired ones; ངལ་ཞིང་དུབ་ནས being fatigued: ལུས་དང་ངག་ཡིད་དུབ་པ he is tired in body, speech, and mind.

དུམ *dum* 1. a small plate or vessel. དུམ་གཅིག་གཏོར་མས་བཀང་བ་ཐོགས་ནས carrying one plate filled with torma offerings (*A. 29*). 2. a small quantity, a little, a bit: དུམ་ཙམ་སྡོད wait just a short while.

དུམ་པ *dum-pa* 1. किंचित् some: དུམ་པ་ཀྱི it being a little, somewhat. 2. a division, or volume, in the dialect of Amdo: འབུམ་དུམ་པ་བཅུ་གཉིས the twelve volumes of the Bum (scriptures).

དུམ་པོ *dum-po* a large piece, a fragment.

དུམ་བུ *dum-bu*=དུམ་དུམ खण्ड a fraction, small piece, a part, a quantity. དུམ་བུར་གཅོག་པ, གཅོད་པ or བྱེད་པ to break, to cut to pieces: ནོར་རྫས་སྣང་ཡོད་ཐམས་ཅད་དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་ལ་བགོ་ནས་དུམ་བུ་གཉིས་ཕ་མ་ལ་ནོར, དུམ་བུ་གཅིག་བུ་ལ་ནོར all properties and effects whatever there may be should be divided into three parts—the parents will get two parts and the son one part. དུམ་བུ་ཅན *dum-bu can* fractional; དུམ་བུ་མིན *dum-bu min* सर्व, अखण्ड entire. དུམ་བུ་གསུམ *dum-bu gsum* त्रिखण्ड three parts, triple division; དུམ་བུར་གྱུར་པ *dum-bur gyur-pa* divided into parts; དུམ་བུར་བྱེད་པ *dum-bur byed-pa* छिदा to divide.

དུམ་བྲག *Dum-brag* n. of a rock-cavern (*Deb.* ག *21*).

དུམ་ཡང་ *dum-yañ* in Sikk.=ལས་དཔོན head workman, one who supervises work.

དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་པ *dum-bu gsum-pa*, v. དུར་ཁྲོད.

དུར་བ *dur-wa* vb. 1. to dispose of the dead, to keep a dead body. 2. དུར *dur* or དུར་ས tomb, grave; དུར་དུ་འཇུག་པ to bury, to inter, to put in the grave; དུར་རྐོ་བ to dig a grave; དུར་ཁུང་ *dur-khuñ* a grave, tomb.

དུར་ཁྲོད *dur-khrod* श्मशान a cemetery or any place where the dead are disposed of (being buried, cremated, or else cut into pieces for distribution to birds, dogs, etc.). In the N. E. and E. suburbs of Lhasa are two large "dur-t'oi" or cemeteries, attended to by the notorious Rogya-pa or scavengers of the city, whose huts built of bones and horns stand in rows hard by. The different systems of dealing with the dead in East Tibet on the Chinese border, which in the main are identical with the methods in vogue at Lhasa, are fully described by Mr. W. W. Rockhill in his interesting work "The Land of the Lamas."

Syn. འཇིགས་གནས *hjigs-gnas*; སྲེག་གནས *sreg-gnas*; རོ་ཡི་གནས *ro-yi gnas*; ཞི་བའི་གནས *shi-wahi gnas*; ཕ་མེས་གནས *pha-mes nags*; གཅིན་གྱི་གནས *gçin-gyi nags* (*Mñon.*).

དུར་ཁྲོད་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒྱད *dur-khrod chen-po brgyad* the eight great historical cemeteries of Magadha mentioned in Mahāyāna works (1) གཙུབ་དུག lies in a forest where the fragrant sandal tree abounded; (2) ཙང་ཙང་འཁྲིགས་པ in a forest of *Bodhi* trees where the sacred fig-tree abounded; (3) ཨ་ཤོ་ཀ་འཁྲིགས་པ in a forest where *Jonesia asoka* abounded: 4. གང་དུམ་ཅན in a forest where the ཨ་རུ་ར myrobalan abounded. 5. བསིལ་བ་ཚལ or བསིལ་བའི་ཚལ (*Çitavana*) where the species of sandal tree *kasañja* abounded; (6) ཀུན་ཏུ་ནག་པོ the forest where the glomerous fig-tree abounded; (7) ཀི་ལི་ཀི་ལིར་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་པ *ki-li ki-lir sgra sgrog-pa* where the *Arjuna* tree abounded; (8) ཧ་ཧ་རྒོད་པ where the banyan tree abounded.

དུར་ཁྲོད་པ *dur-khrod-pa* श्माशानिक a *Tantrik* lama, one who resides in a cemetery for propitiating spirits.

དུར་ཁྲོད་མ *dur-khrod-ma* श्माशानिका an epithet of the goddess Paldan Lhamo.

དུར་རྒྱས *dur-rgyas* श्मशानाद्य the food which is given to a dying man.

དུར་སྒམ dur-sgam or དུར་སྒྲོམ coffin.

དུར་རྡོ dur-rdo stones piled over one's grave or place of cremation.

དུར་སྤྱང dur-spyañ lit. "grave-wolf"; perhaps a species of hyena that digs out dead bodies to devour them.

‡ དུར་བ dur-wa 1. to hurry, hasten; དུར་ཏེ་རྒྱུག་པ to run towards a place or object; in colloq. to hasten to: ཟས་ལ་དུར་བ to hasten to dinner; ལས་ལ་དུར་བ to hasten to work; cf. ངམ་དུར་ཅན. 2. दूर्वा, रक्तला a kind of grass with syn. ནུས་པ་སྟོང་ལྡན nus-pa stoñ-ldan; ངན་སྤོང་སྐྱེས ñan spoñ-skyes; སྐྱེས་ལྡན skyes-ldan; མཐའ་ཡས mthah-yas; ཚིག་བརྒྱ་བ tshig brgya-wa; ས་ཡི་འདབ sa-yi hdab; ལྗང་སེར་ཅན ljañ-ser can; ཚེ་འཕེལ་རྫས tshe-hphel-rdsas (Mñon.).

དུར་བ་དཀར་པོ dur-wa dkar-po 1. गण्डेरो the blue or white flowering dūrwā; Panicum dactylon. 2. मघाती, सिता दूर्वा other white species of durwa.

Syn. བརྩོན་འགྲུས་བརྒྱ་བ brtson-hgrus brgya-wa; གླང་སྤུ་སྐྱེས glañ-spu skyes; བྱ་ཡི་མིག bya-yi mig.

དུར་བས་འཆི dur-was hchi a scorpion.

Syn. སྡིག་པ་རྭ་ཅན sdig-pa rwa-can (Mñon.).

དུར་བོན Dur-bon (lit. the Bon of the cemeteries) one of the earlier sects of Bon-pa which originating in Shang-Shung and Brutsha at last spread into the Tibetan central provinces during the reign of king གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ, the son of སྲིབ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ srib-khri btsan-po; Loñam his minister under the instigation of the Dur-bon priests assassinated the king with a sword, whence he was called by the historians of Tibet གྲི་གུམ་བཙན་པོ the sword-assasinated king. (J. Zañ.).

དུར་བྱ dur-bya कङ्क 1. also དུར་བྱ་ལྒྱུར་དཀར Brahminy kite with white back (Mñon.). 2. acc. to Sch. a paring-axe, a hoe.

དུར་བྱིད dur-byid, (सं) त्रिवृता, कृष्ण 1. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis. དུར་བྱིད་ཙ་གྲང་ནད་ཀུན་སྤོང་བར་བྱེད the root of dur-byid ejects all diseases arising from heat or cold. 2. (acc. to Vai. sñ.) त्रिवृता Ipomoea turpethum [a plant of valuable purgative properties, commonly called Tëori, and distinguished into two species, white and black (Convulvulus turpethum)] S.

Syn. མདའ་འཇོམས mdah-hjoms; ཚངས་གསུམ tshañs-gsum; དོར་བྱེད་མ dor byed-ma; ཕུར་མ་གསུམ་པ phur-ma gsum-pa; ཀུན་རྗེས་འབྱུང kun-rjes-hbyuñ; རྡུལ་ཅན rdul-can; ལོ་མ་གསུམ་པ lo-ma gsum-pa; དུམ་བུ་གསུམ་པ dum-bu gsum-pa (Mñon.).

དུར་བྱེད dur-byed रेचनी, त्रिवृत, त्रिपुष्प, काल the plant Croton polyandrum.

དུར་བྱང dur-byañ an inscription placed on a tomb.

དུར་ཚུན dur-tshun, དུར་ཚོད dur-tshod food offered to the dead (Cs.).

དུར་མཚེད dur-mtshed a place for burying dead bodies (Sch.).

དུར་ཡུ dur-yu=ཕྱི་རོལ out side, beyond, foreign (mystic) (K. g. ཕ 26).

དུར་ལེན dur-len (lit. that takes away from the cemetery) a sort of vampire.

དུལ dul is perf. root of the trs. vb. འདུལ་བ hdul-wa to tame, q. v.

དུལ་གནས dul-gnas or དུལ་བའི་གནས place of conversion or of one's discipline.

དུལ་བ विनय discipline; དུལ་བ་ལེགས་པ सुविनय [good discipline] S.

དུལ་བ་པ dul-wa-pa विनयक a tamer, discipliner. དུལ་བ་ལྷ विनीत देव one of the early Buddhist sages and authors of India.

དུལ་བ་འཛིན dul-wa hdsin=སློབ་པ་ཉན་པ obedient, holding to discipline; one who observes the rules of Vinaya (Mñon.).

བརྡུལ་བར་འདོད་ *dul-war hdod* वाधन courage.

དུལ་མ *dul-ma* 1. powdered or pulverised by burning, grinding, pounding, etc.; གསེར་དུལ་མ gold-dust, also oxidized powder of gold; སྨན་དུལ་མ medicinal powders. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a kind of water-colour made of pulverized gold and silver, for painting and writing. Really an erroneous form of རྡུལ *rdul.*

དུལ་མོ *dul-mo* tender-mouthed, tame, manageable, tractable (*Jä.*).

དུས *dus* काल, समय, वेला, ऋतु 1. time in general, season. 2. =རན a certain time, the time or occasion for a thing to happen; right time, proper season: དུས་ཚོད་ལ་ཟླ་བའི་ཚེས་བཅུ་ལ་བཟུང་བའི་རྣམ་མཚོན་གྱི་དང་པོ་ལ་ནག་པོ་དང་དར་སྣམ་ཅེར་བཀོན taking the 10th day of the month as the most appropriate time, when night came on, in the first hour of dusk he would equip himself with a black silk robe and a staff (*Pth. 199*). དུས *dus* adv. for a while, sometimes; དེའི་དུས་སུ at the time; དུས་དེ་ཙ་ན at that time; དེ་དུས, དུས་དེར then, at this time; དུས་དེ་ཉིད་དུ in that very time; དང་པོའི་དུས་ཉིད་དུ in the very first time; དུས་སུ or དུས་དུས་སུ at times; དུས་ཞབས་རེ sometimes, now and then; དེ་དང་དུས་མཉམ་དུ simultaneously with that; དེ་ནས་དུས་རེ་ཞིག་གི་ཚེ then on occasion; དུས་གཅིག་ན on a certain time, once; དུས་གཅིག་ཏུ or དུས་གཅིག་ལ at one and the same time, together; དུས་ཕྱིས་ཞིག་ན some future day. The statement that the time had arrived for anything is always phrased: it came down to the time དུས་ལ་བབ་སོང; the time will arrive: དུས་ལ་འབབ་ཡོང it will descend to the time. དུས or དུས་ན after a genit. inf. or verbal root=when, after: ཞག་གཉིས་སོང་དུས when two days had, or will have passed; ང་བུ་མོའི་དུས་ན་ཡིན་ཀྱི when I was still a girl; སྐྱིད་དུས་མེད the time of merriment never arrives; བཙའ་དུས་ཀྱི being the time of giving birth; འགྲོ་བའི་དུས་འདེབས་པ to fix a time for going; དུས་ད་ནས henceforth, from this time forward; དུས་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་པར *dus-kyi khyad-par* कालविशेष special time, special occasion.

དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ *Dus-kyi hkhor-lo* कालचक्र 1. the famous Kala-chakra system of Buddhism which introduced the worship of a Supreme Deity under the designation of Adi-buddha or ཐོག་མའི་སངས་རྒྱས. It arose in the 11th century A.D. in Shambala, a city said to have been located near the river Oxus in Central Asia; and both Atis'a and the historian Buston belonged to this cult. Under the appellation *Tsakus Kürden* it is popular with the Mongols. Varieties of the cult in India gave to S'iva or to Ganes'a the position of Adi-Buddha. 2. ནང་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ=སེམས་ཅན animated nature or living beings; གཞན་དུས་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ=ནང་གི་སྒོམ meditation. 3. v. དུས་འཁོར *dus-hkhor.*

དུས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤས *dus-kyi cha-ças* the divisions of time—such as ལོ year; དུས་ཚིགས season; ཟླ month; ordinarily the year ལོ is divided into four seasons, each of three months; but according to the *Vinaya* school the seasons are six, divided in reference to the *Uposatha* observances, and are:—དཔྱིད་ཟླ་གཉིས two spring months, སོས་ཀ་གཉིས two summer months, དབྱར་གཉིས two rainy months, སྟོན་གཉིས two autumn or harvesting months, དགུན་གཉིས two winter months, དགུན་སྨད་གཉིས two deep-winter months. Tibetans also divide the year into three seasons, counting དཔྱིད་སོས spring and summer together, དབྱར་སྟོན rains and autumn together, and དགུན་སྟོད and དགུན་སྨད anterior winter and posterior winter together.

དུས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཉིད *dus-kyi chos-ñid* कालधर्म met. death (*Mñon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འགྲོ་བ *duṣ-kyi ṛjeṣ-su ḥgro-wa* कालानुगति one who behaves or changes according to the occasion; a wind-cock. [also, it is a phrase signifying benzoin or benjamin]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་རྗེས་སུ་འབྲང་བའི་ཙན་དན *duṣ-kyi ṛjeṣ-su ḥbraṅ-waḥi tsan-dan* कालानुसारिचन्दन yellow sandal.

དུས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ *duṣ-kyi ḥdag-po* met. the sun, the lord of time (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་གནས *duṣ-kyi gnaṣ* ऋतुवृत्ति [revolution of the seasons; a year]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་དབྱིད་པ *duṣ-kyi ḍbyiḍ-pa* कालदण्ड [the staff of time, death]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་བྱེད་པོ *duṣ-kyi byeḍ-po* कालकार, सवितृ the sun; the maker of time.

དུས་ཀྱི་བར *duṣ-kyi-bar* during; क्षणिक [momentary]*S.*

དུས་ཀྱི་མེ་ཏོག *duṣ-kyi me-tog*, v. མཐིང་ *ṃthiṅ* deep blue (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་ཀྱི་བརྩི་ཚུལ *duṣ-kyi bṛtsi-tshul* the manner of counting time:—120 of དུས་མཐའི་སྐད་ཅིག་པ *duṣ-ṃthaḥi ṣkaḍ-cig-pa* (the smallest conceivable division of time) make one བྱ་རྫོགས་ཀྱི་སྐད་ཅིག་མ *bya ṛdsogṣ-kyi ṣkaḍ-cig-ma* (སེ་གོལ་གཏོགས་པ *se-gol gtogṣ-pa*); 60 of this latter make one ཐང་ *thaṅ*; 30 ཐང་ *thaṅ* make a ཡུད་ཙམ *yuḍ-tsam*; and 30 ཡུད *yuḍ* make one ཞག *shag* or day. Acc. to the system of counting adopted by Tibetan astronomers (སྐར་རྩིས་པ *ṣkar ṛtsiṣ-pa*) four drawings of breath in an adult make one ཆུ་སྲང་ *chu-ṣraṅ*, 60 ཆུ་སྲང་ *chu-ṣraṅ* make one ཆུ་ཚོད *chu-tshoḍ*, 60 ཆུ་ཚོད *chu-tshoḍ* make one ཞག *shag* (day and night); sixty years make one རབ་བྱུང་ *rab-byuṅ* or cycle.

དུས་ཀྱི་ཚིགས *duṣ-kyi-tshigṣ* कालाह्वान [a summons by the angel of death]*S.*

དུས་བཀག་པ *duṣ ḥkag-pa* explained as ཡོད་པ་ལག་དང་མེད་པ་དུས *yoḍpa-lag daṅ meḍ-pa duṣ.*

དུས་སྐབས *duṣ-ṣkabṣ* v. སྐབས *ṣkabṣ.*

དུས་སྐྱེས *duṣ-ṣkyeṣ* कालज, कुङ्कुम=སྐྱེར་ཤིང་ *ṣkyer-çiṅ* prob. *Berberis vulgaris* called སྐྱེར་པ *ṣkyer-pa* or ཤིང་སེར *çiṅ-ser* the yellow plant.

དུས་འཁོར *duṣ-ḥkhor* कालचक्र [the wheel of time]*S.*

Syn. མཆོག་གི་དང་པོའི་སངས་རྒྱས *ṃchog-gi daṅ-poḥi saṅṣ-ṛgyaṣ*; ཐབས་ཤེས་བདག་ཉིད *thabṣ-çeṣ ḥdag-ñiḍ*; རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *ṛdo-ṛje semṣ-ḍpaḥ*; ཨེ་ཝཾ་ཡི་གེ་རིགས་མེད་པ *e-wam yi-ge rigṣ meḍ-pa*; ཤེས་དང་ཤེས་བྱའི་བདག་ཉིད་མཆོག *çeṣ-daṅ çeṣ-byuḥi ḥdag-ñiḍ ṃchog*; ཞི་བ་སྡོམས་ལ་བདུས་པ *shi-wa ṣdomṣ-la ḥduṣ-pa*; འཕོ་མེད *ḥpho-meḍ*; ཐོག་མེད *thog-meḍ*; ཐ་མ་མེད *tha-ma meḍ*; རིགས་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་བདག *rigṣ-kun khyab-dag*; བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས *byaṅ-chub semṣ*; རྣལ་འབྱོར་རྣམ་པ *ṛnal-ḥbyor ṛnam-pa*; རྣམ་ཀུན་མཆོག་ལྡན *ṛnam-kun ṃchog-ḷdan*; ཐོག་མའི་མགོན་པོ *thog-maḥi ṃgon-po*; གཉིས་སུ་མེད *gñiṣ-su meḍ*; ཁམས་གསུམ་འཁོར་ལོས་བསྒྱུར་བ *khamṣ-gsum ḥkhor-loṣ ḥsgyur-wa.* (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་འཁོར་པཎྜི་ཏ *Duṣ-ḥkhor paṇḍita* n. of a celebrated lama born in Mongolia who was recognised as an incarnation by the Emperor of China. He founded the monastery of *Paḍ-ḍkar cho-gliṅ* now harbouring three thousand monks.

དུས་འགྱུར *duṣ-ḥgyur* ऋतुपरिवर्त; change of season.

དུས་ཅན *luṣ-can* कालिक; n. of a flower; དུས་ཅན་ཆེན་པོ महाकालिक n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *30*).

དུས་གཅིག་སྐྱེས་པའི་མ་བུ *duṣ-gcig ṣkyeṣ-paḥi ma-bu*=མཉེན་བུ་ཐུམ (mystic) (*Miṅ-ṛda. 4*).

དུས་ཆད་པ་མེད་པ *duṣ chaḍ-pa meḍ-pa* कालिक in proper time, timely; time without interruption, continually.

དུས་ཆེན་དགེ་བ་འབུམ་འགྱུར *duṣ-chen ḍge-wa ḥbum ḥgyur* the days when one work of merit

done produces one hundred thousand merits; they are: the 8th lunar day of the month of *Vaiçakha* when Gautama Buddha renounced the world; the 15th or full moon of the same month when he was conceived; the day when he became a Buddha; the day he entered *Nirvāṇa*; the day of his preaching the *Dharma*; the day when he descended from among the gods. དུས་ཆེན་བཞི **dus-chen bzhi** or དུས་ཆེན་པོ་བཞི the great periods of time or *Yuga*.

དུས་མཆོད **dus-mchod** पर्विक्, कालपूजा religious service observed at certain prescribed periods [a priest for performing a sacrifice]*S*.

དུས་སྟོན **dus-ston** or དགའ་སྟོན उत्सव a festival (*Mṅon.*). དུས་སྟོན་དགུ the nine festivals observed by Buddhists:—དུས་སྟོན་ཆེན་པོ **dus-ston chen-po** महोत्सव great festival; བལྟམས་སྟོན जातमहः birth festival; རལ་པ་འབྲེག་པའི་དུས་སྟོན चौडाम the festival of cutting the hair; གཙུག་ཕུད་ཀྱི་དུས་སྟོན चूडामहा-उत्सव festival of forming the crest; ལོ་ལྔའི་དུས་སྟོན festival at the fifth year of child; ལོ་དྲུག་གི་དུས་སྟོན the sixth year festival; གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་གི་དུས་སྟོན the monastic or *vihāra* festival; དགའ་སྟོན आनन्द-उत्सव festive rejoicing. དུས་སྟོན་བྱེད་པ **dus-ston byed-pa** to keep a festival.

དུས་བཏབ་པ **dus btab-pa** to fix time (for meeting, etc.). དུས་བཏབ་མ **dus btab-ma**=བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a passionate woman (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་མཐའི་རླུང **dus-mthaḥi rluṅ**=བསྐལ་པ་འཇིག་པའི་རླུང་ प्रलयवायु the wind that will destroy the world.

དུས་དང་མི་སྦྱོར་བ་ནམ་ཡང་སྐྱེས་པ असमय-विमुक्त one of the 20 stages a monk of the *Çrāvaka* school reaches [delivered at a wrong time]*S*.

དུས་དུས་སུ **dus-dus-su** at times, occasionally.

དུས་འདས **dus-ḥdas** भूतं, अतीत, कालातीत; past time, past tense; time elapsed.

དུས་ལྡན **Dus-ldan** कालिक n. of one of the 16 *sthavira* or གནས་བརྟན; also: goddess, sandal-wood.

དུས་ལྡན་མ **dus-ldan-ma** a woman in menstruation (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་ན་དགའ་བ་ཤེས་བྱ་བའི་རི **Dus-na dgaḥ-wa shes bya-waḥi ri** a mountain in the fabulous continent of Uttara Kuru (*K. d.* ར 315).

དུས་རྣམ་པ་ཀུན **dus rnam-pa kun** all times; with ཏུ, as adv. always, at all times (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་བབས **dus-babs** appointed time; the natural course of events.

དུས་སྦྱོར **dus-sbyor** लग्न, विलग्न [the particular time in which a man is born]*S*. དུས་སྦྱོར་བ **dus-sbyor-pa** an astrologer. དུས་སྦྱོར་བྱེད་པ **dus-sbyor byed-pa** होरा [the hour in which a man is born]*S*. དུས་སྦྱོར་པ **dus-sbyor-pa** लग्न junction of periods, time, &c. [the particular sign of the zodiac under which a man is born]*S*.

དུས་མ་ཡིན་པར་ཟ་བ **dus ma-yin-par za-wa** अकाल भोजन taking food untimely, *i.e.*, not at the fixed or prescribed time or hour; དུས་མིན་ཤེས་པ **dus-min çes-pa** कालज्ञ one who knows the fixed times or seasons; a cook; an astrologer.

དུས་མེ **dus-me** कालाग्नि lately said to=universal conflagration at the end of time.

དུས་ཚིགས **dus-tshigs** ऋतु season. དུས་ཚིགས་སྨྲ་བ=ཇོ་ལྀབ་མོ the jolmo bird (*Mṅon.*). དུས་ཚིགས་གསར་བ **dus-tshigs gsar-wa**=དུས་འགྱུར་བ change of time, season; also fresh provision, produce of the year, etc.

དུས་ཚོད **dus-tshod** 1. a division of time equal to two English hours: ཉིན་རེ་ལ་དུས་ཚོད་བཅུ་གཉིས in each day are twelve *dus-tshod*. Acc. to the Chinese method each of these

has a separate name attached to it. viz:—(1) ཐ་རངས day-break, called ཡོས *yos* rabbit; (2) ཉི་ཤར sun-rise, called *ḥbrug* (*duk*) dragon; (3) ཉི་དྲོས morning, called *sbrul* (*dul*) serpent; (4) ཉི་ཕྱེད *ñi-phyed* noon called, *rta* horse; (5) ཕྱེད་ཡོལ afternoon, called *lug* sheep; (6) evening, called *sprel* monkey; (7) ཉི་ནུབ sunset, called *bya* bird; (8) ས་ཁྲོས dusk, called *khyi* dog; (9) སྲོད་ཇུག fore-night, called *phag* pig; (10) ནམ་ཕྱེད mid-night, called *byi-wa* mouse; (11) ཕྱེད་ཡོལ after-night, called གླང *glaṅ* ox; (12) ཐོ་རངས dawn, called *stag* tiger. These twelve names are also given to the succeeding years of the 60 years cycle in various combinations with the names of five so-called elements, viz., earth, fire, water, wood, iron, v. ལོ *lo*.

དུས་ཚོད་ངན་པ *dus-tshod ṅan-pa* evil-hour, bad time=དུས་ཚོད་ལོག་པ wrong or inauspicious time or hour.

དུས་མཚན *dus-mtshan*: कलिङ्गराज the king of Kalinga, a descendant of Chakravarti raja.

དུས་མཚམས *dus-mtshams* सन्ध्या, सन्ध्यावेला junction of day and night; period, epoch.

དུས་བཞི *dus-bshi* the four seasons, viz:—དབྱར the summer; དགུན the winter; སྟོན the autumn; དཔྱིད the spring time; also སྔ་ morning or day; ཕྱི evening or night; ཉིན day-time, and མཚན night.

དུས་བཞིའི་ཕང་ལོ *dus-bshiḥi phaṅ-lo*=འཁོར་ལོ the four times wheel; a cycle of years.

དུས་བཞིའི་ལྷ་མོ *Dus-bshiḥi lha-mo* or རྒྱལ་མོ the goddesses presiding over the four seasons:—དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་རྒྱ་མདོག་དཀར the white fair queen of spring; དབྱར་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་སྔོན་མོ the blue queen of the summer season; སྟོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་མདོག་སེར་མོ the yellow queen of the autumn; དགུན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་མོ་རྒྱ་མདོག་ནག the black queen of the winter season (*B. ch.*).

དུས་སྙིང་ *dus-sñiṅ* time of depravity (*Sch.*).

དུས་ཡོལ་བ *dus yol-wa* प्रवेशकाल lit. time passed; too late.

དུས་རིང་པོ *dus riṅ-po* चिरकाल long delayed.

དུས་རླབས *dus-rlabs* वेला wave of time, *i.e.*, ebb and flow of time.

དུས་ལ་དགའ་བ *dus-la dgaḥ-wa* सूर्य, कालप्रिय that delights in time; an epithet of the sun (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་ལོག *dus-log* a year yielding no crops; a sterile year (*Jä.*).

དུས་ཤེས་པ *dus-śes-pa* कालज्ञ an astronomer or astrologer; རྩིས་པ *rtsis-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

དུས་སུ་སྐྱེ་བ *dus-su skye-wa* mature; born or grown at the proper time.

དུས་སུ་ཐོབ་པ *dus-su thob-pa* to get at the opportune time or hour.

དུས་སུ་བབ་པ *dus-su bab-pa* कालानुरूप suiting the occasion, opportune; དེ་དུས་སུ་བབ་པ यथाकालानुरूप as suited the occasion.

དུས་སུ་རུང་བ *dus-su ruṅ-wa* कालिक timely.

དུས་གསུམ *dus-gsum*: त्रिकाल the three times, viz:—(1) སྔ་ཕྱི་ད early, after and now, described as མ་འོངས་པ future, འདས་པ the past, and ད་ལྟ་བ the present. དུས་གསུམ་མཁྱེན་པ *dus-gsum mkhyen-pa* त्रिकालज्ञ a general epithet of a Buddha. དུས་གསུམ་མཚམས *dus-gsum mtshams* त्रिसन्धि the three junctions of time.

དེ I: *de* तद्, स: 1. that, that one; he, she, it; དེ་བཞིན like that; ཇི་ལྟར་ཡིན་པ་དེ that which is; དེ་ལས་གཞན་པ other than that; དེའི་ཕྱིར for that; དེའི་འོག་ཏུ under that, after that; དེའི་དུས་སུ at that time; སྔོན་ལ་སོང་བ་དེ he that has gone before. 2. དེ frq. stands in the place of the definite article—the: ལུག་འདི་ཁྲིད་བོང་པའི་ཤན་པ་དེ་ངའི་ལྷམ་ཅག་རྐུས་སོང་ *lug-ḥdi khrid-boṅ-paḥi śan-pa de ṅaḥi lham-cag rku-soṅ* the butcher who brought the sheep stole my boots; གཞོན་ནུ་དེ་དག the younger

one said, or the youth replied; also sometimes in the plural: དེ་ཁྱེད་ཅག་ཡིན་ནམ་ཞེས་སྨྲས་པས he said—were you they or those ones (*Hbrom. 55*).

དེ II: (in mystic) a term for she; དེ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བུད་མེད་ཡིན the term 'de' is a woman (*K. g.* ཁ *119*).

དེ་ཀ *de-ka* or དེ་ཁ *de-kha* that, the very same; ཕར་སྨྲ་དེ་ཀ་ང་ཡིན that very person was I myself; དེ་ཀ་རྫར just so; དེ་ཀ་ཡོད (in answer to a question) indeed! that is so; དེ་ཀ་ཁོ་ནས just that.

དེ་ཁ *de-kha*=དེ་ཀ: དེ་ཁ་ཚུན་ཚོང་ནས from those same public bodies.

དེ་ཁུལ *de-khul*=དེ་ཁོངས or དེ་འོག that jurisdiction; also under that, included in that.

དེ་ཁོ་ན *de kho-na* तत्, एवं; cf. ཁོ་ན;= the col. དེ་རང་ the very same, that itself. དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད *de kho-na ñid* तत्त्व; = སྟོང་ཉིད *Sūnyatā*, essence, nature; སེམས་ཀྱི་དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད the essence of the soul. དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་བསྡུས་པ *de kho-na ñid bdus-pa* तत्त्वसंग्रह n. of a Buddhist metaphysical work: ཞི་བ་འཚོ་བསྟན་བཅོས་དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་བསྡུས་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བོད་དུ་བསྣམས་ནས་བྱོན he proceeded in the direction of Tibet carrying with him the religious work called *Tattva-samuccaya* by Santi-jīva (*A. 33*). དེ་ཁོ་ན་ཉིད་རྟོགས་པ *de kho-na ñid rtogs-pa* तत्त्वबुद्ध to meditate on the real *tattva* or secrets of religion.

དེ་ག *de-ga* colloq. that, that one; precisely so, just so; དེ་གར *de-gar*=དེ་རུ or དེར there, in that place.

དེ་ཉིད *de-ñid* तदेव, तत्त्व that itself; དེ་ཉིད་སྨྲ་བ *de-ñid smra-wa* तत्त्ववादिन् one who expounds the truth.

དེ་སྙེད *de-sñed*=དེ་སྙིད तावत् so many: མི་ཇི་སྙེད་ཡོད་པ་དེ་སྙེད་ཀྱི་སྐལ་བ་དགོས so many men as there are so many shares are required.

དེ་སྐུ *de-lta* like that; so; is fig. in books, but in colloq. དེ་འདྲ is used instead: ཕ་ནི་དེ་ལྟ་མ་ཡིན་ཏེ not being so with the father; དེ་ལྟ་འདུ་ཤེས་པས *de lta-hdu çes-pas* तद्‌वगमात् being known as that; དེ་ལྟ་ན *de-lta-na* like this; དེ་ལྟ་བུ *de-lta-bu* एवंरूप of that kind, quality, or manner; such; དེ་ལྟ་བུ་བྱུང་བར་བརྗོད་པ इतिहास history, oral account, narration of accounts; དེ་ལྟ་མོད་ཀྱི *de-lta mod-kyi* तथापि, किन्तु yet, notwithstanding that; དེ་ལྟ་ཡང་ *de-lta-yañ* तथाच and yet; དེ་ལྟ་ལ *de-lta-la*= འོན་ཀྱང although.

དེ་ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཞེ་ན *de-cihi-phyir-she-na* is a curious paraphrase, used chiefly in the older classical writings, but not quite disused still, to express the conjunctions "for" and "because" at the beginning of a consequent clause or sentence. It is sometimes varied to དེ་ཅིའི་སླད་དུ་ཞེ་ན *de-cihi-slad-du she-na* (*K.* ང *3, etc.*), both meaning lit. "if asked, because of what is that." Curiously enough the Mongols have adopted in their sacred writings a similar phrase for the same conjunctions: *tere dzagun-u tula kemebessu.*

དེ་ལྟར *de-ltar*=དེ་སྐད इति, एवं, तथा, तद्वत् like that, accordingly; དེ་ལྟར་གྱིས་ཤིག *de-ltar gyis-çig* एवं कुरु do accordingly; དེ་ལྟར་ན *de-ltar-na* एवंहि thus indeed; དེ་ལྟར་ཡང་ *de-ltar-yañ* तथापि yet.

དེ་ཐད *de-thad*=དེ་ཕྱིར for that; also therefore: དེ་ནས་རིམ་པར་སྦྱར་བའི་ཚིག therefore, the words to be put together or in order (*Ya-sel. 34*).

དེ་དང་ *de-dañ* तेनैव by that very (thing) དེ་དང་འདྲ་བ *de-dañ hdra-wa* तत्सदृश like that.

དེ་དུས *de-dus* तत्काल that time; དེ་དུས་སུ་འོས་པ तत्कालसदृश fit for that time.

དེ་དེ *de-de* exactly that; that (emphatically); དེ་དེ་བཞིན་དུ तद्, तथैव just according to that: yes, so it is.

དེ་དོན *de-don* तदर्थे for that.

དེ་ལྡན *de-ldan* सत्य truth.

དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra* is the modern and colloq. usage in place of དེ་ལྟ *de-lta* or དེ་ལྟ་བུ *de-lta-bu* like that, similar, similarly; དེ་འདྲ་མཐོང་ seen like that, seen so; དེ་འདྲ་ཕང *de-hdra-phaṅs* किमर्थे an interj.: such a loss! so great a damage! དེ་འདྲ་མ *de-hdra-ma* तादृशी like that (applied to fem.).

དེ་ན *de-na* or དེ་ནས=དེ་རུ तत्रैव, तत्र therein, in that place; also thereafter, after that.

དེ་ནས་འདི་སྐད *de-nas hdi-skad* तत्र एवं then for instance, then like this, then so.

དེ་ནི *de-ni* that, that one, it, those indeed: དེ་ནི་གནས་མ་ཡིན it is not the proper place.

དེ་པ *de-pa* one of that place; but in *C.* colloq.=there, thither; དེ་བས *de-was* अतः 1. than that, gen. after a comparative. 2. also for དེ་བས་ན therefore, consequently, now then.

དེ་པོ *de-po*=ལེགས་པ, ཤིན་ཏུ well, excellent (*Yig. k. 88*).

དེ་ཕོ *de-pho* a cock.

དེ་འཕྲལ *de-hphral* तत्क्षण immediately, at once. In colloq. in *C.* we hear ཏན་ཏ་ཐལ་དུ "*tanta t'el-tu*" immediately.

དེ་འཕྲོས *de-hphros*=དེ་ལྷག the remainder, excess thereof (*Ya-sel. 48*), the excess portion.

དེ་བས *de-was* than that; དེ་བས་ཀྱང་ *de-was kyaṅ* ततोऽपि more than that.

དེ་མ *de-ma* one of that place, sect, religion, etc. (*Cs.*); དེ་མ་ཐག་ཏུ *de-ma-thag-tu* तत्र at once, freshly, instantly; དེ་མ་ཐག་པ *de-ma-thag-pa* समनन्तर fresh, immediate; དེ་མ་ལགས *de-ma-lags*=དེ་མ་ཉིད *de-ma-ñid* not that, not the same; དེ་མ་ཐག་པའི་རྐྱེན समनन्तर प्रत्यय immediate cause or dependence, v. རྐྱེན་བཞི (*M.V.*).

+ དེ་མོ *de-mo*=དགོས་པ necessity.

དེ་ཙམ *de-tsam* तावत्, एतावत्, इयत्, अस्ति, एतावत् so much, about that; དེ་ཚེ=དེ་ཙ་ན then, at that time, at about that time; དེ་ཙུག *de-tsug* so, thus: དེ་ཙུག་ལགས=དེ་ཅང་འདྲ་རེད how is it? how is that? what is it like? (*Dzb.* ཀ *38*).

དེ་ཚོ *de-tso*=དེ་དག or དེ་རྣམས those: དེ་ཚོ་ལ་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ལ་མཁས་པ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ they possessed perfect contemplative skill (*A. 124*).

དེ་མཚུངས *de-mtshuṅs*=དེ་འདྲ *de-hdra* सदृश like that, its match, equal.

དེ་འཛིན *de-hdsin* प्रतिग्रह=acceptance.

དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད *de-bshin ñid* तथता, एवं, तत्त्व identity, essence (*Was.*), lit. that-ness; དེ་བཞིན་དུ *de-bshin-du* एवमेव according to that, thus, so; acc. to *Jä.*=for it: དེ་བཞིན་དུ་གནང་ངོ་ he allowed it accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་ངོ་ཤེས་ནས *de-bshin ṅo-çes-nas* perceiving it as such; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ *de-bshin-du sbyar-wa*=སྔར་མ་བཞིན་དུ་སྦྱར་བ to apply as before, to adjust accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་བྱེད་པ *de-bshin byed-pa* एवं कृत to do accordingly; དེ་བཞིན་མིན *de-bshin min* अन्यथा not accordingly, differently.

དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ *de-bshin gçegs-pa* तथागत lit. he who is gone or passed away like as did that other one—like as did his predecessor; in other words, a Tathagata or evangelistic teaching Buddha. The Mongol synonym for the Tibetan term is *Tegün chilen ireksen* "came like him." Shakya-thubpa or Gautama together with the six preceding terrestrial Buddhas

form the seven pre-eminent Tathagatas. But we read of "thousands of Tathagatas" in the later Māhāyana writings. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་སྙིང་པོ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་ तथागत गर्भसूत्र n. of a religious work. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་བྱེ་བ་འབུམ་ཕྲག་གི་ तथागतकोटिशत n. of a religious work. དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱའི་ཏིང་ངེ་འཛིན་ सर्वतथागतज्ञानमुद्रासमाधि n. of a religious work (*M.V.*).

དེ་སུག *de-sug*=དེ་ཙུག in *W.*

དེའི་ཆོས་ཅན *dehi chos-can* तद्धर्मी, तद्धर्मक possessed of that virtue; its attributes; of that quality.

དེའི་རྗེས་སུ་ཕྱོགས་པ *dehi rjes-su phyogs-pa* तदनुवर्तक imitating (considered as an inexcusible sin in a Budh. monk); following that; its follower.

དེའི་མོད་ལ *dehi mod-la*=དེའི་དུས་ལ or དེའི་ཚེ་ན or དེའི་ཚེ at that time, during that time: དེའི་མོད་ལ་ནམ་ལངས་སོང་བས in the meantime the night was over (*Rdsa. 10*).

དེ་ཧོག *de-hog* ततः then, thereafter.

དེ་ཧང *de han*=དེ་ཡང.

དེ་ཡང *de-yan* तथा 1. this also, or that too; he also. 2. namely, to wit, viz.; is used before any specification or detailed statement.

དེ་ཡན *de-yan* for དེ་ཡན་ཆད also that, preceding it (*Ya-sel. 35*).

དེ་རག *de-rag* directly, immediately (*Sch.*)

དེ་རང *de-ran*=དེ་ཀོ་ན, དེ་རང་ཡིན that is just the thing! exactly! to be sure (*Jä.*).

དེ་རིང *de-rin*=ད་སྐབས་ཀྱི་ཉིན་མ अद्य colloq. to-day, this day. In *W. T.* འདི་རིང *hdi-ring* is more frq. དེ་རིང་བྱུང་བ *de-rin byun-wa* अद्यतन a fresh occurrence; to day's outcome, produce, experience.

དེ་རུ *de-ru*=དེར into that, there, into that place, thither, that way.

དེ་ལ་རག་ལུས་པ་ཤེས *de-la rag-lus-pa shes* तदधीनत्व (མཁས་པ་ཞིག་གིས) to do as directed, or as per design.

དེ་ལས *de-las* ततः, तस्मात् from; out of; from that; after a comparative: and, other than that: དེ་ལས་སྐྱེས *de-las skyes* grown or born from or out of that; དེ་ལས་ཅི་ཞིག་འབྱུང་ཞེས what results from that? དེ་ལས་སྟོགས་པ *de-las stogs-pa* एवमुखाः [having these as their mouth-pieces, *i.e.*, like these] *S.*

དེ་གོ *De-go* n. of a tribe in Tibet. དེ་གོ་བཤེགས n. of a king of Tibet (*J. Zan.*).

དེ་སྲིད *de-srid* तावत्, तावत् as much as that; thus far; also that is possible.

+ དེག་གོ *deg-go* or ནོན་ནོ *non-no* used in ཡར་དེག་གོ keep it above, put it up.

དེང *den* also དེང to-day; དེང་ནས from this day forward; དེང་ཕྱིན་ཆད henceforth; དེང་གི་དུས=ད་ལྟ the present time or age. དེང་སྐབས་ནང་དཀར་དཔྱད་བྱུང་བས=ཕྱོགས་ཕྱིས་སྔར་བར་དུ་བྱུང་བའི་ཚེ. དེང་གི་ཆར་ཡང *den-gi char-yan*=དེང་སང་གི་དུས་ཡང even at the present time, even now-a-days (*Yig. k. 14*). དེང་ཕན *den-phan* =དེ་ཕྱིན་ཆད་ཆད henceforth, henceforward.

དེངས་པ *dens-pa* 1. or དེང་བ *den-wa*, pf. of འདེང་བ *hden-wa* to go, to go away; སོ་སོའི་གནས་སུ་དེངས went to their respective places; རང་ས་ར་དེངས་སོ went each to his own place; ནམ་མཁར་དེང melted away into space, dissolved into air. 2. old, stale, worn.

དེང་སང *den-san* at present; for the present; now-a-days: དེང་སང་ལྷ་རྗེ *den-san lha-rje* the physician of the present day.

དེར *der*=དེ་རུ *de-ru* तत्र there; also as an adv.: then, at that time: དེར་ཟད་དེར་ཟད that is all, there is nothing more (*Cs.*); དེར་གསལ *der-gsal* as mentioned, as stated

therein; acc. to that. དེས *deṡ* ཤིས, यथा 1. instrum. of དེ; by that. དེས་ཆོག *deṡ-chog*= དེ་ཤིས་ཆོག that is enough; that will do *Sch.* 2. for དེ་ལས, v. དེ: ང་དེས་ཆོག that is enough for me (*A. 128*). དེས་ན་དེའི་ཕྱིར *deṡ-na deḣi-phyir* अतः, एतस्मात् कारणात् that then, on that very account then.

དེ་བ *de-wa* a medicinal herb: དེ་བས་མཁྲིས་ཚད་རྒྱུ་འབྱིན་པ་ཞི་བར་བྱེད་ the *dewa*, removing the communicating cause, dispels biliousness.

དེ་ཝ་ས་ར *De-wa sa-rā* n. of a learned Singhalese nun who with ten companion-nuns visited China and preached Buddhism there (*Grub.* ཀ *6*).

དེ་བི་ཀོ་ཊ *De-bi ko-ṭa* an ancient city in India, probably near the cave temples of Ellora and Ajanta.

+ དེའུ *deḣu*=ཆུང་བ small; adv. almost: ཆུ་བོ་གང་གཱའི་འགྲམ་ན་བྲག་དེའུ་ཞིག་ཡོད་པའི་སྟེང་དུ (*A. 59*) on a small rock standing on the bank of the river Gaṅgā; རྟ་ཆུ་མཚོར་མཆོངས་ཏེ་ཁུ་སྟོན་དེའུ་ཤི་ནས the horse having leaped into the water, Khu-ston nearly died; དེའུ་མིན་ན *deḣu-min-na*=ཅུང་ཟད་མིན་ན but for a little; དེའུ་རྡུང་ན་ཐུག did hit (him) almost; དེའུ་ཚིག་ཙམ *deḣu-tshig tsam*=དེའུ་མིན་ན་ལྷུང་ཙམ but for that, he had almost fallen down (*D.R.*); དེའུ་གྱེངས་ཙམ *deḣu gyeṅs-tsam*=དེའུ་མིན་ན་གྱེང་བ (*D.R.*).

དེའུ་ར *deḣu-ra* (vulg.) ཆུང་ངུ 1. a little, almost: ང་དེའུ་ར་མིན་ན་ཐོག་ཁ་ནས་ལྷུང་བ་ཡོད་ were it not for a little, I had fallen down from the roof. 2. acc to *Jä.* one day, some future time.

དེད་འདྲེན *ded-ḣdren* वाहन (भ्रम) n. of a large numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 57*). དེད་འདྲེན་ཆེན་པོ महावाहन n. of a still larger number than the above (*Ya-sel. 57*).

དེད་པ *ded-pa* driven, carried, moved, pursued; pf. of འདེད་པ *q. v.*

དེད་དཔོན *ded-dpon* सार्थवाह foreign-trader, master, captain of a ship. དེད་དཔོན་ཁང་པ= ཚོང་ཁང་ merchant's place, commercial building, shop (*Mṅon.*). དེད་དཔོན་ཆེན་པོ सार्थवाह merchant; དེད་དཔོན་དགའ་བ་བྱེད=འདོད་པའི་བུ an epithet of the son of Kāma (*Mṅon.*).

དེབ *deb* पत्र, पोथि or ཡི་གེའི་མཛོད library, archives, records; ཡོ་བྱད་ཀྱི་དཀར་ཆག a list or register of articles, &c.; དེབ་ཁང་ *deb-khaṅ* chancery, government office (*Schtr.*); དེབ་ཐེར *deb-ther* or དེབ་རིམ register; documents, catalogues, anything recorded or put into writing or stitched together; རྩིས་ཐམས་ཅད་གཅིག་ཏུ་དེབ་པ to register all accounts or put them together in one book; དེབ་ཐེར་མཁན *deb-ther mkhan* keeper of the archives or librarian (*Cs.*).

དེབ་ཐེར་སྔོན་པོ *Deb-ther sṅon-po* the n. of a historical work by *Gshon-nu dpal.*

དེབ་པ *deb-pa* 1. accounts cast into one place or shape; རྩིས་ཐམས་ཅད་གཅིག་ཏུ་དེབ་པ to cast all accounts or records into one place. 2. acc. to *Sch.*: poultice, cataplasm, applied to sores and inflamed parts of the body.

དེམ་ཙི *dem-tsi* a small, narrow bridge; foot-bridge (*Jä.*).

དེའུ *deḣu*, or དེ་རུ on any day, at some future time (*Mil.*).

+ དེགས་པ *des-pa* सुशील शील 1. fine, brave, noble, chaste (*Cs.*); 2.=རང་བཞིན་བཟང་པོ or ཀུན་བཟང་པ of good nature; (*K. d.* ཚ *166*). དེས་པ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ *deṡ-pa phun-sum tshogs-pa* consummate.

དོ *do* 1. num. fig.: 131. 2. a pair or couple—used only in counting, weighing, measuring, etc.: ཞོ་དོ་ of *sho* two each.

3. this; དོ་ནུབ this evening, to-night: ཟན་ཁ་དོ་ནུབ་སང་ཉིན་མི I, a man only for to-day and to-morrow (*Jä.*); དོ་ཞག དོ་མོད to-day. 4. also དོ་མཉམ an equal, a match; དོ་འདོ་བ *do ḥdo-wa* adversaries, rivals; དོ་འདོ་བ་རྣམས་དམག་གིས་ཚར་བཅད he exterminated his antagonists by war (*Sorig.*). དོ་སྣོན་པ *do non-pa* the equalising of the load, by increasing or lessening it on one of the sides (*Jä.*). དོ་མ་ཡིན *do ma-yin* or དོ་མེད=འགྲན་ཟླ་མེད་པ match-less, unequalled: མི་ལུས་རིན་ཆེན་རྙེད་པ་འདི, ནོར་བུ་རྙེད་པའི་དོ་མ་ཡིན (*Khrid.*) the possession of this precious human body is not equalled by the gain of any gem.

✚ དོ་ཀེར *do-ker*=ཐོར་ཅོག or ཐོར་གཙུག also written as ཐོར་ཅོག luxuriant locks dressed neatly on the crown of the head, sometimes in fanciful designs as among the Burmese; Tibetan high officials of the lay-class also dress their hair in a prescribed form.

དོ་ཡས་ཁ *do-yas kha* in *W.* light-blue (*Jä.*).

དོ་གཡལ *do-yal* importance, weight; important: རང་ལ་དོ་ལ་གཡལ་གྱི་རྣམ་པའི་འགོར་ལ་དང་ matters that are important to yourself should not be delayed (*Ya-sel. 4*). དོ་གཡལ་ཅན गौरी important; of weighty consequence (*Cs.*); དོ་གཡལ་ཆེ་བ=ཁག་ཆེ་བ very important.

དོ་ཆོད *do-chod*=ཤེས་ཆོད intelligent and useful.

དོ་དམ *do-dam* commission, charge, superintendence, care; དོ་དམ་པ an overseer, authorised person; དོ་དམ་བྱེད་པ to supervise, superintend.

དོ་པོ *do-po* 1. or ཞབས་དོ an assistant, a servant. 2. a load, for a beast of burden, cf. དོས (*Jä.*).

དོ་ཕྲུག *do-phrug* an orphan.

དོ་བ་རྫོང *Do-wa rdsoṅ* n. of a district in the province of *Lho-brag* in Tibet.

དོ་བའི་ཏོག་མ *do-waḥi tog-ma* पिण्डारू; root of artichoke; also potatoe.

དོ་བོ *do-wo*=*dos-po* a load (*Rtsii.*).

དོ་མོད *do-mod*=འཕྲལ་དུ 1. quickly; དོ་མོད་རྗེ་ཞི་འཁོར་ཡངས་པའི་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་དམ་པ་རུ (place) quickly in the holy *maṇḍala* of unsullied contemplation. 2. to-day, this day (*Cs.*).

དོ་ཞག *do-shag* this day, presently: ཁྱད་པར་དུ་དོ་ཞག་བློན་པོ་འདི་དག་སྔར་ལས་ལྷག་པ and particularly to-day the ministers are more lazy than before (*Ḥbrom. 41*).

དོ་ཟླ *do-zla*=འགྲན་ཟླ *bgran-zla* 1. comrade, consort, fellow. 2. party in a law-suit. དོ་ཟླ་ལས་ཞིབ་ཏུ་དཔྱད་པ carefully to investigate (the right of) both parties (*Cs*). དོ་ཡ་གཅིག *do-ya-gcig* lit. one of the two or of a pair; half a load.

དོ་ར *do-ra* 1. a stage; a courtyard where dancing is performed=འཆམ་ར, སྡོ་འཁྲབ་ས. 2. an enclosed pasture land; a lawn.

དོ་ལོ *do-lo* or དོ་ལ: དོ་ལོ་མཛེ་བཀལ་རྫོགས་མཆོག་ལྡན་པ a necklace, a string made of pearls or precious stones (worn hanging down from the neck); an ornament hanging down from the shoulders (*Jig.*).

དོ་ལོག *Do-log* a kind of worm: ཕྱི་མ་སྲིད་དུ་དོ་ལོག་འབུར་སྐྱེ in future life (he) would be born as the worm *Dolog* (*Ya-sel 7*).

དོ་ཤལ *do-çal* हार, ललहार, कलाप necklace. Syn. ཕྱང་འཕྲུལ *phyaṅ-phrul*; སེ་མོ་དོ *se-mo do*; བྲང་གི་རྒྱན *braṅ-gi rgyan* (*Mṅon.*). དོ་ཤལ་ཅན *do-çal-can* 1. one wearing a necklace. 2. n. of the residence of *Vaijayanta*. དོ་ཤལ་ཕྱེད་པ *do-çal phyed-pa* अर्धहार half-length string of pearls, &c., or half size necklace.

དོག *dog* 1. clod, clump, lump, loaf: ཀ་ར་དོག་གཅིག a lump of sugar. 2. capsule; རས་བལ་གྱི་དོག་གཅིག capsule of the cotton plant (*Jä.*). 3. for དོག་པ *dog-pa* narrow.

དོག་པ I: *dog-pa* 1. སྦུབས capsule: མེ་ཏོག་གི་དོག་པ capsule of flower, *i.e.*, flower seed in one pod. 2. དོག bundle, skein, *i.e.*, of wool, as much as one can hold with the hand; ལག་དོག handful. 3. ... as a neck ornament. 4. ear of corn ... ; མེ་ཏོག་གི་དོག་པ ... flower shoots or buds; ... buds containing honey in their capsules.

དོག་པ II: also དོག་མ or དོག་མོ 1. narrow, narrowness: དོག་མོ་མི་འདུག it is not narrow; དོག་པའི་ས་ནས་ཐར་བ to get out of a narrow place; ... fig. they were kept within narrow bounds (*Glr.*, *Jä.*). 2. strict: ཁྲིམས་དོག་མོ *khrims dog-po* strict justice, also hard punishment. དོག་པ་མེད not narrow, wide; ཁང་པ་དོག small narrow house; ས་དོག narrow-place; ... a robe that does not fit being narrow in dimensions. དོག་མོ *dog-po* or དོག་མོ adj. dense, thick; དོག་མོར densely, thickly: ... all the regions were thickly filled up, *i.e.*, thickly inhabited (*Yig.*).

དོན་པ *don-pa*, v. འདོན་པ to bring out; ... ejaculated; ... brought out by the door.

+ དོག་མ *dog-ma*= མདུན front, fore; also, resp. for མ (*Lex.*).

+ དོག་ལེ *dog-le*= ... *chu-bsro-wahi snod* acc. to *Jä.* an iron pan with a handle.

དོགས་པ I: *dogs-pa* for འདོགས་པ 1. དགོས་པ necessity, usefulness: ... usefulness; ... useless, without usefulness. 2. fear, apprehension; ... what fear! do not be afraid of; ... fear having arisen; ... or ... to remove doubt or clear misapprehension: ... in a draft containing matters of some importance the points should be written carefully to avoid all that may be misapprehended (*D. gsl. 20*). དོགས་པ་མེད or དོགས་མེད ..., ..., without fear, fearlessly; རེ་དོགས hope and fear; དོགས་པ་དང་བཅས་པ ..., ... with apprehension; ... dread of suspicion. 3.= ... scruple, doubt; དོགས་དོགས in colloq. scrupulously, doubtfully; དོགས་མཐའ the limit of doubt (*A. 50*); དོགས་ཅན scrupulous, also to take care, take heed, to be cautious: ... being a king he should be cautious. དོགས་སློང་བ *dogs-slon-pa* to raise scruple, doubt; also to make another apprehensive, doubtful (*D. gsl.* ཀ་ *20*).

དོགས་པ II: vb. to fear, not in the violent sense in which འཇིགས་པ is used, but to apprehend or dread anything happening: ... at a time when he was apprehending that hail would come on; ... being afraid (the prince) might not be able to govern; ... fearing lest he should not see the *sakti*; ... dreading that his son might meet the view of the people; ... be on your guard lest anger should arise; take care not to grow angry! (*Jä.*).

དོང *doń*= ཁུང *khuń* ..., ... 1. a deep hole, pit, trench: ... in refilling the earth into the hole excavated, it will not be even with the surface (*K. du.* ང *118*). མེ་དོང= ... a firepit; acc. to *Sch.* crater; ... a hole

in the ground; ཆུ་དོང་ a well, a deep cistern; དོང་སྦྲུལ=a snake. 2. depth, deepness, profundity (*Jä.*). དོང་ཅན deep, full of trenches; དོང་མེད not deep, shallow (*Cs.*). 3. v. འདོང་བ.

དོང་ཀ *doṅ-ka* कर्णिकार the tree *Pterospermum acerifolium.* དོང་ཀའི་མེ་ཏོག कर्णिकार पुष्प flower of *Karnikâra.* དོང་ཀ་མཆིན་ནད་སེལ་ཞིང་བཤལ་ཐོར་འབྲུ the fruit of *doṅka* is a cure for liver disease and is a mild purgative.

Syn. མེ་ཏོག་འཕྲེང་བ *me-tog phreṅ-wa;* ལོ་མ་བཟང་ *lo-ma-bzaṅ;* ནད་འཇོམས *nad-hjoms;* འཁོར་ལོ་འདྲ *hkhor-lo hdra;* ཞི་བྱེད *shi-byed;* སོར་མོ་བཞི་པ *sor-mo bshi-pa;* རྒྱལ་པོའི་ཤིང་ *rgyal-pohi çiṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

དོང་ཁ *doṅ-kha* पाठीर [a kind of radish] *S.* དོང་ཁའི་འབྲུ पाठीरफल a medicinal fruit.

+ དོང་སྟེ *doṅ-ste* = སོང་སྟེ *soṅ-ste.*

དོང་པ *doṅ-pa* padlock; དོང་པ་བརྒྱག་པ to put a padlock on (*Jä.*).

དོང་པོ *doṅ-po* = 1. སྦོང་པོ tube, any hollow cylindrical vessel. 2. སྨྱུག་དོང་ a bamboo tube used as water or milk vessel in Sikkim, Bhutan, etc. མདའ་དོང་ a quiver (generally made of bamboo). ལྕགས་དོང་ iron tube; ཤིང་དོང་ wooden tube.

དོང་བ *doṅ-wa* = འགྲོ་བ, སྦྲུལ 1. to proceed, to go (*Mṅon.*), v. འདོང་བ. 2. तूणीर a quiver.

དོང་མོ *doṅ-mo* or མདོང་མོ a small churn for tea-making = ཇ་ཟུར (*Jä*).

དོང་ཙེ *doṅ-tse* or དོང་རྩེ *doṅ-rtse* कार्षापण 1. a copper coin in China. 2. piece of money of small value either in silver, gold, or copper; གསེར་གྱི་དོང་ཙེ gold coin. དོང་ཙེ in *W. Corydalis meifolia* (*Jä.*).

དོང་ཟེ *doṅ-ze* wasp, acc. to *Cs.*

དོད *dod* 1. definite; མ་དོད indefinite. 2. a substitute; an equivalent: དེའི་དོད་ཅི་འདུ་ཡོད what is the equivalent, what shall we get for it? བུ་དོད adopted son: ངེད་ཀྱི་བུའི་དོད་མཛོད pray, suffer yourself to be adopted by us. སྐད་དོད verbal equivalent, the original of a translation, a synonym; དོད་དུ as an equivalent, as payment for, instead of, at, *e.g.*, at a moderate price (*Jä.*); དོད་པོ *dod-po* one in the place of, a substitute, a representative; དོད་པོར་བྱས=ཚབ་བྱས represented, acted as a representative: མ་བུ་གཉིས་དགའ་ནས་རྣལ་འབྱོར་པ་དོད་པོར་བྱས་ཏེ་དེ་བ་རྫི་དངོས་མ་ཡིན་ཡང་དོད་པོ་ཡིན་པས both the mother and son being pleased, substituted the *yogi*, though he was not really the cow-herd, but one representing him (*A. 60*). དོད་པོར་བྱས་ཏེ *dod-por byas-te* acting as a substitute (*A. 59*).

དོད་པ *dod-pa* = བསྙེལ་བ *bsñel-wa* or ངེས་པ 1. to project, to be prominent. Often with འཐུར་དུ; འཐུར་དུ་དོད་པ elongated. གཟུགས་སུ་དོད་པ come out in relief; *skye-mched dod-pa* a child in the womb just when its nose and ears are being formed. 2. ཐོན་པ to come out, float up: ཆུས་ཁང་བའི་བར་བར་དུ་གླིང་ཕྲན་དོད་པ (*Ya-sel. 36*) there arose islets in the midst of the flooded place.

དོན *don* 1. particle signifying: more than, over; བདུན་ཅུ་དོན་གཅིག one over seventy; བདུན་ཅུ་དོན་གཉིས two over seventy, etc.

དོན II: अर्थ, धर्म, प्रयोजन, फल 1. the sense or signification of anything; དོན་གོ་བ to understand the meaning; བརྗོད་བྱའི་དོན the meaning to be expressed; དོན་འགྲེལ་བ to elucidate, explain the meaning; དོན་རྟོགས་པར་དཀའ་བའི་ཡིག་འབྲུ individual letter, the meaning of which is not easily understood; དོན་མི་འདུག it has no sense; འདིའི་དོན་ཅི་ཡིན what does this mean? དོན་དང་ལྡན་པ full of meaning; also one who is a sensible man; དོན་མེད་ཚིག meaningless words, ravings;

དོན་དེ་ལ་སོམས do think over the meaning of this (*Mil.*); དོན་ལ་ཀུན col. in truth, in fact, really, surely, indeed! 2. reason, purpose, profit, advantage; object: སོང་སོང་བ་དོན་མེད going on is to no purpose; འགྲོ་བའི་རང་གི་དོན་ལབ *hgro-wahi raṅ-gi don lab* tell me your reason for going; ཁོང་གི་དོན་ལ་ཅི་བྱུང་ངམ what has been his object in coming? དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don sgrub-pa* to gain one's object; དོན་གནད་རྣམས *don gnad-rnams* real reasons. 3. in a general sense: affair, concern, business; རང་གི་དོན one's own affairs, one's own interest; གཞན་གྱི་དོན interest of others; དོན་མང་བས on account of much business (*Dul.*). 4. welfare, advantage, the good of a person; མིའི་དོན་བྱེད་པ to promote a man's welfare; འགྲོ་བའི་དོན་བྱེད་པ to work for the welfare of all living beings; ཕན་པའི་དོན a useful thing; ནོར་བའི་དོན a gift of fortune (*Jā.*). དངོས་གྲུབ་མཆོག་གི་དོན the substantial benefit of the highest perfection.

དོན III: a document: མང་དོན 1. a special request or object (in writing a letter to a subordinate or one in subordinate position). 2. a written contract, agreement; also a letter to an inferior person. ངེས་དོན the certain or real meaning, also positive order or instruction. དྲང་དོན the proper or plain meaning; distinct order or instruction. ཞུ་དོན application, petition, request. ཚིག་དོན literal meaning, grammatical signification.

དོན་ལ་གཡེང་བ *don-la gyeṅ-wa* to change or divert the thoughts from the three causes which disturb the mind.

དོན་ཀུན *don-kun* ས་ལའི་ the interest or well-being of all; public good, cause, object, etc. དོན་ཀུན་གྲུབ་པ *don-kun grub-pa* སཪྦཱརྠ་སིདྡྷ 1. to accomplish or fulfil all objects, purposes; one who has done them. 2. the early name of Buddha S'ākya-Muni which was given him by his father. དོན་ཀུན་སྒྲུབ་པ *don-kun sgrub-pa* སཪྦཱརྠ་སཱདྷཀ one who performs service for the good of the public, *i.e.*, does public good.

དོན་གྱི་ཁོག་ཕུབ་པ *don-gyi khog-phub-pa* as in སྙིང་པོ་ལ་ནི་ནང་མཛོད་ཀྱིས་དོན་གྱི་ཁོག་ཕུབ (*G. Bon.*) to penetrate into the real import.

དོན་གྱི་སྤྱི *don-gyi spyi* སཱམཱནྱཱརྠ general sense, ordinary meaning, common object.

དོན་གྲུབ *Don-grub*=དོན་ཀུན་གྲུབ *don kun-grub* 1. Amoghasiddha, v. དོན་ཡོད་གྲུབ་པ post. 2. སམཱཛ assemblage. 3. common personal name in use in Tibet and Sikkim.

དོན་འགལ *don-hgal*=དོན་མི་མཐུན་པ *don-mi mthun-pa* contrary sense, opposite meaning, going against the purpose or interest of (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་ལྔ *don-lṅa* in anatomy the five functionaries of the human body: (1) སྙིང་ *sñiṅ* the heart; (2) གློ *glo* lungs; (3) མཆིན་པ *mchin-pa* liver; (4) མཆེར་བ *mcher-wa* spleen; (5) མཁལ་མ *mkhal-ma* kidney.

དོན་ཅན *don-can*=དོན་ལྡན *don-ldan* ཨརྠིཀ 1. useful, meaningful, profitable, expedient. 2. enjoying an advantage. 3. having a certain sense.

དོན་གཅོད *don-gcod* or དོན་གཅོད་པ *don gcod-pa* (དོན་ཐག་གཅོད་མཁན *don-thag gcod-mkhan*) one commissioned, a commissioner; one specially appointed for the performance of a certain object: དོན་གཅོད་དགོས་པ་ཞིག་འགྲོ་དགོས་བྱུང་ it necessitated the going of a commissioner (*Rtsii.*).

དོན་ཉམས་པ *don ñams-pa*=དོན་དུ་ལྷུང་འགྲོ་བ failure, ill-success; also the decrease of interest or importance (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་གཉེར *don-gñer* (ཙམ་ཐ་ཐ) ཨརྠིན, ཨརྠིཀ 1. prayer. 2. the care-taker of a place, the custodian of the property in a temple.

དོན་གཉིས་ *don-gñis* in Budh. རང་གི་དོན་ स्वार्थ for one's self, one's own affair; གཞན་གྱི་དོན་ परार्थ another's business: དེ་འདི་དོན་མི་འདུག་གཞན་གྱི་དོན་ཡིན་ that is not my but another's business. Acc. to the Bon *don* is of two kinds: (1) རང་གི་དོན་ self-interest which is ལྷུན་གྲུབ་ inherent, and (2) དོན་གཞན་ interest for others. མཐར་དོན་ the final interest for self emancipation.

དོན་སྙིང་ *don-sñiṅ* or དོན་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ the real object, the chief object of a petition or prayer, etc.

དོན་རྟོགས་པ *don rtogs-pa* = དོན་ཤེས to comprehend the meaning: also to reflect on the sense of a term or passage, or on any subject.

དོན་སྟོང་གི་ཚིག *don stoṅ-gi tshig* a word of empty meaning, nonsense; a meaningless expression.

དོན་སྟོང་པ *don stoṅ-pa* = དོན་མེད་པ or དོན་མ་གྲུབ་པ निरर्थक objectless; unfulfilled purpose; void of meaning; for nothing (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་མེད་བཞིན་དུ *don-med bshin-du* without seeing the use of it, without understanding the purpose (with the genit. of the noun).

དོན་མཐུན *don-mthun* lit. one having common interest or purpose to serve; originally a number of traders who would make a voyage to Ceylon for buying pearls, &c. རྒྱ་མཚོར་འཇུག་པའི་ཚོང་པ सार्थवाह merchant (generally those who make sea voyages), hence a boat passenger (*Mṅon.*). དོན་མཐུན་པ *don mthun-pa* = དོན་དང་མཐུན་པ 1. (ཚོགས) समागमे an assembly having a common interest. 2. सार्थ business men.

དོན་དག *don-dag* lit. good or pure intention = purpose, object, interest; commission, business, affairs.

དོན་དམ *don-dam* 1. the true sense; subjectively: good, earnest; col. in *W.* ཁྲམ་ལ་ཟེར་དོན་དམ་ཡིན་ it is not said in jest but in right earnest; objectively; དོན་དམ་པར་དཔྱད་ན in truth, after all, upon the whole. 2. = ཐར་པ emancipation, liberation (from worldly troubles) (*Mṅon.*). But དོན་དམ་བདེན་པ *don-dam bden-pa* or དོན་དམ་པའི་བདེན་པ परमार्थसत्य = absolute truth, *i.e.*, སྟོང་པ་ཉིད་ *stoṅ-pa ñid* शून्यता emptiness, voidity.

དོན་དམ་པ *don dam-pa* परमार्थ [the highest truth]*S.* 1. དེ་ཁོ་ན, तत्त्व [essence, the very truth]*S.* 2. ཡང་དག་པའི་མཐའ, भूतकोटि [the culminating point for all beings; voidness, vacuity, absolute nonentity)]*S.* 3. དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, तथता; [that-ness, true essence]*S.* 4. མ་ནོར་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, अवितथता [unmistakable truth]*S.* 5. གཞན་མ་ཡིན་པ་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, अनन्यतथता [non-alternate truth]*S.* 6. སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, शून्यता [emptiness itself]*S.* 7. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས, धर्मधातु [the essence of existence]*S.* 8. ཆོས་མི་འགྱུར་བ་ཉིད, धर्मनियामता [unalterable entity]*S.* 9. བསམ་གྱི་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་དབྱིངས, अचिन्त्यधातु [unthinkable entity]*S.* 10. ཕྱིན་ཅི་མ་ལོག་པ་དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད, अविपर्यस्ततथता irreversible truth]*S.*; 11. གཉིས་སུ་མེད་པ, अद्वय [non-separable]*S.* 12. གཉིས་སུ་བྱར་མེད་པ, अद्वैधीकार [non-divisible]*S.* 13. ཆོས་གནས་པ་ཉིད, धर्मस्थिति [substratum of existence]*S.* 14. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་ངོ་བོ་གནས་པ་ཉིད. 15. དེ་བཞིན་ཉིད་འདི་ནི་གཉིས་པ་ཉིད. 16. ཆོས་ཀྱི་དབྱིངས་འཇིག་པ་མེད་པས་དབྱེར་མེད་པ, धर्मधातु अक्षय [indestructible essence of existence]*S.* 17. འདི་ནི་གཉིས་སུ་མེད་དེ་གཉིས་སུ་དབྱེར་མེད་ཅེས་བ་མི་དང་དེ་ཁས་དུ་མེད.

དོན་དུ *don-du* postp. c. genit. 1. for, for the good of. 2. for the sake of, on account of; c. genit. of inf. in order to, that. 3. rarely, in the place of, instead of, for.

དོན་འདོད་པ *don dod-pa* (སྤྲང་པོ) a needy person, a beggar (*Mṅon.*).

དོན་ལྡན་ *don-ldan* with some object or design; in Budh. abbr. of དོན་ཚོས་དང་ཡིད་ལྡན་ལྡན་པ་ possessed of religion and piety; མི་ལུས་ དོན་ལྡན་བསྒྲུབ་པ་ཉིད་གལ་ཆེ་བར་མཛོད་ make it essential to acquire while you are a human being (*Rdsa. 23*).

དོན་རྣམ་པ་གསུམ་ *don rnam-pa gsum* the three kinds of *don*, *i.e.* of significations: (1) ཚིག་ གི་དོན་ the literal meaning or signification of a word; (2) དོན་གྱི་དོན་ the meaning of a meaning, real import; (3) ཁམས་ཀྱི་དོན་ this includes དེ་ཁོ་ནའི་མཚན་ཉིད་, ཕྱི་ནང་གི་རྣམ་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད་, etc., the meaning of the root and also that of physical things and spirit, also ཁམས་ཀྱི་དོན་གསལ་བ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་ཁམས་, སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་ཁམས་, etc. (*K. d.* ཟ *47*).

དོན་དཔྱོད་སྔོན་གནང་ *don-dpyod snon-gnan* the pioneer investigator; the first man who inquires into any subject or case; དོན་དཔྱོད་པ་ *don dpyod-pa* an investigator, inquirer. = ཨར་ཛུ་ན་ परिप्रश्नी *Arjuna*.

དོན་མེད་ *don-med* निरर्थक; useless, in vain, for no purpose, silly manner: ཉི་མ་ལ་མར་ མེ་བཏང་བ་དོན་མེད་དོ་ it is useless to light lamps in the day time; འགྲངས་པ་ལ་ཟས་ཀྱིན་པ་དོན་མེད་དོ་ to entertain one who has eaten to the full is useless; སྐྱེ་བོ་ངན་པ་ལ་བསྟེན་པ་དོན་མེད་དོ་ it is useless to stick to a bad man or mean person (*K. du.* ན *200*). དོན་མེད་འཁྲུག་རྐྱེན་ *don med-dkrog-rkyon* quarrel for nothing or without any cause.

དོན་མེད་གཏམ་ *don-med gtam* निरर्थक vain, idle talk.

Syn. ངག་འཁྱལ་གཏམ་ *nag-hkhal gtam;* དོན་སྟོང་ ཚིག་ *don ston-tshig;* དོན་བྲལ་ཚིག་ *don bral-tshig.*

དོན་རྩ་ *don-rtsa* (དོན་གྱི་རྩ་བ་) the real meaning, reason; also result.

དོན་ཞགས་ *Don-shags* seems to be a Tantrik manifestation of Avalokites'vara.

དོན་ཡང་ལེ་ཤིན་ཉིད་པའི་རྒྱུད་ *don-hyan ye-gos shin-pohi rgyud* n. of a Bon work on mysticism.

དོན་ཡོད་གྲུབ་པ་ *Don-yod grub-pa* अमोघसिद्ध lit. one who does a real work successfully; n. of the fifth Dhyani Buddha, the ruler of the heaven situated to the north. In Tantrik ceremonial he is generally painted green and is often represented with a Khadoma fairy as his *Sakti* (Tib. ཡུམ་). Is styled དོན་གྲུབ་ *Don-grub* for short.

དོབ་དོབ་ *dob-dob* 1. one who dresses tying his breeches above the knees, in the manner of a Bhutanese. 2. stuff, nonsense (*Sch.*).

དོམ་ *dom* ऋक्ष, भल्ल the tawny bear, *Ursus pruinosus* of Blyth, found near Lhasa and elsewhere: དོམ་གྱི་སོའི་ཁག་གྲག་ཅིང་ སྐྱོད་པར་བྱེད་ the teeth of the bear (made into paste) stops bleeding; དོམ་གྱི་ཀླད་པས་མགོ་ རྨ་སྨན་ the bear's brains heal sores on the head; དོམ་གྱི་ཤ་ནི་གདོན་གྱི་ནད་ལ་ཕན་ the flesh of the bear is useful in the diseases caused by evil spirits. དོམ་མཁྲིས་ *dom-mkhris* bear's bile (it is used as a medicine).

Syn. ཕུག་ཀལ་ *phug-kal;* མིག་སྨན་ལུས་ཅན་ *mig-sman lus-can;* རབ་དཀར་ཞིང་ *rab dkar-shin;* གཏུམ་དྲག་ཤེ་སྡང་ཅན་ *gtum-drag she-sdan-can;* སྡིག་ པའི་ལྟོ་ཅན་ *sdig-pahi lto-can* (*Mhon.*).

དོར་ *dor* a pair of draught cattle; གླང་ དོར་ *glan-dor* a yoke of oxen (*Jä.*).

དོར་བ་ *dor-wa* pf. and imp. of འདོར་བ་ *hdor-wa* to throw out, cast out; ཟ་བ་ངན་པ་དོར་ give up bad actions or behaviour; དོར་བར་གྱུར་ *dor-war gyur* निरस्त left, cast out (*A. K. 1*).

དོར་བྱེད་མ་ *dor byed-ma* = དུར་བྱིད་སྨན་ *dur-byid-sman.*

དོར་མ *dor-ma* breeches, trowsers; དོར་ཐུང་ short breeches; དོར་རིང་ long drawers; སྣམ་དོར breeches made of thick serge cloth; དོར་རྟ *dor-rta* that part of the breeches which covers the privy parts.

དོལ I: *dol* 1. ཉ་རྒྱ fishing-net (*Mṅon.*); ཉ་དོལ་པ a fisherman, cf. གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa*. 2. *W.* stew-pan (*Jä.*). 8. in དོལ་གཅོད་པ to split, to cleave (*Sch.*).

དོལ II: n. of a place in the province of Lhokha in Tibet: དེ་ནས་དོལ་དུ་བྱོན་ཏེ་སྣ་བོ་ལ་ཁ་ནས་དུང་བུས then arriving at Dol from *Sna-bola kha* he blew the conch-shell (trumpet) (*A. 90*). དོལ་གྱི་གདོང་སྣ *Dol-gyi doṅ-sna* n. of a village in Dol (*Deb.* ཀ *34.*). དོལ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་སྡོང་ *Dol-rnam rgyal-sdoṅ* the head-quarters of Dol (*Rtsii*). དོལ་པ *Dol-pa* a native or resident of Dol; དོལ་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *dol-pa rin-po-che* n. of a celebrated lama of this place (*Loṅ.* ཙ *2*); དོལ་བུ་བ *Dol-bu-wa* the name by which that lama was usually called (*Ya-sol. 37*).

དོལ་བོན *dol-bon* a sect of the Bon (*J. Zaṅ.*).

དོས *dos* or དོས་པོ=ཁུར་པོ a load that is carried by man or beast; *khal-dos* ཁལ་དོས load carried by a beast of burden; ཇ་དོས a load of tea carried in this manner; དོས་སྒྲིལ་བ to load, to pack; དོས་འབོགས་པ to unload. དོས་སྲུང a guard in charge of loads, one in charge of loads carried by beasts of burden and walking behind; ཁམས་སོགས་ནས་རིང་བའི་དོས་སྲུང caravan-guard coming from Khams and other distant places (*Rtsii.*).

དོས་ཆེ *dos-che*=འབོར་ཆེ་བ *bbor che-wa* or ཚབས་ཆེ་བ (*Jig.*).

དོས་དྲག *dos-drag*=ཚ་དྲག *tsha-drag* (*D.R.*) =ཧ་ཅང་འབྲེལ་ཚ་བོ *ha-caṅ brel tsha-wo* urgent, impatient; calling for inquiry.

དོས་དྲག་པ *dos drag-pa* 1. hard compulsory service. 2. severe in exacting it, *e.g.*, a feudal lord (*Jä.*).

དོས་པ *dos-pa* one who carries loads, a coolie; དོས་པོ *dos-po*=ཁུར་པོ a load; དོས་དཔོན the leader of a caravan of such loads. དོས་ཚད=དོས་ཀྱི་ཚད the weight that can becarried by a man or beast. In Tibet 12 *khal* is the usual *dos-po* or load for a cooly (*Rtsii.*).

དྲ *dra* signifies (mystically) སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes bu* a person, a personage (*K. g.* ཕ *179*).

དྲ་ཅི *dra-ci* or དྲང་ཅི *draṅ-ci* in *Pur.* a flat basket (*Jä.*); དྲ་ཆུང *dra-chuṅ* a small bag made of net cloth (*Cs.*); དྲ་ཕད *dra-phad* a bag of net-cloth.

དྲ་ཕྱེད *dra-phyed* 1. མགུལ་རྒྱན half-necklace, half-chain. 2. half-lattice-work; a kind of silk ornament.

དྲ་བ I: *dra-wa* 1. a tailor who cuts robes, shirts, etc. 2. to cut, clip, lop, dress, prune, pare with knife or scissors; also fig. ཕའི་མིང་ནས་དྲས་ཏེ borrowing (a syllable) from the father's name; གོས་དྲས cloth cut out for a garment (*Cs.*): བཟོ་རིག་པ་ནི, དྲ་བ་དང་ཚེམ་པ་དང in handicraft (he knew) tailoring, cutting and sewing (*A. 34*); དྲ་གྲི scissors (*Sch.*). 3. a small copper coin used in the Western Himalaya; called also *Dabu*.

དྲ་བ II: sbst. 1. ཕྲེང necklace (of pearls, gold etc.), chain worn as an ornament. 2. ཁྱལ web, net, lattice, grate, net-work: རྩ་ལུས་དྲ་བ་ལྟར་འཁྲིགས (the veins) are spread throughout the body like net-work (*S.g.*). དྲ་བའི་ཐག་པ *dra-waḥi thag-pa* rope or string of a net or trap. དྲ་བའི་རྐང་ལྡན *dra-waḥi rkaṅ-ldan* web-footed; a goose,

duck, swan. རུས་པའི་དྲ་བ the frame-work of bones, the skeleton; ལྕགས་དྲ iron lattice; ཤིང་དྲ wooden rails, fencing; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་དྲ་མིག iron trellis; gridiron; འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་དྲ lattice-work of rays. 3. मुद्गर [a club]*S.*

དྲ་བ་འཁྲོལ་བ *dra-wa hkhrol-wa*=དྲ་མིག་སྒྲོལ་བ.

དྲ་བ་ཅན *dra-wa-can* 1. जालक latticed, grated. 2. met. a spider. 3.=གོ་ཁྲབ a coat of mail (*Mñon.*). 4.=ཀུ་བ a gourd (*Mñon.*). དྲ་བ་ཅན་མ *dra-wa can-ma* (ཐབས་མཁས་སྒྱུ་རྩལ་མ) a clever and skilful woman (*Mñon.*).

དྲ་བ་དྲ་ཕྱེད *dra-wa dra-phyed* laced curtains or ornamental silken frills, hangings embroidered and with pendant strings: ཅ་ཅིག་མུ་ཏིག་དྲ་བ་དྲ་ཕྱེད་ཀྱིས་རྣམ་པར་བརྒྱན་ནས having put on certain ornaments with pearls and pendant tassels (*A. 141*).

དྲ་བ་འཛིན *dra-wa-hdsin* met. a fisherman, one who holds or uses fishing-net (*Mñon.*).

དྲ་མ *dra-ma* 1.=ཕ་ཆགས nobility, generally applied to the लिच्छवी Licchabi race of Vais'ali. 2. experienced, practised, learned. 3.=རྩི་ཤིང *rtsi-çiñ* a board or slate for counting and writing figures upon.

དྲ་མ་སྤྲུལ་པའི་གླིང *Dra-ma sprul-pahi gliñ* n. of a fancied continent or island.

དྲ་མིག *dra-mig* or དྲ་བའི་མིག the openings or "eyes" in a net-work or lattice.

དྲག *drag* seems to be a root with two distinct significations: 1. advisable, better, best; where two or more courses offer, that which is the more or most expedient: འགྲོ་ན་དྲག *hgro-na drag* it is better to go; སྡོད་ན་དྲག *sdod-na drag* better to sit, to stay (*Mñon.*); ང་ཅི་བྱས་ན་དྲག what course would be expedient? Also any improvement may be expressed by *drag*: དྲག་སོང has improved, become better; ཁྱེད་རང་ཆོས་ལ་ཞུགས་པ་དྲག your entering into a religious life is better (*A. 127*); དྲག་སྐྱེས *drag-skyes* growing better, is improving; is in the way of improvement (*Yig.*); colloq. better, that is better, well done. 2. vehement, forcible; and so, fierce, violent. In this sense is gen. applied to the powerful and violent aspect of certain Tantrik deities; other compounds of this root, however, are being more frequently employed.

དྲག་གིས *drag-gis* firmly; དྲག་གིས་དད to believe firmly.

དྲག་སྔགས་འདུས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ་དྲག་པོའི་རྒྱུད n. of a *Tantra* used by the *Rñiñ-ma* sect (*K. g.* ཞ *349*).

དྲག་ཅན *drag-can* तीव्र, चण्ड strong, vehement. Term applied to terrifying deities.

དྲག་ཆར *drag-char* मेघवृष्टि heavy rain, heavy rain or downpour.

དྲག་འཇིང *drag-hjiñ* n. of Indra's horse (*Sorig.*).

དྲག་ཏུ *drag-tu*=ཤུགས་ཆེ་བ or ཤུགས་ཀྱིས་དྲ adv. strongly, earnestly, vehemently, violently; moreover: གནས་འདི་ཉིད་དུ་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ་བ་དྲག་ཏུ་བཏབ་པས he implored him to stay in that place (*Hbrom. 106*). དྲག་ཏུ་འཐེན་པ *drag-tu hthen-pa* to pull violently, with great force.

དྲག་སྡེབས *drag-sdebs*=མི་དྲག་པ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཐུན rank or class of better people; higher class or order: ལས་ཟླ་རེ་བར་མ་དྲག་སྡེབས་པ་ཞ་ཟན་བསྐལ་ཐོ account of monthly allowance to the better or higher class of domestic servants and workmen (*Rtsii.*).

དྲག་ནད *drag-nad* a serious illness, gen.=དྲེག་ནད *dreg-nad* gout.

དྲག་པ *drag-pa* 1. from the root *drag* and thus signifying: the better sort of persons, and so: noble, of noble birth, superior, respectable, of superior quality

or order; མི་དྲག་པ a nobleman, gentleman, respectable man; རྫས་ལ་དྲག་པ articles of superior quality; དྲག་རིགས nobility, gentry; དྲག་པར་བྱེད་པ to raise to nobility; དྲག་པར་འགྱུར་བ་ to become a nobleman. 2. vehement, powerful, severe; བརྩོན་འགྲུས་དྲག་པ་བསྐྱེད་པ to exert with assiduity; དྲག་པ་བརྟུད་པ unbending, unwearied application; སྐད་དྲག་པ a powerful voice; ཁྲིམས་དྲག་པ a severe punishment; སྙིང་རྗེ་དྲག་པ yearning compassion. *Drag-pa* implies in fact possessing any quality in a high degree; དུག་དྲག་པ very poisonous, virulent poison.

དྲག་པའི་ཆོས་པ *drag-pahi chos-pa* a performer of *Tantrik* rites and religious observances, in which fierce deities are either coerced or propitiated.

དྲག་པའི་ཐོད *drag-pahi thod* described as ཆུ་བོ་ཁྱད་འཕགས་ཅིག་ཡིན་ཟེར་ན་ཡང་ (?) an epithet of the river Ganges (*Mńon.*).

དྲག་པོ *drag-po* also དྲགས་པོ *drags-po* (*A. K. 1-34*), रौद्र, घोर, उग्र, भयं, रौद्र 1. fierce, terrible, fearful, violent; and is the term specially attached to deities in their aspect of anger as defenders of Buddhism; is thus synonymous with ཁྲོ་བོ as used in that sense. 2. sbst. any terrific deity; a *Bhairava*.

དྲག་པོ་དགྲ་རྣོན (?) *drag-po dgral-slog-can* n. of a Bon deity (*D.R.*).

དྲག་པོའི་མིག रुद्राक्ष 1. n. of a fabulous animal. 2. species of tree, *Elæocarpus ganitrus;* the berry of this tree used for rosaries.

དྲག་པོའི་གཙུག་རྒྱན *drag-pohi gtsug-rgyan* an epithet of the moon (*Mńon.*).

དྲག་པོའི་ཤུགས་འགྲོ *drag-pohi çugs-hgro* वायुवेग (?) that which moves with vehement speed, like a shooting arrow.

དྲག་མོ *drag-mo* 1. भयं a fearful woman, an amazon (*Mńon.*). 2. रुद्राणी Rudra's wife, an epithet of the goddess Durgā.

དྲག་རྩལ་ཅན *drag rtsal-can* = དྲག་པོ acc. to the Bon, possessing the terrific attitude and powers of deities.

དྲག་རྩུབ་བསྐལ་པ *drag-rtsub bskal-pa* the rough or rude age, a name of this present period of time which is called སྙིགས་མའི་དུས་བསྐལ་པ.

དྲག་ཚང་ཚོང་ཅན *drag-tshań choń-can* acc. to the Bon: in whom are all manner of perfections, good qualities.

དྲག་ཞན *drag-shan* strong and weak, *i.e.*, the relative force of sound; also with respect to rank, superior and inferior or good and bad.

དྲག་ཤུལ *drag-çul* fierce, also frightfulness; དྲག་ཤུལ་ཅན *drag-çul can* भयं, रौद्र frightful, terrible, powerful, cruel; also one of the ten tones of music (*M.V.*). དྲག་ཤུལ་ཆེ *drag-çul che*, དཔའ་བོ་ལྟ་བ *dpah-bo lta-wa* fierce, terrible; also like a hero, chivalrous, heroic: ཁྱོད་ནི་དཔའ་མོ་དྲག་ཤུལ་ཆེ thou art heroic and fearful (*Rtsii. 30*). དྲག་ཤུལ་སྤྱོད *drag-çul spyod* a mystical practice = སྤྱོད་པ་རིགས་པའི་སྤྱོད་པ (?)།

དྲག་གཤེད *Drag-gçed* is not, as *Jä* has it, a single deity but indicates a group of fierce and redoubtable gods, of which there are said to be eight. See Grünwedel's *Mythologie des Buddhismus, 164.* The Mongols style the Drag-shed group *Dokshit;* and a special robe and hat are worn by exorcists who deal with the group. Each Dhyani Buddha, moreover, is held to have a *drag-shed* in his retinue.

དྲག་གསུམ *Drag-gsum* the three fierce ones (the Bon trinity).

དྲགས *drags* = ཆེས་པ, ལྷག་པ or ཐལ་བ *thal-pa* = excess: ཟས་ཟ་དྲགས་ན་ན་ཚ་སྐྱེ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ཡིན eating in

excess will cause the illness of indigestion; མང་དྲགས *mań-drags* very much, in excess; as adj. much, strong, intense. དྲགས་བྱེད *drags-byed* ཀཐེཀ a bragadacio, one who brags much.

དྲང་ *draṅ* 1. a kind of beer (*Sch.*). 2. ཨཱཪྫཝ honest, straightforward, upright. དྲང་འགྲོ *draṅ-hgro* = མདའ, ཤར an arrow, a shot (lit. that which goes straight) (*Mṅon.*); དྲང་གཏམ plain language; དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po* ཨཪྫུ, ཨཪྫཝ, ཨཀུཊིལ right, truthful, straight (མ་ཀྱོག་པ not crooked or bent), sincere, honest. དྲང་ལམ *draṅ-lam* short road, straight-road, straightforward, not deviating from the direct course; upright; ལས་དྲང་པོ good actions, righteous deeds; ཁྲིམས་དྲང་པོ righteous judgment, justice. དྲང་བཞག་གི་བསོས་སྒོ *draṅ bshag-gi bsos-sgo* settlement, good arrangement—also described as བསོས་སྒོ་ནི་སྔར་ལས་ཕན་པ་བ་དང་དྲིན་ཅི་ཡ་ལ་ལན་ལན་ཕྱིན་པ to return good to one who has done kindness or good service before (*Yig.*).

དྲང་དོན *draṅ-don* ordinary signification; དྲང་དོན་དང་ངེས་དོན་གྱི་ཁྱད་པར the difference between the general and real significations; ངེས་དོན (नीतार्थ) the sense or spirit of an expression or word: ཀུན་རྫོབ་ཀྱི་མཐའ་དྲང་བ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་དྲང་དོན་དུ་བཏང་བ་ཡིན signification drawn from unrealities or phenomena are to come within the term *draṅ-don*; དོན་དམ་པའི་མཐའ་ལས་དྲངས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ངེས་དོན a meaning derived from the spirit or spiritual sense is ངེས་དོན, *i.e.*, the certain or absolute meaning. (*Bsdu. 37*).

དྲང་པོར *draṅ-por* adv. straight; དྲང་པོར་འཇོག་པ *draṅ-por hjog-pa* to place, put straight; དྲང་པོར་འདོད་པ *draṅ-por hdod-pa* wishing frankly; དྲང་པོར་སྨྲ་བ *draṅ-por smra-wa* to speak plainly, to be candid, to speak the truth.

དྲང་བ *draṅ-wa* आर्जव, नेय 1. abstract noun to དྲང་པོ *draṅ-po*. 2. pf. to འདྲེན་པ.

དྲང་སྲོང *draṅ-sroṅ* ऋषि, मुनि, मुनिवर; ངེས་བརྗོད་པ a reciter of sacred hymns, an inspired sage; originally the authors or rather seers of the Vedic hymns; a saint; an anchorite. *Jä.* says: at present the lama that offers *sbyin-sreg* is stated to bear this name, and whilst he is attending to the sacred rites he is not allowed to eat anything but དཀར་ཟས white food, *i.e.*, milk, curds and cheese. The terms cognate to དྲང་སྲོང *draṅ-sroṅ* but not exactly synonymous with it are the following: ཐུབ་པ, ཐུབ་ཆུགས་ཅན, དབང་པོ་ཐུབ་པ, ཚོགས་འདྲེན, ཐུབ་དུ་བྱ, དགེ་སྦྱོང, མ་ནོར་འདྲེན་པ, སྨྲ་བ་སྐྱེད་པ, ངག་བསྡམས་པ, ཁྱིམ་པ, ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ་ཆུགས་ཅན, གཙང་བར་གནས་པ, དཀའ་ཐུབ་ཅན, ཚངས་པར་སྤྱོད་པ, སྐྱ་སེང་ཐུབ, འདོད་སྤྱ (*Mṅon.*).

དྲང་སྲོང་བདུན *draṅ-sroṅ bdun* सप्तर्षि the seven sages; also the constellation of the Great-Bear. Acc. to Bon the seven are:—(1) དྲང་སྲོང་ཁྲི་རྗེ་དར; (2) ལྷང་ལྷང་འཛུག; (3) ནམ་མཁའ་ཞིང; (4) ཐུགས་དཀར་མེ་ཞེ་བ; (5) དབྱངས་ཐུགས་མེ་ཞེ་བ; (6) དོན་གསལ་བཞད; (7) ཀླུ་འབུམ་མེ་ཞེ (*G. Bon.*). དྲང་སྲོང་རིགས་བཅུ *draṅ-sroṅ rigs-bcu* ten kinds of Rishi, acc. to Budh.: (1) ས་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that move on earth; (2) འཕུར་འགྲོའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ flying Rishi; (3) རྣམ་པར་རོལ་པར་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ the Rishi that walk in a dancing mode; (4) ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་རྒྱུ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that travel in the sky; (5) ལྷ་ཡུལ་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that travel to the celestial regions; (6) རྫུ་འཕྲུལ་གྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi who move miraculously; (7) དངོས་གྲུབ་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that can take an enchanted form; (8) སྣང་བས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that can vanish in light; (9) ལུས་ཀྱིས་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi that can move as embodied forms of anything; (10) ཐུབ་པར་དུ་འགྲོ་བའི་དྲང་སྲོང་ Rishi who have attained to excellence.

དྲང་སྲོང་ལྷུང་བ *draṅ-sroṅ lhuṅ-wa* ऋषिपतन one of the 36 sacred places of Buddhists in ancient India, the site of modern Sarnath, near Benares, where Buddha first preached the *Saddharma*.

དྲངས *draṅs* v. འདྲེན་པ

དྲན་པ *dran-pa* I: 1. in Budh. དམིགས་པ་མཚན་པར་བརྗོད་པ་ཉིད་དེ, སེམས་མྱོང་བ་མེད་པའོ (*K. d.* ན *355*) the state of the expression of आलम्बन, *i.e.*, dependence of a thing upon another, indicating that the mind is free from darkness 2. स्मृति, चेतना recollection, remembrance, memory: དྲན་པ་གསལ་བ clear recollection; ཐུགས་དྲན་མེད་དུ་སོང་བ to lose one's memory or senses; དྲན་མེད་དུ་འགྱེལ་བ to swoon, to fall down unconscious; དྲན་འཁོར་མེད་པ being out of one's senses (with joy) (*Jä.*). 3. self-recollection, consideration: སེམས་ནད་ཅན་རྣམས་དྲན་པ་སོ་སོར་ཐོབ insane persons regained the respective faculties of their minds; དྲན་པ་གསུངས་པ quickness of apprehension, good capacity (*Jä.*). 4. स्मर an epithet of Kāmadeva.

དྲན་པ II: 1. vb. to think of, ponder; gen. to remember, recollect with ཕྱིར་བ: དཀོན་མཆོག་དྲན་པ to think of, to remember Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha: ཕྱི་མ་ཡོང་བ་ཉེས་དྲན་པ་ཡིན do not think of, do not trouble yourself about, future evils; བསྐྱིམས་པར་མི་དྲན་ནོ I do not recollect having taken anything on credit (*Jä.*); དྲན་པ་ཙམ་གྱིས as soon one thinks of it; quick as thought; རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པར་བྱེད་པ *rjes-su dran-par byed-pa*=དྲན་དུ་འཇུག་པ, *dran-du hjug-pa* also to be reminded of, to put in mind of; དྲན་སྐུལ་བྱེད་པ to recall to the mind. 2. to become conscious; དྲན་པར་འགྱུར་བ to recover one's senses, to be one's self again; དྲན་མེད་པ unconscious; མི་དྲན་པའི་ནང་དུ after they had become insensible (*Jä.*).

3. to think of with love or affection, to be attached to, to long for.

དྲན་མཆོག་རྗེ *dran-mchog rje* dearest sir (*Jä.*).

དྲན་ཉམས་པ *dran ñams-pa* निःसंज्ञ 1. unconscious, senseless. 2.=དྲན་པ་གསལ་པོ་མེད་པ faint recollection; weak-minded.

དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་གཞག་པ་བཞི *dran-pa ñe-war bshag-pa bshi* चत्वारि स्मृत्युपस्थानानि the four essential recollections, which are—(1) ལུས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་གཞག་པ कायस्मृत्युपस्थान [the body is impermanent]*S.*; (2) ཚོར་བ་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་གཞག་པ वेदनास्मृत्युपस्थान [the evils of sensation]*S.*; (3) སེམས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་གཞག་པ चित्तस्मृत्युपस्थान [the evanescence of thought]*S.*; (4) ཆོས་དྲན་པ་ཉེ་བར་གཞག་པ धर्मस्मृत्युपस्थान [the conditions of existence]*S.*

དྲན་ཐོ *dran-tho* a memo, a note for refreshing the memory.

དྲན་དྲི *dran-dri* abbr. of དྲན་པ་དང་དྲི་མ.

དྲན་པའི་ཀ་བ *dran-paḥi ka-wa*=མོ་དབང་ or མོ་མཚན the glans penis, the male organ.

དྲན་པ་བཅུ *dran-pa bcu* or རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the ten remembrances, viz.:—(1) སངས་རྒྱས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ; (2) ཆོས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ; (3) དགེ་འདུན་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the constant remembrance of Buddha, Dharma and Saṅgha; (4) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the bearing in mind monastic vows of morality; (5) གཏོང་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ remembrance to give away in charity; (6) ལྷ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ remembrance of one's tutelary deity; (7) དབུགས་ཕྱི་ནང་དུ་རྒྱུ་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ recollection of breathing in and out in the practice of *yoga*; (8) ལུས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the remembrance of the various constituents of the body; (9) སྐྱེ་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ *skye-wa rjes-su dran-pa* bearing in mind that one has to be reborn (in any of the six states of existence); (10) འཆི་བ་རྗེས་སུ་དྲན་པ the remembrance of death (as a certain and unavoidable fact) (*Hbum.* ཀ *93*).

དྲན་པ་འཇོམས *Dran-pa ḥjoms* स्मर-हन्ता the subduer of Dod-lha, *i.e.*, of the desire of procreation, an epithet of Buddha; also n. of an Arhat, &c.

དྲན་པའི་ཁྲོན་པ *dran-paḥi khron-pa* स्मरकूपक the female organ of generation.

དྲན་པའི་དབང་པོ *dran-paḥi dwaṅ-po* 1. = མཁས་པ *mkhas-pa* a learned man (*Mṅon.*). 2. स्मृतीन्द्रिय the faculty of recollection; memory as one of the five faculties, v. དབང་པོ་ལྔ.

དྲན་པའི་གཟུགས *dran-paḥi gzugs* a handsome woman, a beauty (*Mṅon.*).

དྲན་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ *dran-paḥi śiṅ-rta* स्मररथ an epithet of Kamadeva or Dod-lha.

དྲན་པོ *dran-po* स्मर, चेतन awake, one in his senses, conscious.

དྲན་མ *dran-ma* the mind, memory: དྲན་མ་བཟང་ good memory; དྲན་ལས *dran-las* स्मरणात् from memory, from consciousness; conscious state; དྲན་ཧད་ཀྱི་ཟིན་པ *dran had-kyi zin-pa* sudden recollection; remembering all on a sudden.

དྲན་ཀ། *dran-ka* the meat of an animal that was slaughtered three days ago; the flesh of an animal after the third day of its death (consciousness is said to linger in the body until life has been extinct for three days; it is therefore that the human body is not disposed of until after the third day of death in Tibet).

དྲན་སེམས *dran-sems* in *W.* love, affection, attachment (*Jä.*).

དྲལ། *dral* 1. v. གྲལ་མ. 2. v. འདྲལ་བ. 3. for གྲལ *gral*.

དྲལ་པོ *dral-po* (འབྲས་སོགས་དྲལ་དུ་ཁ་བྱས་པ་ཆུང་ས་ཕྱེས་ཤ) (*Rtsii.*) grain or peas that have been split by beating.

དྲལ་བ *dral-wa* भेद, विदारणं to split with a blow; ཐལ་ཆེར་དྲལ་བ to split assunder, splitting, rending; བརྟུལ་ཞུགས་དྲལ་བ one whose observance (of a religious study or vow) has been broken; དྲལ་གྱིས་ཤུགས་པའི་རྗེས་བཞིན་ཁོ་ན་རུ *dral-gyis shug-paḥi rjes-bshin kho-na ru* scar or mark left on human body by striking (*D.R.*).

དྲལ་ཚེ *dral-tse* a kind of courier or messenger (*Cs.*).

དྲས *dras* ཕོས་སོགས་དྲས་ཟིན་པ cloth cut out for making a robe or coat, etc., v. དྲ་བ *dra-wa*.

དྲི *dri* 1. गन्धः, बास; घ्राण odour, smell, scent; དྲི་ཞིམ sweet-smelling; དྲི་ངན་པ *dri ṅan-pa* दुर्गन्ध bad smell, stench, offensive smell; དྲི་མེད *dri-med* निर्गन्ध without smell; odourless; bright (*A. K. 1-8*); དྲི་མེད་ཆུ = ཆུ་གཙང་མ water (*Mṅon.*). 2. मल ordure, for དྲི་མ. དྲི་མེད་ལྷས་དགའ་ཚལ་ཁང་ n. of a sacred shrine at Lhar-tse in Tsang (*Jig.*). དྲི་མེད་འོད་ཟེར n. of a work (*Ya-sel. 34*). དྲི་མེད་བཤེས་གཉེན विमलमित्र n. of an Indian pandit who worked in the Buddhist propaganda in Tibet in the 8th century, A.D. དྲི་མེད་གླིང་པ n. of a *Rñiṅ-ma* lama (*S. kar. 182*).

དྲི་སྐྱེ་མ *dri skye-ma* गन्ध-जातीय produced of smell, a kind of insect come into existence from dirt or གཤེར་དྲོད་ moisture and warmth.

དྲི་འཁོར *dri-ḥkhor* changing or fading of colour of a dress by use or age: གོས་གསར་པས་དང་དྲི་འཁོར་བཅས་རིམ་པ་གཉིས་པ (*Rtsii.*).

དྲི་མངོགས *dri-ṅgyogs* = སྤོས་དྲི *spos-dri* भागन्ध strong scent; incense; དྲི་ངན *dri-ṅ an-wa* bad smell; དྲི་ངན་མེད་པ निरामगन्ध odourless, free from bad smell.

དྲི་ངད *dri-ṅad* vapour, exhalations; དྲི་ངད་འཇམ་པ *dri-ṅad ḥjam-pa* मदुगन्धि very agree-

able scent; fig. virtue, laudable merit, qualification: ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་དྲི་ངད་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བི་ཀྲ་མ་ཤཱི་ལ the monastery of Vikrama'sila was so called, (its monks) being possessed of purity in morals (*A. 61*).

དྲི་ངའི་འདབ་ཆགས *dri-ṅaḥi ḥdab-chugs* met. the hoopoe (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ལྔ *dri-lṅa* the five perfumes used in offerings to saints and gods.

དྲི་ཅན་ལྦུ་བ *dri-can lbu-wa* = གླ་རྩི a pod of musk (mystic) (*Miṅ-rda. 3*).

དྲི་ཆབ *dri-chab* scented water; scent, perfumery.

དྲི་ཆུ *dri-chu* = གཅིན मूत्र urine, also abbr. དྲི་མ *dri-ma* ordure and ཆུ urine; ཆུ water when written with དྲི conveys the meaning of urine

དྲི་ཆུ་གསིལ་བ *dri-chu gsil-wa* = ལས་གསིལ or གཅིན་གཏོང་བ to make water, to piss (*Ṅag. 68*).

དྲི་ཆེན *dri-chen* = སྐྱག་པ पुरीष ordure, filth, dung (*Sman.*).

དྲི་མཆོག *dri-mchog*, དྲི་རབ सौगन्ध excellent smell, sweet scent, fragrance (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་མཉམ་པ *dri mñam-pa* समगन्ध of uniform smell as of incense-sticks of China.

དྲི་བཏུལ *dri-btul* = དྲི་ངན་བཅུས་པ suppression of stench.

དྲི་དང་འཕྲེང་བས་མཆོད་པ *dri-daṅ ḥphreṅ-was mchod-pa* माल्यगन्धेन महीयते worshipping with offerings of garlands and frankincense.

དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan* 1. गन्धिक having the smell of. 2. राजहंस a gander or ངང་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ལྡན་པ *dri ldan-pa* there are acc. to the Bon cult seven classes of scent:—(1) ས་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཟ་ཧི་ཀ་ལྟ་བུ earthy smell such as sulphur; (2) ཆུ་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་འབར་ཏི་གཡེར་ལྟ་བུ; (3) མེའི་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་གསུར་དུད་ལྟ་བུ; (4) ཤ་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་གླ་རྩི་ལྟ་བུ fleshy musky smell; (5) རླུང་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་ལྷ་ཏི་མེ་ཏོག་ལྟ་བུ; (6) ཟས་དྲི་དང་ལྡན་པ་ཁུར་མེ་ཏོག་ལྟ་བུ; (7) གཙང་ལྟ་བུ (*D.R.*).

དྲི་ལྡན་མ *Dri ldan-ma* (ཡུལ) गन्धवती n. of a place in ancient India.

དྲི་སྣོམ་པ *dri snom-pa* pf. བསྣམས *bsnams* = སྣུམ་ཞིམ་པ to smell, to inhale an odour (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ཕོག *dri-phog* gen. དྲི་ངན་ཕོག་པ clothes soiled with spots and bad smell (*Rtsii.*).

དྲི་བྲལ *dri-bral* or དྲི་མ་བྲལ *dri-ma-bral* निर्मल free from bad smell; that which is not soiled; fig. = སྐྱོན་མེད་པ *skyon-med-pa* blameless, without any defect (*A. K. 1-8*). དྲི་བྲལ་ཕྱག་བཟང་གི་ཁ་བཏགས = ཡིད་དག་ལྷག་སེམས་དཀར་པོའི་ཁ་བཏགས a white scarf presented as a token of pure heart and good wishes.

དྲི་མ *dri-ma* मलिन, मल, पुरीष filth, excrement, manure; སྣ་དྲི *sna-dri* nosemucous; དྲི་མ་ཀུན་སད་ནས *dri-ma kun-sad-nas* after all impurities have been put off; དྲི་མ་དཀུ *dri-ma dku* or དྲི་མི་ཞིམ་པ दुर्गन्ध bad or offensive smell; དྲི་མ་འགགས་པའི་ནད *dri-ma bgags-paḥi nad* the disease of obstruction of the bowels. དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma-can* 1. dirty, sluttish (as to dress). དྲི་མ་དང་བཅས་པ *dri-ma daṅ bcas-pa* समल with smell, stain or defilement. དྲི་མ་དང་བྲལ་བ *dri-ma daṅ bral-wa* (དྲི་བྲལ.) washed, bleached, cleansed—དྲི་མ་མེད་པར་བྱས and དྲི་མ་ཕྱིར་ཕྱུང་བ signify the same 2. मलमास interlocutary month in the lunar calendar (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་མ་དྲུག *dri-ma drug* in Budh. the six sorts of defilement, namely:—(1) the feeling that I am superior to my spiritual teacher; (2) want of regard for religion and one's spiritual guide; (3) ཆོས་ལ་དོན་གཉེར་མེད་པ neglect of religious observances; (4) སེམས་ཕྱི་རོལ་གྱི་ཡུལ་ལ་རྣམ་པར་གཡེང་བ the mind wandering over external objects, in

deviation from the observance of religious duties; (5) དབང་པོའི་སྒོ་ལྔ་ནང་དུ་སྡུད་པ concentrating attention upon the working of the five senses; (6) ཆོས་ལྡན་རིང་དུབ་པ་ཐེགས་པ་སྐྱེས་སྐྱོ་བ tiring of continued application to religion (*Khrid. 6*).

དྲི་མ་ལྡན་མ *dri-ma ldan-ma* = བུད་མེད་འདོད་ལྡན་མ a voluptuous woman (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་མ་འཕྱི་བའི་མ་མ *dri-ma hphyi-wahi ma-ma* मलधात्री a child's wet-nurse; a woman who attends to infants' cleanliness.

དྲི་མ་མི་མངའ *dri-ma mi-mṅah* अमल not touched or affected by filth; unblemished, throughly pure.

དྲི་མ་མེད་པ *dri-ma med-pa* विमल 1. the third stage of *Bodhisattva* perfection or མེ་ཏོག་གི་དྲི་ལྟ་བུ pure as smell of flowers; निर्मल without defilement, an epithet of Buddha (*M.V.*). 2. विमल pure, holy, all-good; clean, cleenly.

དྲི་མ་མེད་པའི་རྣམ་བཤད་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་ཕྲེང་བ a treatise by Achārya Amogha (*Tan. d.* གོ *117*).

དྲི་མ་མེད་པར་གྲགས་པས་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ विमलकीर्त्तिनिर्देश n. of a Sutra (*K. d.* མ *224*).

དྲི་མ་གསུམ *dri-ma-gsum* the three impurities or filths:—བཤང་ ordure, གཅི urine, རྔུལ *rṅul* sweat (*Sman.*); fig. ཉེས་པའི་དྲི་མ also ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་དྲི་མ and ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བའི་དྲི་མ.

དྲི་མས་ནོགས་པ *dri-mas nogs-pa* blemished, stained, spoiled.

Syn. ནག་ནོག *nag-nog;* དྲི་ལྡན *dri-ldan* དྲི་མ་ཅན *dri-ma can;* དྲི་མས་སུན་ཕྱུང་ *dri-mas sun-phyuṅ;* དྲི་མ་གོས *dri-ma gos* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་གཙང་ཁང་ *dri-gtsaṅ khaṅ* गन्धकुटीर, गन्धोल prob. गन्धालय a sacred place, the principal chapel in a monastery.

Syn. གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་ *gtsug-lag khaṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

+ དྲི་བརྩུང་ *dri-brtsuṅ* = དྲི་བཙུང་ good smell, fragrance.

དྲི་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *dri-hdsin skyes* = སྣའི་དབང་པོ

དྲི་ཤིབ་དཀར *dri-shib dkar* clear and definite instruction or direction.

དྲི་ཞིམ་པ *dri shim-pa* or དྲི་ཞིམ 1. an agreeable smell, sweet fragrance; adj. fragrant. 2. = གུར་གུམ कुंकुम saffron.

Syn. of 1. རྣམ་ཉིད་སྦྱར་སྤོས *rnam-ñid sbyar-spos;* ཞིང་འབབ་དྲི *shiṅ-hbab dri;* ཀུན་མོས་དྲི་བཟང་ *kun-mos dri-bzaṅ;* འཚོན་པ་ཅན *htshon-pa can;* ཤིན་ཏུ་ཡིད་འཕྲོག *çin-tu yid-hphrog;* རིང་ནས་འགུགས *riṅ-nas hgugs;* འདོད་པའི་དྲི *hdod-pahi dri;* སྣ་ཚིམ་བྱེད *sna-tshim byed;* འབོད་བྱེད *hbod-byed;* ངད་བཟང *ṅad-bzaṅ;* རིང་དུ་ཁྱབ *riṅ-du khyab;* ལེགས་པར་བཐུལ *legs-par bthul* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ཞིམ་བྱས *dri-shim byas* वासित perfumed, scented.

དྲི་ཤོན *dri-shon* गन्धवह met. for wind (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་ཟ *dri-za* गन्धर्व lit. eaters of smells, a class of demi-gods supposed to originate from the zone of scents in Gandhamādna in the Himalayas; are also celestial musicians. Acc. to *Jä.*: "the *Dri-za* are not only supposed to be fond of flowers and other fragrant objects, but also to visit dung-hills, flaying places, shambles, etc. The insects swarming about such place, the Tibetan believes, to be incarnated *Dri-za.*" དྲི་ཟ་ག་བུར་ནུ་ཤོ་ཅན *dri-za ga-bur nu-sho-can* དབྱི་མོང་རིགས་གཉིས *dbyi-moṅ rigs-gñis* names of two species of vegetable medicine black and white (*Sman. 109*).

དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར *dri-zahi groṅ-khyer* a mirage; explained as མེད་པ་གསལ་སྣང་ཅན་དུ་ཤར་བ an illusory phenomenon appearing as a reality: རྨི་ལམ་ཇི་བཞིན་སྒྱུ་མ་བཞིན, དྲི་ཟའི་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་ཇི་བཞིན་དུ, དེ་བཞིན་སྐྱེ་དང་དེ་བཞིན་གནས, དེ་བཞིན་དུ་ཡང་འཆི་བ་གསུངས (Buddha) has said that like as a dream or illusion or in the manner of a mirage are we born, live, and die (*Theg. 44*).

དྲི་ཟའི་གླུ་དབྱངས *dri-zaḥi glu-dbyaṅs* गान्धर्व, गन्धर्वगीति melodies of the dri-za musicians.

དྲི་འཛིན་སྐྱེས *dri-ḥdsin skyes* lit. born of fragrance; an insect; the rose-bug.

དྲི་འཛིན་དབང་པོ *dri-ḥdsin dwaṅ-po* musk-deer.

Syn. གླ་བ *gla-wa*; གླ་རྩི་ཅན *gla-rtsi-can* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲི་འཛིན་ཁང་པ *dri-ḥdsin khaṅ-pa* पद्म lotus flower (*Mṅon.*).

དྲིའི་སྲས་པོ *driḥi sras-po* a kind of insect believed to grow from smell.

Syn. སྤང་སྤོས *spaṅ-spos*; འབྱུང་པོའི་རལ་པ *ḥbyuṅ-poḥi ral-pa*; སྤུ་ཅན *spu-can* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲིའི་བཅུད *driḥi bcud* flower, lotus; the virtue or nutriment of དྲི scent, smell; substances like camphor, assafœtida, &c.

དྲི་བླང་བ *dri-blaṅ-wa* घ्राण to smell.

དྲི་ལ་འཁོར *dri-la ḥkhor* a bee, that which roves round or is attracted by fragrance.

དྲི་བ *dri-wa* for འདྲི་བ pf. དྲིས *dris*;=དྲིས་སྐད་བ་དྲི་བ to ask, to make inquiry, to interrogate; also sbst. प्रश्न, पृच्छा question, inquiry. +དྲི་བ་རྣ་ལ་གཞོན་པ *dri-wa rna-la gzon-pa*=དྲི་བ་དངོས་སུ་དང་བར་མི་བཤད་པ not asking to the point but in an artful manner; དྲི་བ་ལོག་པ *dri-wa log-pa* to ask irrelevantly; wrong or contrary questions; དྲི་བ་འདྲི་བ *dri-wa ḥdri-wa* to ask a question.

དྲིང *driṅ* 1. looking to; care, regard; dependance upon;=ལྟོས་པ or ཞབས་ཏོག་པ: གཞན་དྲིང་མི་འཇོག་ཅེ་ན if you place no regard in others, if (you) do not care for others. 2. acc. to *Cs.*=དྲིན.

དྲིན *drin* resp. བཀའ་དྲིན rarely སྐུ་དྲིན kindness, favour, grace; དྲིན་ཅན *drin-can* kind, gracious, benevolent; also benefactor; དྲིན་ཅན་ཕ་མ the parents, the benefactors (*Jä.*); དྲིན་དྲན་པ vb., to acknowledge a kindness, to feel obliged: དྲིན་དྲན་ཡོང as I shall always feel greatly obliged to you; ད་ལྟ་བཀའ་དྲིན་དྲན་ཅིང་ being now full of thankfulness to him; དྲིན་བརྗེད་པ to forget kindness received, unmindful of obligations.

དྲིན་ཆེ་བ *drin che-wa* or དྲིན་ཆེན very kind, great boon, the great or greatest benefactor. བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ *bkaḥ-drin-che* is a very frequent phrase of thanks equivalent to our "most kind of you," "many thanks"; it is often repeated twice and is a common expression of ceremonious thanks in letters. འཇིག་རྟེན་འདི་ལ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཤོས་རང་གི་མ་ཡིན the greatest benefactress for this life is one's own mother; བོད་ལ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་བ་བྱུང་སོ this turned out the greatest benefit for Tibet; མ་མ་དྲིན་ཅན kindest mother.

དྲིན་གཟོ་བ *drin gzo-wa* or དྲིན་དུ་གཟོ་བ to show one's self grateful; དྲིན་གཟོ་ཅིང་ལན་ཕྱིར you shall not have done it for nothing.

དྲིན་ལན *drin-lan* gratitude; དྲིན་ལན་པ to be grateful; དྲིན་ལན་དུ in return for kindness received; དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ ingratitude, ungratefulness: ནམ་ཞིག་དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ་ཡིས, ན་མ་སྒོམ་ཆེན་ཕྱི་མར་ཆད one night because of his ungratefulness, the hermit was punished at last (*Rdsa. 19*); དྲིན་ལན་བསམ་པ to be grateful.

དྲིན་ལོག་པ *drin log-pa* or དྲིན་ལན་ལོག་པ lit. to reverse a favour, to return evil for good or for kindness; ingratitude: ད་ནི་དྲིན་ལོག་པས་ཁོས་ང་ལ་ངན་བྱས་པ now, having met with ingratitude, he did me wrong (*Rdsa. 10*).

དྲིབ་ཤིལ *drib-çil* acc. to *Jä.* a corrupt form for དྲིབ་ཟུ་གསིལ in *Ld.*=གསིར་ཁ.

དྲིམ *drim* stump, trunk of a tree or plant; pollarded (in *Ld.*).

དྲིབུ *dribu* v. དྲེ *dre*; prob. for དྲེལ་ཕྲུག a young mule.

དྲིལ *dril* 1. roll or rounded thing: ཤོག་དྲིལ a roll of paper. 2. for དྲིལ་བུ a bell.

དྲིལ་བུ *dril-bu* घण्टा a bell; དྲིལ་བུ་པ one who rings the bell. དྲིལ་བུ་སྒ a member of the S'ākya race whose daughter was married to Siddhartha (*Yig.*). དྲིལ་བུ་ཆུང་ངུའི་སྒྲ་ལྟར་སྒྲོགས་པ किङ्किणी, आवश्यक sounding like a small bell.

དྲིལ་ཁང་ *dril-khañ* bell-tower, belfry; དྲིལ་སྒྲ the sound of a bell. དྲིལ་སྒྲ་ལས་བསྒྲགས་པ *dril-sgra las bsgrags-pa* घण्टाघोषण proclamation by ringing the bell; དྲིལ་སྒྲོག་པ *dril sgrog-pa* to ring the bell; to publish by ringing a bell; དྲིལ་སྒྲོགས=ཁྲིམས་ཁང་ a place of justice (*Mñon.*). དྲིལ་ལྕེ *dril-lce* the tongue of a bell, the clapper; དྲིལ་ཆུང་ *dril-chuñ* घण्टिका a small bell; དྲིལ་སྟེགས *dril-stegs* a bell stand, or a piece of cloth on which bells stand; the frame of timber in which bells are suspended.

དྲིལ་བ *dril-wa*, v. འདྲིལ་བ *hdril-wa.*

དྲིས་པ *dris-pa*, v. འདྲི་བ *hdri-wa*. དྲིས *dris* पृष्ट, प्रश्न asked, an interrogation. དྲིས་ནས परिपृच्छ्य having asked; ལེགས་དྲིས सुपृष्ट well asked; asked carefully.

དྲིས་པ་གཏན་ལ་ཕབ *dris-pa gtan-la phab* [प्रश्न-निर्णय decision of questions] *S.*

དྲིས་པའི་ཐོ *dris-pahi tho* सूत्र;=སྐད་ཆ་དྲིས་པའི་ཐོ.

དྲི་བོ *dri-bo* an enchanter, sorcerer, magician; དྲི་མོ *dri-mo* enchantress, witch (*Jä.*).

དྲིས་མ *dris-ma* पृष्टवान् one who has asked; having asked.

དྲིས་ལན *dris-lan* प्रत्युत्तर answer to a question.

དྲུ་གུ *dru-gu* a ball or skein of thread.

དྲུ་བུ *dru-bu* a clew or ball; སྐུད་པའི་དྲུ་བུ a ball of thread or of wool; དྲུ་བུ་འཛིངས་པ་ལྟ་བུ सूत्रगुलिकाकुल like the clew of a thread mixed up or confused.

དྲུག *drug* 1. षट् num. six. 2.=བཟང་པོ good. 3. symbolic of རོ་ the kinds of taste which are six, also of the six quarters (दिशा), *i.e.*, the four cardinal points besides above and below; also that of the six ornaments or རྒྱན (*Rtsii.*). དྲུག་དཀར *drug-dkar* a superior kind of turquoise. དྲུག་བརྒྱ *drug-brgya* six hundred (600). དྲུག་སྒྲ *drug-sgra* in Gram. the so-called article presenting itself in the following six forms; པ, བ, མ, པོ, བོ, མོ. དྲུག་ཅུ *drug-cu* or དྲུག་ཅུ་ཐམ་པ षष्टि the num. sixty (60); དྲུག་ཅུ་རེ་གཅིག एकषष्टि num. sixty-one (61). དྲུག་ཅུའི་སྐོར *drug-cu skor* the Vṛhaspati cycle or the cycle of sixty years. དྲུག་ཆ *drug-cha* one-sixth, one-sixth part; དྲུག་སྟོང་ *drug-stoñ* six thousand (6,000). དྲུག་ལྡན་མ *drug ldan-ma* षष्ठी an epithet of the goddess Gaurī (*Mñon.*). དྲུག་པ *drug-pa* or དྲུག་པོ *drug-po* षष्ठ the sixth one. དྲུག་དམར *drug-dmar* a very fine kind of turquoise supposed to be one-sixth part red in tint. དྲུག་ཞོ *drug-sho* six *khal* (mule load) of barley grain for one *sho* (*Rtsii.*).

དྲུག་སྡེ *drug-sde* षड्वर्गीय 1. the early disciples of Buddha:—དགའ་བོ नन्द; ཉེ་དགའ उपनन्द; ནག་པོ पुनर्वसु; འདུན་པ छन्द; རྟ་ཐུལ अश्वजित्; ཁྱིམ་ཀ्य उदायी. 2. a class of dissenting monks who being of a discordant disposition often brought troubles to the early congregation of S'ākya Muni.

དྲུག་མདོ *drug-mdo* back joint, spinal joint; hence དྲུག་མདོ་བ=དྲུག་གི་རྗེས་འབྲང a follower. (*Mñon.*).

དྲུང་ *druñ* resp. 1. निकट, सन्निधान, समीप adv. and postp. near to, beside, at, to; དྲུང་ནས་འབྱིན *druñ-nas hbyin* आकर्षण: drawn from near; ཕོ་བྲང་གི་དྲུང་ཕང་ས་ཕྱོགས་ནས་བབས་ནས having alighted on the place before the palace. But the ordinary form in which the word is found is as the postp. and adv. དྲུང་དུ निकटे

at, near to, in front of, before; རྒྱལ་པོའི་དྲུང་དུ to the king, before the king; དྲུང་དུ་རྟོག་པ to examine personally, face to face; དྲུང་དུ་འགྲོ་བ to go near or up to; ཤིང་གི་དྲུང་དུ near or under the tree. 2. a title or address of honour generally intended for the sons of noblemen; ཁྱེད་ལགས་དྲུང་ your honour; ཨ་ནེ་དྲུང་ honourable miss. 3. civil officer, official; དྲུང་ཆེན, དྲུང་འཁོར་ཆེན་པོ high official; དྲུང་ཡིག *druṅ-yig* private secretary; དྲུང་དཀྱུས་མ *druṅ dkyus-ma* an inferior official, a common clerk (*Btsii.*); དྲུང་འཁོར *druṅ-ḥkhor* gen. lay-officials under the government of Tibet; དྲུང་གནས་པ *druṅ gnas-pa* a companion, an associate; དྲུང་འབྲིང་བ *druṅ ḥbriṅ-wa* or དྲུང་འཁོར་འབྲིང་བ a middle-class official (*Btsii.*), དྲུང་སྤྱི *druṅ-spyi* civil officers in general.

དྲུང་གྲགས་པ *druṅ grags-pa* names of officials under Phag-mo Grub hierarchy.

དྲུང་དྲག *druṅ-drag* superior rank of officials: དྲུང་དྲག་ལས་ཀྱང་གལ་ཆེ་བ་དང་ཁྲིམས་སུ་བཀའ་དྲིན་འཇུག་པ་དེ་ལྟ་བུ those superior officials who are of much importance for public service and are especially favoured, etc. (*D. çel. 11*).

དྲུང་ན་མོ *druṅ na-mo* imminent, very near, close to, impending.

Syn. ཐག་ཉེ་བ *thag ñe-wa;* ཉེ་འཁོར *ñe-ḥkhor* (*Mṅon.*).

དྲུང་ནམ་མཁའ་བཟང་པོ *Druṅ Nam-mkaḥ bzaṅ-po* (*Loṅ. ན 15*) n. of a Government secretary of Lhasa.

✝ དྲུང་པ *druṅ-pa* or ཕྱག་དྲུང་པ=ཕྱག་མདུན་པ secretary, lit. one standing near, waiting in the presence of a great man, an aide-de-camp.

དྲུང་པོ *druṅ-po*=1. དྲང་པོ or དྲུང་པོ ཀླུང clever, skilful. Acc. to *Jä.* prudent, wise, judicious, sensible. 2. sincere, candid.

དྲུང་འཚོ་བ *druṅ ḥtsho-wa* private physician, physician in ordinary (*Os.*).

དྲུང་ཡིག་པ *druṅ-yig-pa* ཡིག་མཁན a clerk, specially the clerk of a superior officer, a writer.

དྲུངས *druṅs* root (of misery, sin, disease, etc., also that of a tree, etc.). དྲུངས་ནས་ཕྱུང་ བཅོམ exterminated or destroyed from the root; radically cured.

དྲུངས་པ *druṅs-pa* 1.=དྭངས་མ bright, sparkling. 2. acc. to *Os.* clarified, clear. 3. beer, resp. མཆོག་དྲུངས beer for the use of a great man.

དྲུད *drud* v. འདྲུད་པ ཀྱི་ཐ་དད་པ 1. divested: ཕ་ཡིས་སྟག་བསད, བུ་ཡིས་སྟག་ཀོ་དྲུད the father killed a tiger, the son pulled off its skin. 2. དྲུད་དྲུད *drud-drud* a pelican (*Sch.*).

✝ **དྲུབ་པ** *drub-pa* or དྲུབས་པ v. འདྲུབ་པ= བཙེམས་པ (anything) sewn.

དྲུམ་པ *drum-pa* or སྙིང་དྲུམ passion; acc. to *Sch.* to have a strong desire, to long, languish, pine for.

དྲུས་མ *drus-ma* 1. in foal, as བ་དྲུས་མ a cow about to bring forth. 2. millet (*Sch.*).

དྲེ *dre* acc. to *Jä.* a mule; prob. col. of དྲེལ. དྲེ་མོ, མོ་དྲེ she-mule; དྲེ་ཕོ, ཕོ་དྲེ mule.

དྲེ་བོ *dre-wo* in *W.* the elbow (*Jä.*).

དྲེག་པ *dreg-pa* grime, incrusted dirt, soot: སྒྲོན་དྲེག *sgron-dreg* lamp-black; སླང་དྲེག *slaṅ-dreg* soot on the frying-pan; དྲེག་ནག or དྲེག་གྲུམ *dreg-grum* gout; དྲེག་ལྡན *dreg-ldan* བསྐེབ coating of dirt on anything; དྲེག་བྱེད་རྡོ་བ *dreg-byed rdo-wa* (?).

དྲེགས *dregs* or དྲེགས་པ *dregs-pa* ང་རྒྱལ་ཁེངས, ཁེངས་ཆེ, ཁྲེལ་མེད pride, haughtiness, arrogance; སྐད་ཀྱི་དྲེགས id. དྲེགས་ཚིག *dregs-tshig*= སྐད་ངན་ཚིག haughty expressions or words;

boasting (*Mṅon.*). དྲེགས་ལྡན་མ་ *dregs ldan-ma* = ཁེངས་ལྡན་མ་ a youthful female, a damsel who on account of the charms of her youth is proud. In Budh. fifteen kinds of pride are mentioned:—(1) ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ the pride of moral purity; (2) ཐོས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride from much hearing; (3) སྟོབས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of courage; (4) རྙེད་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of acquirements; (5) བཀུར་སྟིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of honours; (6) རིག་གནས་མཁས་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride of intellect; (7) དབེན་གནས་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of residence in solitude; (8) སྦྱངས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride in attainments; (9) ཡོ་བྱད་ཆུང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of having few necessaries of life; (10) གཟུགས་བཟང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of personal appearance; (11) ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱིས་དྲེགས་པ pride of wealth; (12) དབང་ཆེ་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride of power; (13) འཁོར་གཡོག་མང་བས་དྲེགས་པ pride in possessing many servants and retainers; (14) བསམ་གཏན་མངོན་ཤེས་ཀྱིས་ of dhyāna and fore-knowledge; (15) ལྷ་ཀླུ་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་བསྟོད་པས་དྲེགས་པ pride from the praises of gods and nāga. (*K. d.* ཁ *78* and *Loṅ.*).

དྲེགས་བྱེད *dregs-byed* met. for a devil.

དྲེད *dred*, generally དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo*, indicates the red or snow bear (*Ursus isabellinus*); but is often indiscriminately applied to other species found in Tibet.

དྲེད་པོ *dred-po* 1. a wild-man, a savage; one who is brute-like and irreligious. མི་རུ་སྐྱེས་ཀྱང་དགེ་མེད་དྲེད་པོར་སྐྱེས though born as a human being, he has grown an impious savage (*D.R.*); acc. to *Sch.*: evasive, lazy; he quotes the passage: ཆོས་མེད་དྲེད་པོ་ཁྲམ་ཟོག་གཡོ་སྒྱུ་ཅན a savage without religion, full of deceit and cunning. 2. a yellow male-bear; དྲེད་ཚང་ *dred-tshaṅ* a bear's den.

དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo* 1. one who has gone astray from a religious life; one who has abandoned a righteous life. 2. a yellow bear.

དྲེད་མོ *dred-mo* species of bear peculiar to the mountainous plains of Amdo and the Kökö Nor region, the *Ursus lagomyarius* of Prejevalski. It preys upon *lagomys* and marmots, as described by "A. K." in his *Report on a Journey in Tibet and Mongolia.*

དྲེའུ *dreḥu* སབར, ཐེབར a young or small mule.

+ དྲེའུ་རྔོག *dreḥu-rṅog*; དྲེའུའི་རྔོག་མ 1. the mane of a mule. 2. = ཁྲ་ཁྲ་བོ a spotted seat, or cushion. 3. a kind of long-haired cloth.

དྲེལ *drel* a full grown mule. དྲེལ་གདང་ = དྲེལ་ར *drel-ra* stall for mule, the rope for tethering mules (*Rtsii.*).

དྲེས་མ *dres-ma* a kind of grass, of which ropes and shoe-soles are made in Tibet. དྲེས་མ་ཐེ་ཁར the filaments of དྲེས་མ; དྲེས་འབྲུ *dres-ḥbru* or དྲེས་འབྲུམ *dres-ḥbrum* the seeds of དྲེས་མ grass; དྲེས་གུན *dres-gun* rope made of དྲེས་མ grass (*Rtsii.*).

དྲོ *dro*. 1. the hot time of the day. སྔ་དྲོ *sṅa-dro* the morning from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. ཕྱི་དྲོ *phyi-dro* afternoon from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. in India and Tibet. 2. acc. to *Jä.*, lunch, a meal taken about noon; དྲོ་འཚལ་བ to lunch. དྲོ has also the general meaning of any meal: ཉི་མ་གཅིག་ལ་དྲོ་གསུམ in one day three meals; ང་ཉི་མ་གཅིག་ལ་དྲོ་ལྔ་གཏོང་འདུག "give to (the labourers) five meals a day" (said a rich man who was building a house).

དྲོ་འཇམ *dro-ḥjam* (col. *tonjam*) tepid.

དྲོ་དོད *dro-dod* = comfortable accommodation (of travellers) under road-bill.

དྲོ་བ *dro-wa* 1. vb. and adj. to be warm; warm, as distinguished from hot. 2. = བྲོ་བ *bro-wa* of which it is an incorrect form.

དྲོ་བ་རྣོན་པོ *dro-wa rnon-po* तीक्ष्णरस very acrid taste; pungent.

དྲོ་ལུག *dro-lug* a sheep intended for food; དྲོ་ཤ *dro-ça* meat intended for such a purpose.

དྲོགས *drogs* (*Sch.*) packed up, made up into a pack or parcel.

དྲོང་ *droṅ* or དྲོངས *droṅs* v. འདྲེན་པ *hdren-pa*.

དྲོང་མ *droṅ-ma* a large basket or dosser provided with a lid and carried on the back.

དྲོད *drod* उष्मा 1. sbst. warmth; གོས་ཀྱི་དྲོད warmth (derived from clothes); མེ་དྲོད warmth from fire. 2. animal heat. ཁ་དྲོད་བྱང་གཅིག a small piece of food = ཁ་ཟས, prob. for ཁ་དྲོད enjoyment of the mouth. (*Jä.*); དྲོད་ཅན *drod-can* उष्मक possessed of warmth, warm.

+དྲོད་ཁུལ *drod-khul* = ཇི་བཞིན་གདེང་ཅན matching one's desires, in accordance with design, &c.

དྲོད་ཕེབས་དུས *drod phebs-dus* = དཔྱིད་ཀ *dpyid-ka*, the warm season, *i.e.*, the spring (*Mṅon.*).

དྲོད་སྨན *drod-sman* = དྲོད་བྱེད་བྱེད stimulant; དྲོད་སྨན་བཟང་པོ་གསུམ the three stimulant medicines are *Piper longum*, cardamom, and a smaller species of cardamom (*Miṅ-rda. 8*).

དྲོད་ཕངས *drod-phoṅs* उष्णागम the coming of the hot season, the summer. དྲོད་ཡལ་བ *drod yal-wa* the vanishing or diminishing of warmth or heat.

དྲོད་རིག་པ *drod rig-pa* मानविद्या the science of mysticism, occultism, charms. *Jä.* has: well-versed in measures.

དྲོད་གཤེར *drod-gçer* स्वेद 1. sweat, perspiration. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: warmth and moisture. དྲོད་གཤེར་ལས་སྐྱེས་པ स्वेदजा vermin, insect, etc., produced by heat and moisture.

དྲོན་པོ *dron-po* col. for དྲོ་བོ *dro-wo*.

དྲོན་མ *dron-ma* or དྲོན་མོ gentle warmth, gen. equalling དྲོ་འཇམ *dro-hjam* ཟས་དྲོན warm food; ཁྲག་དྲོན་མོ *khrag dron-mo* warm blood. (*Hbrom. 41*).

དྲོལ *drol* v. འདྲོལ་བ *hdrol-wa*.

དྲོས I: *dros* (*Sch.*) = དྲོ *dro*, དྲོས་ཚོད noon, midday; དྲོས་ན when it is getting warm.

·དྲོས II: sometimes written for བྲོས.

དྲོས་པ *dros-pa* 1. उष्मन heated, grown warm, esp. of the ground by the heat of the sun or of men by warm clothing. མ་དྲོས་པ *Ma dros-pa* अनवतप्त is the n. of a lake, *i.e.*, of Tsho Mapham, the eastern one of the two Manasarowar lakes in S. W. Tibet; also a Naga king. 2. (གོས་བཟོ) cutting cloth to make a dress.

གདག *gdag* or གདགས *gdags* 1. fut. of འདོགས་པ, बध्नाति; མིང་གདགས་པ to attach or give a name; གདགས་པའི the man about to be given the name; གདགས་ཆོས the doctrine that one should be attached to (*Rdo. 46*). 2. acc. to *Jä.* day-light, opp. to མུན. 3. in *Stg.* གདགས་པ occurs frq. as a translation of प्रज्ञा wisdom (*Jä.*).

གདང *gdaṅ* or གདང་བུ (གོས་འཇོག་པའི་གདང་) वस्त्रधारक clothes-horse, rack; the rail on which a bird perches is called བྱ་གདང་. 2. a peg or nail for clothing. 3. སྐས་ཀྱི་གདང་བུ the rail of a ladder; but acc. to *Jä.*, the step of a ladder. གསེར་གྱི་གདང་བུ་ལ་ར་ལྤགས་ནག་པོ་བཀལ་ནས་འདུག on a golden rack there was placed a black goat-skin (*Hbrom. 142*).

གདང་བ *gdaṅ-wa* pf. གདངས་པ *gdaṅs-pa* जृम्भण; ཁ་གདང་བ to gape, to open wide (the mouth and nostrils), to stretch; ལག་པ་གདངས stretched apart the arms; ནད་ལས་གསོས་པའི་གདངས *hgsos gsoi gdaṅs* cured of disease.

གདང་ཡས་ *gdaṅ-yas* n. of a numerical figure (གྲངས): གཅིག་ཉིས་ལས་ཐུན་གདང་ཡས་དང་། (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གདངས *gdaṅs* prob.=དྭངས *dwaṅs* (གདང་དབྱངས་སྒྲ as of the voice), or ང་རོ 1. the tone or pitch of one's voice (*Situ. 54*). 2.= གདངས་སྙན *gdaṅs-sñan* music, harmony, melody; གདངས་བྱེད་པ to make music (*Jä.*) 3. resp.= དཔྲལ་བ the forehead (*Cs.*).

གདངས་པ *gdaṅs-pa* 1. v. གདང་བ *gdaṅ-ba*. 2.= སོས་པ *sos-pa* or སངས་པ *saṅs-pa*, also resp. for དྲག་པ *drag-pa* to recover (from an illness); འགྲོང་བ་གདངས་པ one recovering from illness, convalescent.

གདན *gdan*=སྟན *stan* ཁྲབས, resp. འབྱམས་གདན a low seat, a divan, cushion, a bolster. གདན་ཁྲི *gdan-khri* a throne, a high seat (*Rtsii.*); གདན་ལྕོག *gdan-lcog* abbr. of གདན་དང་ལྕོག་ཙེ a cushion and a small table. གདན་ཆ *gdan-cha* a suite of cushions; seats (for the use of a party including a great man, his attendants, etc.): ཐབ་གདན་ཆ་སོགས་སྤྲོད *thab-gdan-cha sogs sprod* supply seats, fireplace, etc. (*Rtsii.*); གདན་ལྕོག *gdan-lcjag* cushion-seat and small table, tea, etc. (*Rtsii.*); གདན་སྟག་འཇབ *gdan-stag ȟjab* a tiger-skin rug lined with satin placed on a stuffed cushion for the use of great men or respectable lamas; ཐོག་དང་པོ་གདན་སྟག་འཇབ་མང་ཇོང་དཔལ་ཕོར་ཅེ་བ། on the first row of seats spread tiger-skin rugs lined with satin and (place) wine-glasses and large silver cups (*Rtsii.*). གདན་འདེགས་པ *gdan ȟdegs-pa* to take leave, to withdraw, to depart; གདན་འདྲེན་པ *gdan ȟdren-pa*=སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ to invite, to go to meet.

གདན་པ *gdan-pa* བཞུགས་མཁན one seated on a cushion, one occupying a seat, a chairman.

གདན་རབས *gdan-rabs* a succession of abbots in a Buddhist monastery.

གདན་ས *gdan-sa* 1. place of residence, བླ་མའི་གདན་ས the seat of a chief lama; དུས་ཆེན་གྱི་གདན་ས a place of festival. 2. situation, position, rank; གདན་ས་མཆོག the chief or central residence of a head or ruler; n. of the capital of the Phagmo-gru head-lama in Lhokha, the province to the south-east of Lhasa and east of Sam-ye.

གདབ་པ *gdab-pa*, fut. of འདེབས་པ, but apparently is often considered as the pres. 1. to put, sow; ས་བོན་གདབ་པ to plant seeds, grain (*Rdo. 46*). དེ་ནས་ཀྱི་ཆོས་ཐམས་ཅད་ལག་ལེན་དུ་གདབ་ཏུ་བཏུབ་པར་མཛད། he was enabled to put into practical use all the religious instructions of the *Piṭaka* classes (*A. 10*). 2.= འབུལ or སྟེར་བ to give, offer: ན་ལེནྡྲའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ཐུང་, ནོར་རྫས་མང་པོ་ཞིག་གདབ་བྱས་ཀྱི even the Mahārājā of Nalendra (the king of Magadha) having offered me a good deal of property and effects (*A. 10*).

གདབ་ཡས *gdab-yas* (གྲངས་ཆེན) ཙམ a numerical figure (*Ya-sel. 57*).

གདམ་ཀ *gdam-ka* or གདམ་ང་=འདམ་ཀ choice, election (*Ñag.*).

གདམ་ངག *gdam-ṅag* བསླབ་བྱ, མན་ངག, བཀའ་ཁྲིམས advice, counsel.

Syn. མན་ངག *man-ṅag*; གདམས་པ *gdams-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

གདམས་པ *gdams-pa* 1. technically fut. of འདོམས་པ to advise; but occurs as present: ང་འདི་གདམས་པ་ཡིན། I advised this; རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་གདམས་པའི་མདོ the sūtra which will advise sovereigns. 2. or གདམས་ངག abst. བཀའ་ཁྲིམས, བསླབ་བྱ, བསྒྲུབ་བྱ advice, counsel, directions: གདམས་པ་ཞུ་བ་ཞུ we pray give advice; གདམས་ངག་སྟོན་པ=ཐེམ་པར་གདམ་པ to give sound advice; གདམས་པ་སྨྲ་བ *gdams-pa smra-wa* བཀའ་སྩལ to give advice, to counsel, to make suggestion.

Syn. བཀའ་ལུང་ *bkaḥ-luñ*; མན་ངག *man-ṅag*; གདམས་ངག *gdams-ṅag* (*Mṅon.* and *Ṅag.*).

གདའ་བ *gdaḥ-wa* is the elegant form of འདུག་པ 1. to be, to be there; འདི་ན་གདའ་ལགས or འདི་ན་འདུག་གདའ་ལགས (sir) here it is. རྟོག་ཏུ་གདའ it may be discerned, distinguished; བྱུང་ནས་གདའ he had arrived (*Jä.*); ཆུ་ལྷམ་མཐིལ་ལ་ཙམ་ལས་མི་གདའ། the water did not reach above the soles of the shoes (*Mil.*, *Jä.*). 2. it is also equivalent to the expression ཞེས་གསུང་ན *shes gsuñ-na* to say, cf. མཆི་བ *mchi-wa*. 3. with the termin. inf. of another verb expresses possibility of being or of doing.

གདའ་གུང་ *gdaḥ-guñ*=གདའ་ཞི *gdaḥ-shi* and གུང་ཚིགས *guñ-tshigs* the congregating of monks for midday meal or dinner.

གདལ་བ *gdal-wa* encompassing, diffusing (*Yig. 25*).

+ **གདས་པ** *gdas-pa*=སྨྲས་པ *smras-pa* said, stated.

གདིང་བ *gdiñ-wa* [illegible], [illegible] 1. the rug or carpet which a monk sits upon and which he carries on his shoulders: ཆུ་བོ་གངྒཱ་ལ་གདིང་བ་བཏིང་ནས་བྱོན spreading (floating) his rug upon the river Gaṅgā he proceeded (*A. 28*). 2. as vb. another form of འདིང་བ *ḥdiñ-wa*.

གདུ་བ *gdu-wa* pf. གདུས *gdus* [illegible] 1. to stir up together, to mingle, mix up, to mix up drugs; ཐུག་པ་གདུ་བ to make up into a broth. 2. to covet, to hanker after; རྙེད་ལ་གདུ *ṙñed-la gdu* love of gain (*Zam.*).

གདུ་བུ *gdu-bu* sometimes གདུ་ཏུ, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] ring for the wrist or the ankle; དཔུང་པའི་གདུ་བུ=དཔུང་པའི་རྒྱན chain-straps for the shoulder, shoulder ornament; གདུ་བུ་བརྒྱན་ཅན *gdu-bu brgyan-can* ornamented with bangles.

གདུག་པ *gdug-pa* or གདུག་ཅན=[illegible] 1. vicious, mischievous, deleterious, poisonous: གཅན་གཟན་གདུག་པ mischievous wild animals; གདུག་པའི་བསམ་པ propensity to mischief; གདུག་པའི་ང་རོ *gdug-paḥi ṅa-ro* wild, hideous screams; གདུག་པའི་དྲི་མ deleterious smell; གདུག་པའི་གདོན་ [illegible] a mischievous spirit; གདུག་སྤྱོད *gdug-spyod* [illegible] bad behaviour. གདུག་མ *gdug-ma*=[illegible] a fierce, venomous woman (*Mṅon.*); གདུག་པའི་ལྷ *gdug-paḥi lha* mischievous god. གདུག་རྩུབ *gdug-ṙtsub* ferocity, malice, spite. 2. used for དུག poison.

གདུགས *gdugs*=ཉི་གདུགས [illegible], resp. [illegible] 1. parasol, umbrella: གདུགས་དང་རྒྱལ་མཚན་དང་བ་དན་འཕྱར་ [illegible]; umbrellas, royal ensign, and flags were hoisted. Syn. ཚད་སྐྱོབ *tshad-skyob*; ཚ་བ་སྒྲིབ *tsha-wa sgrib*; ཐུར་མ་བརྒྱ་པ *thur-ma brgya-pa*; འཁོར་ལོའི་ལུས *ḥkhor-loḥi lus*; ཤར་སྐྱོབ *shar-skyob* (*Mṅon.*). གདུགས་ཀྱི་གུད *gdugs-kyi-gud* [illegible] the ribs of an umbrella. 2. any canopy or awning (*Jä.*). 3. eleg. midday, noon; གདུགས་ཚོད *gdugs-tshod*=ཉི་གུང་ or གུང་ཚིགས noon-tide, also noon-tide meal; དགེ་འདུན་རྣམས་ཀྱི་གདུགས་ཚོད་ལ་འདུ་བའི་གྲལ་དུ་ in the row in which the clergy had congregated for the purpose of taking their midday meal (*A. 138*).

གདུགས་དཀར *gdugs-dkar* [illegible] white umbrella: གདུགས་དཀར་ཅན་ [illegible]། གདུགས་དཀར་ [illegible]། are the names of charms, which when recited keep off evils, diseases, etc., they are resorted to also to bring immunity from war, etc. (*K. g.* ལ *219*).

གདུགས་ཁེབས *gdugs-khebs*=[illegible] *gañ stag-pa* the birch tree (*Mṅon.*).

གདུང་ *gduñ* honorific term. 1. bones or remains of a deceased person; [illegible]གདུང་ the

remains of a lama, or those of a king; also a tomb wherein the remains of the dead are deposited. 2. वंश family, descendants: གདུང་འཛིན་པའི་སྲས *gduń-ḥdsin-paḥi sras* वंशवाहक the son who will continue the family; གདུང་རུས *gduń-rus* lineage, family, blood or seed. Also གདུང་པ *gduń-pa* and གདུང་མ *gduń-ma* तिर्यक् beam, piece of timber; མ་གདུང་ principal beam; ཟ་གདུང་ cross-beam; གདུང་ཁེབས beams projecting over the capital of a column (*Glr.*); གདུང་འདེགས pedestal; གདུང་ཟམ a bridge of beams or of poles; གདུང་ཤིང་ in Sikk. the silver-fir *Abies Webbiana*. གདུང་རྒྱུད *gduń-rgyud*=རྒྱུད་པ or རིགས་རྒྱུད or རིགས་རུས progeny, descendants: གདུང་རྒྱུད་ཡོད his descendants still exist.

གདུང་སྐྱོབ *gduń-skyob* umbrella.

གདུང་རྟེན *gduń-rten* funeral pyramid containing relics, cf. མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten*.

གདུང་ལྡན *gduń-ldan* दयालु kind, merciful, compassionate.

གདུང་བ I: *gduń-wa* vb., pf. གདུངས *gduńs* तप्, तपति, दह्; to be pained by physical causes, to be tormented, to be scorched: ཉི་མས་ཉིན་ལས་ཙ་བས་གདུངས he was scorched by the sun or by the burning heat of the day (*Ńag.*); མེ་ཡི་དྲོད་ཀྱིས་གདུང་བ was scorched by the heat of fire; ནད་དང་མི་ཕྱུགས་འཆིང་བ་ཕྱུག ཕྱུག་དང་སྐོམ་ལྟོགས་ཀྱིས་གདུང་བ། to be distressed by disease, misfortunes, destitution, poverty, thirst, hunger, etc.

གདུང་བ II: 1. to desire, to long for; ཟས་ལ་གདུང་བ *zas-la gduń-wa* to long for food; འདོད་པས་གདུང་བ་ལ་འཇིགས་མེད་ངོ་ཚ་མེད one who is consumed with desire has neither fear nor shame (*Tsa-na-ka.*). ཤིན་ཏུ་གདུང་བའི་མ་གཅིག acc. to *Jä.*: my own dearly beloved mother.

གདུང་བ III: अभिलाषिता 1. sbst. excessive desire, passion (for any enjoyment); lust; གདུང་བ་ཞི (sensual) desire subsides. 2. love; མོས་གུས་གདུང་བ་དཔག་མེད་སྐྱེ immense veneration and love arises (*Jä.*). 3. yearning grief, distress, torment, pangs: གདུང་བའི་སྐད a plaintive voice, doleful cry; གདུང་དབྱངས *gduń-dbyańs* a song of longing grief; གདུང་བ་མེད་པ *gduń-wa med-pa* अनायास, निरायास, अनाकुल unafflicted, without troubles or anxiety; གདུང་བ་མེད་པ་ལས་སྒྲུབ་ ... became free from sufferings. གདུང་བར་བྱེད *gduń-war byed* causes pain, afflicts; གདུང་བར་བྱེད་པ to make sad, to distress, *e.g.*, གཞན་གྱི་སེམས་ལ the mind of others.

གདུང་བྱེད *gduń-byed* 1. as met. the sun, also=ཉི་མའི་འོད the sun's rays. 2. སྐམ་པ drought (*Mńon.*). 3. དཔལ་བྱེད་ཤིང་ n. of a tree (*Mńon.*).

གདུང་བྱེད་མ *gduń byed-ma* यमुना an epithet of the river Yamunā.

གདུང་མ *gduń-ma* v. གདུང་བ.

གདུབ་པ *gdub-pa* 1. གདུབ་བ. 2. adj. frugal, temperate (*Jä.*).

གདུབ་བུ *gdub-bu* v. གདུ་ཟ कङ्कण, वलय ring, bracelet; ལག་གདུབ or ལྷག་གདུབ bracelet; རྐང་གདུབ नूपुर an ornament for the toes of the feet, foot-ring; སོར་གདུབ also གདུབ་སོར finger ring; གསེར་གདུབ golden bangle.

གདུམ་པོ *gdum-po* 1.=གདུམ་པ. 2. a piece =དུམ *dum*.

གདུལ་བ *gdul-wa* v. འདུལ་བ *ḥdul-wa*. གདུལ་བའི་དངོས་པོ *gdul-waḥi dńos-po*=སྤྱད་པའི་དངོས་པོ the objects that are to be suppressed, which are five:—སྡིགས་པ threat, སྨོད་པ curse, བསྣད་པ, སྐྲད་བསྒྲལ་བ, and སྐྲད་པ (*K. du.* པ *44*). གདུལ་བྱ *bya*=ཆོས་ཀྱིས་གདུལ་བྱ to be disciplined by religion. གདུལ་དཀའ་བ *gdul dkaḥ-wa* दुर्दान्त, दुर्दम, दुःख difficult to subdue, restrain, or tame.

གདེག *gdeg* v. འདེགས་པ: གདེགས་པ་མེད་པ अनुद्-ग्रहीत (*Ńag. 38*).

གདེང་ *gdeń*, also གདེང་ཚོད विश्वास confidence, assurance, cheerfulness (*Ńag. 38*). གདེང་འཁེལ་བ *gdeń-khel-wa* to repose confidence; adj. confident, certain; གདེང་ཐོབ་པ *gdeń thob-pa* to become confident, to take courage, to be reassured; འཆི་ཙ་གདེང་ཅི་ཡང་མེད when dying he has nothing to rely upon; མི་འཇིགས་པའི་གདེང་ a strong or fearless confidence; འཆི་སྐྱིད་གདེང་ཚད་མེད no joy at dying without steadfast assurance; ཐོ་གདེང་ implicit confidence, trust.

གདེང་བ *gdeń-wa* pf. གདེངས *gdeńs* =འཕྱར་བ to raise, lift: ལག་གདེང་བ to raise one's hand; བྱ་གཤོག་གདེང་བ a bird with its wings raised and spread (*Ma.*). མཚོན་ཆ་གདེང་བ to brandish a weapon, to flourish it (*Ńag. 37*).

གདེངས་ཀ *gdeńs-ka* फणा, फणक, भोग the expanded hood or neck of the cobra; གདེངས་ཀ་བྱེད་པ resting on its lifted neck, standing in a proud posture; གདེངས་ཀ་ཅན *gdeńs-ka-can* ऐरावत, नाग the fabulous hooded dragon with eight legs inhabiting the snowy mountains; a hooded snake; གདེངས་ཀ་འཁྱིལ फणधर hooded snake, cobra da capello; གདེངས་ཀ་ལྡན भोगिन् hooded snake, any hooded object.

གདེངས་ཅན་དབང་ *Gdeńs-can dbań* भोगीन्द्र Ananta Nāga, the king of the serpents.

གདེངས་ཅན་ལྷ་མོ *gdeńs-can lha-mo* 1. Vāsuki, chieftainess of the snakes. 2. the goddess with the dragon's tail=अश्लेषा मघा སྐར་མ་སྐག the ninth lunar mansion; constellation of *Scorpio*.

གདོང་ *gdoń* or གདོང་ཁ *doń-kha* the resp. form is ཞལ་གདོང་ वदन, मुख, the face, the front: སེང་གེའི་གདོང་པ་ཅན सिंहवक्त्री one with the lion's face, n. of a goddess; ཁྱིའི་གདོང་ཅན=ཁྱིའི་མགོ་ཅན a Bon god, one with a dog's face or head; ཕག་གི་གདོང་པ the pig-faced—such are names of Buddhist and Bon deities of Tibet; གདོང་སྐྱ a pale face; གདོང་དམར redface, is the n. of a cannibal hobgoblin with red face; གདོང་དམར་བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ the country of red-faced demons, *i.e.*, Tibet. གདོང་ཟླུམ་པ་ཆོས་དང་ལྡན་པ a round face indicates possession of religious nature; གདོང་སྐམ་སང་ངོ་ཟླ་བ་དང་རྐུ་སེམས a dry hollow face indicates garrulousness and thievishness (*Mi.*): གདོང་ཁྱིའི་ལྟ་བུ *gdoń khyiḥi lta-bu* his face is like that of a dog. གདོང་གི་ཕྱོགས *gdoń-gi phyogs* the cheek. གདོང་གི་རྩེ the snout (of a pig), the pointed part of the face. གདོང་སྒྱུར *gdoń-sgyur* changing of complexion of the face out of shame or anger.

གདོང་ལྔ་པ *gdoń lńa-pa*=གཙུག་ཕུད་ལྔ་པ पञ्चशिख, शिव or "the five-tufted-one," an epithet of Mahādeva.

གདོང་ཆེན་ཅན *gdoń-chen-can*=ངོ་ཚ་མེད་པ, *i.e.*, a shameless person (*Mńon.*).

གདོང་དྲུག *gdoń-drug* गङ्गा 1. the river Ganges which is said to have issued through six heads, *i.e.*, has six sources. 2. षडानन an epithet of Kārtika, the son of Mahādeva.

གདོང་ཆུང་ *gdoń-chuń* dejected, disheartened; ཁྲེལ་མེད་གདོང་ཆུང་མི་བྱེད་པར not being impudent and saucy.

གདོང་ལ *gdoń-la* adv. in front, in advance; གདོང་སྟད *gdoń-stad* just opposite.

གདོང་ཡིག *gdoń-yig*=ལྟ་ཁྲིད that which attracts the eye, *e.g.*, address on the cover of a letter, front inscription, sign-board.

གདོང་རིང་ *gdoń-riń* दीर्घमुख long-face explained as ཁང་ཞེག་མི་ཡི་རིམས་སྤྱར་བ, གདོང་རིང་རྒྱུད་ང་མཇེར་མ་ཅན (*Tań. d.* ཕོ 220.

གདོང་ལ་དེད་པ *gdoṅ-la ded-pa* to push or press forward, to urge on, to haul a culprit before the judge; ཁྲུང་ང་གདོང་དེད་པ to pursue one's course regardless of others (both in good and in bad sense) (*Jä.*).

གདོད *gdod* or གདོད་མ=དང་པོ in early time; also ཨཱདི the first; and གདོད་མ the beginning; གདོད་མའི་དུས in the beginning, at first; གདོད་མའི་སངས་རྒྱས ཨཱདིབུདྡྷ the earliest Buddha: རྩ་བ་གདོད་མ་ནས་དག་པ=རྩ་བ་ནས་དག་པ pure from the very root, *i.e.*, in origin. གདོད་ནས་མ་སྐྱེས་པ *gdod-nas ma-skyes-pa* ཨཱདྱནུཏྤནྣ not born from the first; གདོད་ནས་དག་པ pure from the beginning, primitive purity. As an adv. གདོད་ཀྱི first, at first, previously, before; also ད་གདོད=ད་གཟོད at the start.

གདོན I: *gdon* or གདོན་བགེགས གྲཧ, ཨཱཝེཤ; an evil spirit, a demon causing disease. There are 360 kinds of spirits which do mischief to living beings; out of which eighteen are very powerful and dangerous; fifteen kinds are said to attack children of either sex. The names of some of the chief evil-spirits are: (1) ལྷའི་གདོན དེཝགྲཧ, (2) ཀླུའི་གདོན ནཱགགྲཧ, (3) ལུས་མེད་ཀྱི་གདོན ཧཱུཏགྲཧ, (4) སྲིན་པོའི་གདོན རཀྵགྲཧ, (5) ནམ་མཁའ་ལྡིང་གི་གདོན གརུཌགྲཧ, (6) དྲི་ཟའི་གདོན གནྡྷཪྦགྲཧ, (7) མི་འམ་ཅི་ཡི་གདོན ཀིནྣརགྲཧ, (8) ལྟོ་འཕྱེ་ཆེན་པོའི་གདོན མཧོརགགྲཧ, (9) གནོད་སྦྱིན་གྱི་གདོན ཡཀྵགྲཧ, (10) ཤི་བ་པོའི་གདོན པྲེཏགྲཧ, (11) འབྱུང་པོའི་གདོན བྷཱུཏགྲཧ, (12) ཡི་དྭགས་ཀྱི་གདོན པྲེཏགྲཧ; (13) ཤ་ཟའི་གདོན, (14) གྲུབ་ཐུབ་ཀྱི་གདོན ཀུམྦྷཎྜགྲཧ, (15) གྲུབ་པའི་གདོན, (16) རིག་གྲུབ་པའི་གདོན, (17) ཐེམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (18) བརྗེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (19) གྲིབ་གནོད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (20) སྐྱུག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་གདོན, (21) གནོན་པའི་གདོན, (22) དཀར་ཕྱི་མའི་གདོན, (23) ནམ་ཀླུའི་གདོན, (24) གཤིན་རྗེའི་གདོན, (25) ལྷའི་གདོན, (26) མ་མོ་དཔལ་ལྡན་བྱེད་པའི་གདོན, (27) སྤྲུལ་རྒྱུ་འགྲོ་བའི་གདོན, (28) རོང་མ་གདོན་པའི་གདོན, &c. Generally, all *gdon* are divided into three great groups, viz., སྟེང་གདོན evil-spirits of upper regions, འོག་གདོན *ḥog-gdon* those of the nether world, and བར་གདོན *bar-gdon* those of the intermediate regions. Again སྟེང་འོག་གི་གདོན *steṅ-ḥog-gi gdon* the evil spirits of the higher and nether regions are called ལྷའི་གདོན *lhaḥi-gdon*. ལྷའི་གདོན་སྟེང་གདོན་གྱིས་འཆི་བ=གཟའ་ནད་པ death by epilepsy, which is believed to be the malignant influence of the evil spirits of the upper region; གདོན་གྱིས་བརླམས་པ *gdon-gyis brlams-pa* or བརླབས་པ *brlabs-pa* infatuated or possessed by evil spirits (*Sch.*); གདོན་འཇུག་པ *gdon ḥjug-pa* the entering of a demon into a person's body.

གདོན II: 1. fut. of འདོན་པ (*Ṅag. 37*). 2. གདོན་མི་ཟ་བ=ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད་པ ནིཤྩཡ certainty, surety (*Ṅag. 38*) as in དེ་ལྟར་བྱས་པ་གདོན་མི་ཟ there is no doubt of such a thing having happened. As adv. གདོན་མི་ཟ་བར=གདོན་མི་ཟ་བར་བར undoubtedly, indubitably. གདོན་བྱ *gdon-bya*=གདོན་ཟླའི་འདོན་པ (*Situ. 74*).

གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa* ཙཎྜཱལ, མཱཏངྒ 1. a Tartar; the fierce, impetuous. Among the Mongols there is a tradition to the effect that India was the original home of the Mongol tribes. 2. the lowest and most despised class, a fisherman; in *W. Tib.* *nya gdol-pa*.

Syn. given in *Mṅoṅ.*:—གཏུམ་པ *gtum-pa*; གདོལ་བ *gdol-wa*; མི་དགེ་སྤྱོད *mi-dge spyod*; ཉེ་ཚེ *ñe-tshe*; ཆོས་མེད *chos-med*; སྡིག་པ་ཅན *sdig-pa-can*; གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po*; མི་བསྲུན་སྐྱེ་བོ *mi-bsrun skye-wo*; མ་རུངས་པ *ma-ruṅs-pa*; ཐུབ་ཆོད་ཅན; *thub-chod-can*; གླང་པོ *glaṅ-po* (མཱཏངྒ).

གདོས *gdos*=གདོས་བ་གཟུགས་ཅན anything having material form; གདོས་བཅས་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ the aggregate of material forms, *i.e.*, of matter; གདོས་བཅས material, corporeal: གདོས་བཅས་སུ་གྲུབ་པ་མེད these things are nothing material, they have no substance (*Jä.*).

གདོས་པ *gdos-pa*=གྲུ་གཟིངས 1. a boat, a ship; གདོས་ཐག *gdos-thag* a boat-rope. 2. a mast.

Syn. རླུང་གཡོར་ཐོགས་པ *rluṅ-gyor thogs-pa*; གྲུའི་དར་པོ་འཛིན་པ *gruhi dar-po hdsin-pa* (*Ñag. 38*).

གདོས་པ་འཛིན་པ *gdos-pa hdsin-pa* = གྲུའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ कर्णधार lit. the holder of the boat, the steersman of a vessel.

+ གདོས་བུ *gdos-bu* 1. གྲུ་གཟིངས་ཀྱི་འཕྱར་དར or རླུང་གཡོར *rluṅ-gyor* the sail of a boat or ship; གདོས་བུ་འཛུགས་པ to set sail, to fix the sail on the mast. 2. balls made of tough or soft materials such as cotton or wool with which monks keep off sleep during the time of study or meditation. 3. acc. to *Sch.* an oar.

གདོས་མེད *gdos-med* or གདོས་བྲལ *gdos-bral* immaterial, unsubstantial.

བདག། *bdag* आत्मन् 1. self, one's self; བདག་དང་གཞན་ལ་ཕན་གདགས་ཕྱིར for the good of one's self and others (*S. o.*). 2. = ཁོ་བོ *kho-wo* I, I myself: བདག་གིས་གཏམ་གྱི་འཕྲོ་བཅད་ཀྱིས *bdag-gis gtam-gyi hphro-bcad-kyis* let me relate the remainder of my story, *i.e.*, I will relate the remaining portion of my story (*Hbrom. 116*). Common in polite talk; also in personal narrative. བདག་གི *bdag-gi* मम mine, one's own, my; བདག་གི་སེམས་ལ་སྨོད reproving one's own self; བདག་གི་ལུས་ནི་ནོར་བུ་དང decorated my own body with gems (*K. du. 221*). 3. the sbst. 4. the I, the ego = ང་རང (*Was. 269*). 5. for བདག་པོ master. 6. in natural philosophy, the element of solid matter; also met. for air. བདག་ཏུ་རྨོངས་པ *bdag-tu rmoṅs-pa* आत्ममोह self-illusion; བདག་ཏུ་ལྟ་བ आत्मदृष्टि insight into self. བདག་ཏུ་ང་རྒྱལ आत्ममान egotism. བདག་བསྟོད *bdag-bstod* self-praise: བདག་ལ་བསྟོད་ཅིང་གཞན་ལ་སྨོད་བྱེད praising his own self and slandering others. བདག་ཐོབ *bdag-thob* one's own share of property.

Syn. བདག་ཉིད *bdag-ñid*; ཤིང *shiṅ*; སྐྱེས་བུ *skyes-bu*; གཙོ་བོ *gtso-wo*; གང་ཟག *gaṅ-zag*; རང *raṅ*; སྐྱེ་བ་པོ *skye-wa-po*; སེད་བདག *sed-bdag*; སེད་བུ *sed-bu*; སེད་ལས་སྐྱེས *sed-las-skyes*; སྔོར་བསྐྲུན *ṅor-bskrun*; མཆོད་སྦྱིན་སྦྱར *mchod-sbyin sbyar* (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་རྐྱེན *bdag-rkyen* recognition of one's services by one's superior, with promotion, etc.; appreciation of merit by an official superior (*Rtsii.*).

བདག་སྐྱེས *bdag-skyes* आत्मज 1. an epithet of Brahmā. 2. born of one's self, *i.e.*, a son.

Syn. ལྷ་ཆེན་ཚངས་པ *lha-chen tshaṅs-pa*; རང་ལས་སྐྱེས *raṅ-las skyes*; ཕྲུ་གུ *phru-gu* or བུ་ཚ *bu-tsha* (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་གི་བ་མེད་པ निर्मम. without egoism, an epithet of Buddha (*M. V.*). བདག་གི་མ आत्मनी n. of a goddess.

བདག་གིར་བྱས་པ *bdag-gir byas-pa* = ཁས་བླངས་པ 1. promised, undertaken; བདག་གིར་བྱེད་པ to undertake, to promise. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: བདག་དང་བདག་གིར་འཛིན་པ attachment to the I and mine.

བདག་རྒྱུད *bdag-rgyud* = རང་གི་སེམས *raṅ-gi-sems* one's own mind or self: རྗེ་བཙུན་ཨ་ཝ་དྷཱུ་ཏིའི་དྲུང་དུ་འགྲོ, བསྙེན་བཀུར་བྱེད་ཅིང་བདག་རྒྱུད་འདུལ་དུ་ཆུག go to the venerable Avadhutī and, propitiating him, enter into the disciplining of the mind (*A. 13*).

བདག་ཆེན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ *Bdag-chen rin-po-che* (ས་སྐྱ་གོང་མ) the title of the head of the Sakya-pa school (*Yig. k. 12-14*).

བདག་ཉིད *bdag-ñid* = བདག 1. I myself, thou thyself, he himself; བདག་ཉིད་ལ་གསོན་ཅིག listen to me! རྒྱལ་པོ་བདག་ཉིད the king himself; ཁ་ཅིག་ནི་བདག་ཉིད་རབ་ཏུ་འབྱུང་བར་གསོལ some ask for the permission of becoming priests themselves; བདག་ཉིད་འབའ་ཞིག only for their own persons. 2. sbst. the thing itself, the substance, the essence: བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་ཀྱི་བདག་ཉིད་ཡིན I am the

essence of *Bodhi* enlightenment; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་བདག་ཉིད་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ the precious ones constitute the divine mercy itself; སངས་རྒྱས་ཀུན་གྱི་དགོངས་པ་མ་ལུས་འདུས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བསྡུས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད the sum and substance of all the thoughts of all the Buddhas concentrated in one expression (that is *om mani padme hūm*).

+ བདག་ཉིད་སྒྲོག *ḅdag-ñid sgrog* 1. extolling of one's own self, advertising one's own doings, self-laudation. 2. met. the crow (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་ཉིད་ཆེ *ḅdag-ñid che* = བློ་ཁོག་ཡངས་པ *ḅlo-khog yańs-pa* or བློ་ཆེ་བ *ḅlo-che-wa* magnanimous, generous; one with broad views and principles (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོ *ḅdag-ñid chen-po* महात्मन् a general epithet of all the Buddhas, a title of address for a king = སྐུ་ཞབས་ཆེན་པོ your majesty! བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོའི་སྐུ་ཚེ་བསྐལ་པ་བྱེ་བ་ཕྲག་ཏུ་བརྟན་པར་ཤོག let his majesty's life remain fixed through myriads of ages (*Yig. k. 59*).

+ བདག་ཉིད་ལ་བརྙས་པ *ḅdag-ñid-la brñas-pa* one weeping at heart for failing to practise religion, self mortification.

བདག་པོ *ḅdag-po* पति 1. lord, master, owner, proprietor; ཁྱིམ་བདག *khyim-ḅdag* गृहपति a house-holder; ཐུགས་རྗེའི་བདག་པོ *thugs-rjehi ḅdag-po* the lord of grace. 2. in grammar; an agent; བདག་པོའི་སྒྲ the word denoting the agent. 3. spouse, husband, companion for life. བདག་པོ་བྱེད་པ *dag-po byed-pa* to take possession of, reign over; བདག་ཏུ་བཟུང་བའི་བུད་མེད a married woman. བདག་པོའི་རྐྱེན *ḅdag-pohi-rkyen* अधिपतिप्रत्यय [dominant or defining cause] *S.*

བདག་མེད *ḅdag-med* नैरात्म्य 1. *Çūnyatā*; voidity, emptiness, that which is not absolute, the quality of being not absolute. 2. unowned, forlorn, friendless, a vagabond.

བདག་མེད་ནོར *ḅdag-med nor* unclaimed property: ནོར་བདག་མེད་བྱང་ཁའི་འབྲོང་, རྗེ་བདག་མེད་ཀྱི་ཚའི་བང་མཛོད the *Dong*, *i.e.*, the wild yak, of Chań-kha (northern deserts of Tibet) is unclaimed property; the king's treasury (granary) is also public property. བདག་མེད་མ *ḅdag-med-ma* a woman who has obtained perfection; a woman that is not married; also a public woman.

བདག་མོ་ཆེན་མོ *Ḅdag-mo chen-mo* महास्वामिनी n. of a Buddhist goddess.

བདག་འཛིན *ḅdag-ḥdsin* आत्म-ग्रह 1. selfishness; in Buddhism there are two kinds of བདག་འཛིན *ātmagraha*:—གང་ཟག་གི་བདག་འཛིན the conviction that a living being which in its nature is perishable is not so; and ཆོས་ཀྱི་བདག་འཛིན to believe that everything, *i.e.*, matter, is permanent and enduring (which in fact is not so). 2. the clinging to the I; the clinging to one's own self; egotism. Syn. དངོས་འཛིན *dṅos-ḥdsin*; ང་ཡིར་འཛིན *ṅa-yir-ḥdsin*; ངར་འཛིན *ṅar-ḥdsin* (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་བཟུང་ *ḅdag-ḅzuń* claimed property, property of which there is an owner or claimant; བདག་བཟུང་ཡོད་པའི་བུད་མེད a woman that is married, *i.e.*, who is claimed for the wife of somebody; བདག་ཏུ་བཟུང་བ आत्म ग्राह self-attachment (*Ṛtsii.*).

བདག་ལས་བྱུང་ *ḅdag-las byuń* lit. the self-born one; an epithet of Kāmadeva the god of sensuality (*Mṅon.*).

བདག་སྲུང་ *ḅdag-sruń* or བདག་སྲུང་བ *ḅdag-sruń-wa*, 1. a hermit, one who watches his own actions, *i.e.*, his self. 2. self-defence, self-preservation.

བདའ་བ *ḅdaḥ-wa* स्वादु 1. adj. delicious, savoury, well-tasting. 2. vb. to drive, to drive out = སྐྲོད་པ་ཕྱིར་དེད་པ to chase, to put to flight; ལས་ཀྱི་རླུང་གིས་བདས་ནས *las-kyi rluń-gis ḅdas-nas* being impelled by the

wind of *karma*, *i.e.*, in consequence of one's works or certain actions. 3. to bear away, along, or off, to hurry off; ཆུ་ཡིས་བདས་པའི་གླིང་ land carried away by water (*Cs.*). 4. to call in, collect, recover; བུ་ལོན་བདས་པ to recover money lent, to sue for the recovery of a loan.

བདར *ḅdar* 1. for བདའ་བར *ḅdaḥ-war*. 2.=བླ *gla*; thus སྐྱེལ་བདར=སྐྱེལ་བླ fee or reward given to an escort, the charge of conveying a thing or person.

✝ **བདར་བ** *ḅdar-wa* or རྡར་བ *rdar-wa* 1. to adjust exactly or in a very accurate manner; བདེན་པ་བདར་བ=དྲང་པོར་བཤད་པ to depose the truth. 2. to pray earnestly (in casting lots and in divination). 3. to grind, to polish, rub, file; ལྕགས་བདར a file; ས་བདར a rasp, also sandalwood; ཕྱེ་མ་ཕྱེ་མར་བདར་བ to grind to fine powder (*Nag. 38*); ཕྱེ་མ་བདར་ཏེ=ཞིབ་བརྡུངས reduced to powder (*Situ. 75*); སོ་བདར་བ to brush the teeth; to grind the teeth; སྦྱོང་བདར *ṡbyoñ-ḅdar* exercise, practice. 4. to inspect; to examine closely: རང་གི་སེམས་བདར་ཤ་ཆོད examine minutely the working of your own mind; take it seriously to heart.

འདལ་བ བདལ་བ *ḅdal-wa* 1. to spread forth, to expend; ནོར་བདལ་བ to give away riches, to lavish money, to scatter plenty (*Situ. 75*). 2. v. རྡལ་བ *rdal-wa*. བདལ་འབུམ n. of a Bon religious work ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་བདལ་འབུམ་ལ་བསྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་ཐེག་པ་ཆུའི་མདངས་ལུགས་སོ (*G. Bon.*).

བདས *ḅdas*, pf. of བདའ་བ *ḅdaḥ-wa*, རྒྱལ་པོས་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་དེར་བ་གླང་ལྔ་བརྒྱ་བདས་ནས་འདི་རྣམས་ལ་རྩྭ་བྱིན to the suburbs of that city the king drove five hundred oxen and gave them grass (*K. du. 261-306*).

བདུག་པ *ḅdug-pa* 1. vb. pf. བདུགས *ḅdugs* to fumigate, to burn incense, to swing the censer; ལྷ་ལ་སྤོས་ཀྱིས་བདུག་པ *lha-la ṡpos-kyis ḅdug-pa* to burn incense before a god; འདྲེ་ལ་གུ་གུལ་གྱིས་བདུག་པ *ḅdre-la gu-gul-gyis ḅdug-pa* to fumigate demons with the incense of *gugul*. 2. sbst. the burning of incense; frankincense: བདུག་སྤོས་འཐུལ *ḅdug-ṡpos ḥthul* odours of incense arise (*Jā.*).

བདུག་ཤིང་ *ḅdug-çiñ*=ཤུག་པ *çug-pa*; *Juniperus excelsa*, called by the Hindus देवदार or the *deodar* tree.

བདུང་བ *ḅduñ-wa* 1. pf. བདུངས *ḅduñs*=བཀུག་པ གཞུ་བདུངས *gshu-ḅduñs*=གཞུ་བཀུག་པ bent the bow by pulling the string to shoot an arrow (*Ñag. 38*). 2. vb.=རྡུང་བ *rduñ-wa*.

བདུད *ḅdud* मार the chief devil or antagonist of religion; the personified evil principle; the evil one. There are four *ḅdud* devils:—(1) ཕུང་པོའི་བདུད स्कन्धमार the devil originated from the aggregates, *i.e.*, the constituents of the living being; (2) ཉོན་མོངས་པའི་བདུད क्लेशमार the devil ruling over sufferings and diseases; (3) འཆི་བདག་གི་བདུད मृत्युपतिमार the devil of death, the messenger of the lord of death; (4) ལྷའི་བུའི་བདུད देवपुत्रमार, (कामदेव) the lustful god or Cupid. The first two are classed under རྣམ་པར་རྟོག་པའི་བདུད as devils of imagination or *Vikalpanā*, the last two are figuratively called མི་མ་ཡིན་པའི་བདུད the demons that are not human beings. There is a second classification of the satanic principle:—(1) ཐོགས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདུད the avoidable devil; (2) ཐོགས་མེད་ཀྱི་བདུད the unavoidable devil; (3) དགའ་བྲོ་ཡི་བདུད the demon of merriment; (4) སྙེམས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་བདུད the demon of pride.

བདུད་དགྲའི་འཁོར་ལོ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལས་རྣམ་པར་རྒྱལ་བའི་ཆེ་མཆོག་ཀྱི་གསང་རྒྱ सर्वमारमण्डल विध्वंसनाम मुद्रा n. of a mystical symbolic rite; བདུད་ཀྱི་དཔུང་མ रति the concubine of Kāmadeva.

བདུད་ཀྱི་སྡེ *ḅdud-kyi-sde* मारचमू, मारसेना the troops of the Devil.

བདུད་ཀྱི་བདག *bdud-kyi-bdag* the arch demon.

བདུད་ཀྱི་བུ *bdud-kyi-bu*=འདོད་ལྷའི་བུ the son of the god of sensuality (*Mñon.*).

བདུད་ཀྱི་བུ་མོ *bdud-kyi bu mo* the damsels of Māra who are:—སྲེད་མ *sred-ma* तृष्णा, དགའ་བྱེད་མ *dgah byed-ma* रति, and དགའ་སྤྱོད་མ *dgah spyod-ma* अरति or प्रीति (*K. d.* ཞ *72*).

བདུད་རྒྱལ *bdug-rgyal* मारजय, मारजित् the conqueror of Māra, the archdemon. བདུད་འཐུལ *bdud-hthul* or བདུད་འདུལ *bdud-hdul* मारजित् he who has subdued the evil one; an epithet of Buddha. བདུད་འདུལ་གདན *dud hdul-gdan* कुश the grass Kus'a (*Mñon.*); a seat made of Kus'a, grass sitting on which Buddha vanquished Māra.

བདུད་སྡིག་ཅན *bdud sdig-can*=དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག *dgah-rab dwañ-phyug* काम, मार Māra the sinner; also Kāmadeva.

བདུད་ནག་འབར་བ *bdud-nag hbar-wa* a god of the Bon pantheon resembling in his attributes མི་ཁྱམས་མཆོག་པ Mañju S'rī.

བདུད་རྩི *bdud-rtsi* पीयूष, अमृत, सुधा 1. the food of the gods, nectar, the potion that confers immortality; ཆོས་ཀྱི་བདུད་རྩི the nectar of *dharma*, *i.e.*, of the doctrine of Buddha. 2. a laudatory epithet of medicines; བདུད་རྩི་ཤུག་ཤུག the fragrant juniper; an elixir prepared of a decoction of five holy plants, viz., བ་ལུ *ba-lu* a fragrant dwarf species of rhododendron, མཚེ་མ *mtshe-ma*, ཁམ་པ *kham-pa*, and འོམ་བུ *hom-bu*. *N.B.*—Really only four, but according to the absurd method of numbering in Tibetan styled "five," because the whole taken together makes five. 3. *Myrobalan, Terminalia, Citrina*. 4. a polite word for wine. བདུད་རྩི་རིལ་བུ *bdud-rtsi ril-bu* अमृतगुटिका elixir-pill, nectar-pills. བདུད་རྩིའི་ཁང་པ *bdud-rtsihi khañ-pa*=རི་ཁྲོད *ri-khrod* a hermitage; a retreat in the solitudes of hills (*Mñon.*). བདུད་རྩིའི་སྒོ *bdud-rtsihi sgo*=ཁ or སྨྲ་བའི་སྒོ *smra-wahi sgo* the mouth (*Mñon.*).

བདུད་རྩི་སྐྱེས *bdud-rtsi-skyes* अमृतजा producing nectar [the yellow Myrobalan plant]*S.*

བདུད་རྩི་གངས་ཅན *bdud-rtsi gañs-çan* vegetable medicine growing on the snow-line in the Himalaya or in Tibet. བདུད་རྩི་ཆོས་སྨན *bdud-rtsi chos-sman* vegetable elixir used as an antidote against the attack of evil spirits.

བདུད་རྩི་སྙིང་པོ *bdud-rtsi sñiñ-po* yeast.

Syn. ཆང་རྩི *chañ-rtsi*, ཉིང་ཁུ *ñiñ-khu*, སྙིང་ཁུ *sñiñ-khu* (*Mñon.*).

བདུད་རྩི་ཐབ་སྦྱོར *Bdud-rtsi thab-sbyor* अमृतकुण्डली n. of a goddess.

བདུད་རྩི་བུམ་པ་མ *Bdud-rtsi bum-pa ma* n. of a goddess in the Bon pantheon who resembles in her attributes the Buddhist goddess of the ocean.

བདུད་རྩི་དམར་པོ *bdud-rtsi dmar-po* n. of a demon.

བདུད་རྩི་སྨུག་པོ *bdud-rtsi smug-po* a cure for congestion of the brain.

བདུད་རྩི་ཆར་ལྡན *bdud-rtsi char-ldan* सुधावर्षी raining nectar, a. met. for the moon.

བདུད་རྩི་འཛག *bdud-rtsi hdsag*=ལྕེ *lce* रसना the tongue, the organ of taste (*Mñon.*). བདུད་རྩི་འཛག་པ *bdud-rtsi hdsag-pa* सुधास्राव pouring nectar; also satire; sweet melifluous tongue or language.

བདུད་རྩི་ཟ *bdud-rtsi za* अमृताशन the gods who subsist on nectar. བདུད་རྩི་ཟས *bdud-rtsi zas* अमृत अन्न 1. ambrosial food. 2. अमृतोदन n. of an uncle of Buddha Gautama.

བདུད་རྩིའི་འོད *bdud-rtsihi hod* (ཟླ་བ *zla-wa*) सुधांशु met. the moon.

བདུད་ལ་སྐྱེངས་པ་སྟེར་མཛད་མ *bdud-la skyeñs-pa ster mdsad-ma*=མ་མི་སུ་མོ་བརྒྱད་མ (*Mñon.*) the

goddess of earth called *Bstan-ma* who keeps certain demons under terror.

བདུན *bdun* सप्त the number seven; བདུན་བརྒྱ seven hundred; བདུན་སྟོང་ seven thousand; བདུན་ཅུ सप्तति seventy, 70; བདུན་ཅུ་རྩ་གཅིག seventy-one; བདུན་ཅུ་པ सप्ततितम the seventieth; བདུན་གྱི་བདུན་པ *bdun-gyi bdun-pa* सप्ताश्व, सूर्य the sun, who has seven horses before him harnessed to his chariot (*Mñon.*).

བདུན་ལྡན *bdun-ldan* n. of a perfumery, prob. a preparation consisting of seven ingredients.

Syn. ཚིལ་འཛིན *tsil-hdsin*; དབུ་བ་མ *dbu-ba-ma*; ལྤགས་པ *lpags-pa*; གསལ *gsal*; དྲི་མ་མེད *dri-ma med* (*Mñon.*).

བདུན་པ *bdun-pa*=ཟླ་གོས or ཆོས་གོས the religious robe of the Buddhist clergy.

བདུན་པ *bdun-pa* सप्तम, सप्तमी the seventh.

བདུན་པོ *bdun-po* of seven parts: ལུས་ཀྱི་བདུན་པོ the seven principal parts of the body; viz., hands, feet, shoulders, and neck.

བདུན་ཕྲག *bdun-phrag* सप्ताह a week, seven days.

བདུན་བཙས *bdun-btsas* born in the seventh month, a seven-months' child.

བདེ *bde* or བདེ་བ *bde-wa* सु, शं, सुख, क्षेम, कुशल 1. happiness, welfare, safety, piety, enjoyment, joy, bliss, prosperity. In Budh. there are two kinds of happiness: ཟག་བཅས་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ the happiness or bliss that terminates or becomes exhausted, and ཟག་མེད་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ the happiness that is eternal and cannot be exhausted; the first being mixed up with the miseries of transmigratory existence, the latter remaining unaffected by any cause. བདེའི་རྗེས་ལ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་འོང་, སྡུག་བསྔལ་རྗེས་ལ་བདེ་བ་འབྱུང happiness is followed by misery and after misery comes happiness, the two revolving like as a wheel (*Tsā-na-ka*). A Tib. proverb is:—བདེ་བ་འདོད་ནས་སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབར་ཞིག་སྒྲུབ་པར་བྱེད longing for happiness, one only brings on misery. བདེ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་དང་ལྡན་པ सर्वसुख-समन्वित possessed of all happiness; བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པ सर्वसुखलाभ to gain happiness; བདེ་བར་བྱེད सुखकर that which makes happiness; བདེ་བའི་ཡོ་བྱད सुखोपकरण the requisites of happiness; བདེ་བ་སྤྱོད་པར་བྱེད what causes to enjoy happiness. བདེ་བའི་ཁྲུས *bde-wahi khrus*=ཚ; བདེ་བའི་དགའ་སྟོན सुखोत्सव a merry festival; བདེ་བའི་མཆོག शंवर the god S'ambara [a demon of drought represented as an enemy of Indra the god of cloud]*S*. བདེ་བའི་ལུས सौख्यशरीर the human body; བདེ་བའི་སྔོ་ཆས or མགོ་ཐུད सुखोपधान [resting upon comfortably, a comfortable pillow]*S*. བདེ་བའི་གཞི सुखागार [basis or seat of happiness]*S*. 2. བདེ་བ *bde-wa* to be happy or well; also adj. happy, pleasant, blessed, and even beautiful; also easy: ང་བདེ་ཡི as I am quite happy; བདེའོ he is happy; བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ gone to be happy or to a place of safety; བདེ་བར་གནས་པ to live happily, in prosperity; བདེ་བར་གཏོང་བ to let another be happy; ཁྱོད་བདེ་བར་འཇུག་མི་འོང་ we shall not allow you to be quiet; བདེ་བའི་འབྱུང་གནས the source of becoming happy, the state of bliss, paradise; བདེ་སྐྱིད=peace and joy (*Mñon.*). བདེ་བར་བྱུང་ཅིག or བདེ་བར་བཞུགས་ཤིག be happy! farewell! ལུས་དང་སེམས་མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be bodily and spiritually afflicted; མི་བདེ་བའི་བག་མེད་ན fearless of adversity; མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to ache (of parts of the body); མངལ་མི་བདེ་བར་འགྱུར་བ to be unhappy in the womb, *i.e.*, in travail, to suffer the pangs of child-birth; སེམས་བདེ or བློ་བདེ or སྙིང་བདེ cheerful, merry, glad; ཞི་བདེ peace, a state of peace; བདེ་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་གནས་པ enjoying the quality of peace or peaceful happiness; ཞིའི་བདེ་བ the happiness

of rest, a happy tranquility; འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བདེ་བ་ལ་ཆགས་ཏེ loving the pleasures of the world; གནས་སྐབས་ཀྱི་བདེ་བ a happy situation; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པའི་བདེ་བ་ཐོབ་པ to attain to the happiness of *Nirvāṇa*. གོ་བདེ་བ་ཡོང་ it will be easy to understand; བདེ་མོ་ཡོད he is well; མགོ་བདེ་བ easy-going person; also well-qualified, well adapted; ཁ་ཐུ་བདེ་བ with good organs of speech; ལག་བདེ་བ one who has practice in working with his hands, skilled, clever; སྨྲ་བདེ་ཤེས་ knowing to speak well, being eloquent, well-spoken; ཉམས་རྗེས་ཀྱི་སྨྲ་ལྕེ་བདེ a tongue skilled in speaking wisdom; ལམ་བདེ་མོ the road is easy, may be passed without risk. As adv. བདེ་བར happily, merrily; བདེ་བར་འཚོ to live happily, *i.e.*, without illness. 3. good order, durability, strength; བདེ་བའི་རྟགས་དགུ acc. to Bon the nine signs of བདེ་བ durability:—མནན་ན་འཕར elasticity, if pressed it springs up; བཏེག་ན་ཡང་བ when weighed it is found light; བསྐོར་ན་འཁོར་བ when turned it revolves; བཀུག་ན་མཉེན་པ when bending it, it is pliable; བཞག་ན་སྡོད་པ *ḅshag-na sdod-pa* where placed it remains; བཅག་ན་ཐལ་བ if broken it crumbles away; གཏོར་ན་འགྱེ་བ if scattered it diffuses; བསྡུས་ན་འདྲིལ་བ if amassed or collecied it mixes up, *i.e.*, agglomerates; རེག་ན་འཇམ་པ it is soft to the touch.

བདེ་སྐྱིད *ḅde-skyid* सुख happiness, felicity.

བདེ་འགྲོ *ḅde-ḥgro* or བདེ་བར་འགྲོ सुगते, सुगति state of happiness, going to happiness; the kingdom of heaven. Opp. to ངན་འགྲོ *ṅan-ḥgro* the state of unhappiness. བདེ་འགྲོ་ཅན *ḅde-ḥgro-can* स्वर्गिन् heavenly, celestial བདེ་འགྲོ་མཐོ་རིས་ཀྱི་ལུས་ཐོབ་པ to receive a heavenly or glorified body.

བདེ་ཅན *ḅde-can* सुखी happy.

བདེ་ཆེན *ḅde-chen* abbr. of བདེ་བ་ཆེན་པོ felicity, consummate bliss. བདེ་ཆེན་པ *ḅde-chen-pa* महासुख great happiness; one in great happiness. བདེ་ཆམ་མེ *ḅde-cham-me* or བདེ་མེང་རེ n. of a sect.

བདེ་མཆོག *Ḅde-mchog* संवर is a most important *yidam* or *Tantrik* deity of the Buddhists. He is the equivalent of S′ambara or Samvara; and in Tibet is usually represented with three faces and eleven arms, standing on two crushed bodies and wearing armour and a necklace of skulls. This is his form as དཔལ་འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ Pal-khorlo Dom-pa; but he has several other forms and phases. The Chief Lama resident at Peking is held to be an incarnation of one aspect of *Ḅde-mchog* (Dem chog).

Syn. འཁོར་ལོ་སྡོམ་པ *ḥkhor-lo sdom-pa*; རི་ཁྲོད་པ *ri-khrod-pa*; དཔའ་བོ་རྡོ་རྗེ *dpaḥ-wo rdo-rje*; ཐོད་པ་ཅན *thod-pa can*; ཟླ་བའི་ཅོད་པན *zla-waḥi chod-pan*; མཁའ་འགྲོའི་དབང་ *mkhaḥ-ḥgroḥi dwaṅ*; རྡོ་རྗེ་འཁོར་ལོ *rdo-rje ḥkhor-lo* (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་ལེགས *ḅde-legs* 1.=དགེ་ལེགས *dge-legs* or མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris gnas* paradise. 2. स्वस्ति, मङ्गल well-being, auspiciousness, blessedness; blessing.

བདེ་ལེགས་ཅན *ḅde legs-can* 1. स्वस्तिक auspicious. 2.=ཁྱིམ་བྱ domestic fowl (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་ལེགས་བརྗོད་པ *ḅde legs-brjod-pa* benediction, expression of blessing: བདེ་ལེགས་སུ་གྱུར་ཅིག *ḅde legs-su gyur-cig* स्वस्ति भवतु blessings be to him. བདེ་ལེགས་སུ་གྱུར་པ *ḅde legs-su gyur-pa* has become blest; स्वस्त्ययन performance of religious ceremonies to bring blessings.

བདེ་འཇགས *ḅde-ḥjags* prosperity, welfare.

བདེ་བརྗོད *ḅde-brjod* felicitous expression.

བདེ་སྟོང་ *ḅde-stoṅ* abbr. of བདེ་བ་དང་སྟོང་པ་ཉིད, happiness and *Nirvāṇa*.

བདེ་འཐུང་ *ḅde-ḥthuṅ* met. for གློག lightning (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་ཐབས *ḅde-thabs* abbr. of བདེ་བའི་ཐབས.

བདེ་ལྡན *ḅde-ldan* the heavens.

Syn. མཐོ་རིས་གནས *mtho-ris-gnas*; མཐོ་རིས་རྒྱལ་སྲིད *mtho-ris rgyal-srid* (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་ལྡན་དབང་ཕྱུག *Bde-ldan dwaṅ-phyug* सुखा-वतीश्वर the lord of the *Sukhâvati* heaven.

བདེ་ལྡན་འབྲས་འབྱུང་ *bde-ldan hbras-hbyuṅ* सुखा-वतीफलोदय the happiness of heaven.

བདེ་ལྡན་མ་ལུང་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ *bde-ldan-ma luṅ bstan-paḥi mdo*, the *Sûtra* delivered at the request of *Bde-ldan-ma* queen of king Bimbisara (*K. d.* ཞ *395*).

བདེ་སྤྱོད *bde-spyod* sensual enjoyment; also a privy (*Jä.*).

བདེ་བ་ཅན *Bde-wa-can* सुखावती Dewachan, the paradise of the Northern Buddhists which is said to be situated in the west and presided over by Buddha Amitâbha. It is never mentioned in works of the pre-Christian era of Buddhism. བདེ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་ཞིང་བཀོད་པ सुखावतीव्यूह "the plan or design of the Sukhâvatî" (*K. d.* ཞ *306*) is a work describing this heaven as being full of terraces, lotos-lakes, and players of music, together with swans, cuckoos and peacocks. The Tibetan version as given in the Kah-gyur is longer than the Sanskrit text which Cowell, under the title of "the smaller Sukhavati-vyuha," has translated for Max Müller's *Sacred Books of the East*. The whole work is one of the latest Mâhayâna productions, probably as late as the 5th century A.D., and in some respects bears a curious analogy to the description of Heaven in the Revelation of St. John, of which the writer may have certainly had knowledge.

བདེ་བར་བཐབ *bde-war bthab* दुर्योधन the son of Dhṛtarâṣṭra; the chief adversary of the Pâṇḍava brothers in the great war of *Kurukṣetra*.

བདེ་བར་འབྱར་པ *bde-war hbyar-pa* सुश्री well-made, elegant, handsome.

བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པ *bde-war gçegs-pa* or བདེ་གཤེགས सुगत a general epithet of the Buddhas, one who has passed to *Nirvâṇa*.

བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་པའི་དབང་པོ = ས་ཡི་ལྷ་མོ་བརྟན་མ the goddess of Earth (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་བྱེད *bde-byed* 1. शङ्कर, क्षेमङ्कर, पिनाकी an epithet of Mahâdeva; also कश्मीरं saffron; a physician; the glans penis; thunder-bolt; the spring season; a crocodile. 2. n. of a Buddhist author who wrote certain religious works (*Grub.* ཀ *15*).

Syn. for saffron: གུར་གུམ *gur-gum*; ཨ་རུ་ར *a-ru-ra*; སྨན་ཧོང་ལེན *sman hoṅ-len*; སྨན་པ *sman-pa*; ཕོ་རྟགས *pho-rtags*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་མཚོན་ཆ *brgya-byin mtshon-cha*; དབང་ཕྱུག *dwaṅ-phyug*; ཀླུ་སྤྱི *klu-spyi*; སོས་ཀའི་དུས *sos-kahi dus*; ཁ་སྲིན *kha-srin* (*Mṅon.*).

བདེ་བྱེད་ཚོགས *bde-byed tshogs* गणाः [a class of fiends attending on S'iva]*S.*

བདེ་བྱེད་གཞི་ཐོགས *Bde-byed gshi-thogs* शङ्कर, पिनाकी n. of a deity mentioned in *M. V.*

བདེ་བྱེད་སྲས *Bde-byed sras* षडानन the youngest son of Mahes'vara.

བདེ་འབྱུང་ *bde-hbyuṅ* शम्भु 1. source of happiness; an epithet of Mahes'vara and of the city of S'ambhala. 2. as a symbol: 11.

བདེ་འབྱུང་དལ་བའི་ཚོགས *bde-hbyuṅ dal-waḥi tshogs* कपर्द a cowry; also the followers of Mahâdeva.

བདེ་བླག *bde-blag* सुख felicity, ease, contentment; བདེ་བླག་ཏུ in happiness, happily.

བདེ་གཟར *bde-gzar* the time of war or internal dissension, disturbed state of a country (*Shal-lce ch. 1*).

བདེ་ཤེས *bde-çes* संज्ञा or सं-ज्ञान felicitous knowledge.

བདེ་གཤེགས *bde-gçegs* सुगत an epithet of Buddha, one who has passed to eternal happiness.

བདེ་སོགས་བདག *bde-sogs-bdag* an epithet of Indra (*Mṅon.*); བདེ་སོགས་མ *bde sogs-ma* the celestial queen, the wife of Indra (*Mṅon.*).

བདེའུ་བ *bdeḥ-wa* an antiquated form of བདེ་བ *bde-wa*.

བདེར *bder* abbr. of བདེ་བར *bde-war*.

བདེན་པ I: *bden-pa* सत्य, ऋत, सत् true, sincere = བསླུ་བ་མེད་པ *bslu-wa med-pa* guileless, not false or deceptive. Also as a vb. to be true: ཁྱོད་ཟེར་བ་བདེན་ནོ *khyod zer-wa bden-no* what you say is true, *i.e.*, you are right; བདག་གིས་ཉེས་པ་བདེན་གྱིས *bdag-gis ñes-pa bden-gyis* it being true that I committed a fault; དེ་བཞིན་དུ་བདེན་སྲིད *de-shin-du bden-srid* it might be true after all; དེ་ནི་དུ་ཡང་བདེན that is indeed true! དེ་བདེན་པར་ངེས་སམ is it quite certain that this is true?

བདེན་པ II: 1. truth, right, in the abstract; but usually something true; true words, etc.

བདེན་པ་གཉིས *bden-pa gñis* सत्यद्वय the two truths: (1) ཀུན་རྫོབ་བདེན་པ *kun-rdsob bden-pa* संवृतिसत्य the ordinary truth which concerns all things or phenomena; (2) དོན་དམ་པའི་བདེན་པ परमार्थसत्य the sublime truth. བདེན་གཉིས་བསྟན་པའི་མདོ सत्यद्वयनिर्देश the Sūtra on the two-fold truth (*K. d.* ॥ *370*).

བདེན་པ་མཐོང་བ *bden-pa mthoṅ-wa* सत्य-दर्शन the perception of the truth; to discern, to know the truth; a degree of Buddhist perfection.

བདེན་པ་བཞི *bden-pa bshi* or འཕགས་པའི་བདེན་པ་བཞི चत्वारि आर्यसत्यानि the four noble truths; the four apparent realities: (1) སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ दुःख misery; (2) (སྡུག་བསྔལ) ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ (ཉོན་མོངས) समुदय the cause or origin of misery; (3) (སྡུག་བསྔལ) འགོག་པ निरोध cessation or prevention of misery; (4) སྡུག་བསྔལ་འགོག་པར་འགྲོ་བའི་ལམ मार्ग the path of salvation, *i.e.*, the deliverance from misery.

བདེན་པར་འཛིན་པ *bden-par ḥdsin-pa* to believe to be true, to take for granted; བདེན་འཛིན་ཞིག་ན *bden-ḥdsin shig-na* if the illusion is destroyed; "*den-den*" བདེན་བདེན very true indeed! certainly.

བདེན་པ་ཉིད *bden-pa-ñid* truth, also སྟོང་པ་ཉིད *Çūnyatā*.

བདེན་པ་སྨྲ་བ *bden-pa smra-wa* to tell or speak the truth; as an adj. veracious.

བདེན་པའི་ངག *bden-paḥi-ṅag* सत्यवाक् 1. truthful speech. 2. as met. བྱ་རོག *bya-rog* the crow (*Mṅon.*).

བདེན་པོ *bden-po* a true, a just man (*Cs.*).

བདེན་བྲལ *bden-bral* 1. निऋति south-west direction; བདེན་བྲལ་ཕྱོགས *bden-bral-phyogs* नैऋतदिक् the south-west quarter. 2. void of truth, unjust (*Cs.*).

བདེན་སྨྲ *bden-smra* ऋषि, सत्यवाक् 1. an ascetic, a hermit (*Mṅon.*). 2. one who speaks the truth or preaches the truth.

བདེན་པའི་ཁྲིམས *bden-paḥi khrims* strict justice; discipline of the truth.

བདེན་ཚིག *bden-tshig* or བདེན་པའི་ཚིག=དྲང་པའི་ཚིག सत्यवचन 1. truthful expression, true words. 2. a solemn asseveration, often combined with a prayer. བདེན་ཚིག་གྲུབ one who has spoken nothing but truth during several births, and thereby has acquired the power of exhibiting miracles.

བདོག་པ *bdog-pa* 1. attainments, effects, possessions, wealth: བདོག་པ་རིག་པས་ཉེར་བསྒྲུབ་ཅིང *bdog-pa rig-pas ñer-bsgrub-çiṅ* having acquired all attainments by intelligence (*Ç. doṅ.*); བདོག་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་གཏོང་བ་བྱ་བཏང་ནས having wholly renounced all his possessions. 2. vb. to get or take possession of, to be possessed of, gen. with ན, as in དེ་ལ་རས་ཡུག་གཅིག་བདོག he is in possession of only one piece of cloth; ཁྱོད་ལ་འདི་འདྲ་བའི་མཁས་པ་བདོག་གམ have you such scholars? ཕོངས་མི་བདོག་པ poor, having no property (*Jä*).

3. to be; to be situated: དགོན་པ་ནི་གར་དུ་བདོག where is your monastery; བདག་ལ་ཕུག་པ་བདོག *bdag-la phug-pa bdog* I have a cavern; ཐབས་བདོག་གམ་མི་བདོག *thabs bdog-gam mi-bdog* are there any means or not?

བདོ་བ *bdo-wa* 1. = དར་བ *dar-wa* to increase, to spread, diffuse; applied chiefly in reference to sin and evil. སྙིགས་མ་ལྔ་བདོ་བ *sñigs-ma lña bdo-wa* the increase in the five kinds of कषाय degenerations; = རྒྱས་པ *rgyas-pa* abundance, exuberance. 2. acc. to *Zam.* तीक्ष्ण acute, keen. 3. with ལ, to hurt, to injure a person: དགྲ་ལ་བདོ་བ to hurt an enemy. བདོ་འཕྲོ *bdo-hphro* = རྒྱས་པའི་སྒང་ལ *rgyas-pahi sgañ-la* on the increase, in the course of increasing, copious or full: ད་ལྟའི་བདེ་སྐྱིད་རྨི་ལམ་བདོ་འགྲོ་ལ་སད་པ་ལྟ་བུ་འདི་ལ in such ways as this, awakening only to go on again, the dreams of present happiness are augmented (*Khrid.*).

བདྲལ *bdral* pf. of འདྲལ་བ *hdral-wa* and signifies: disregarded, broken, not observed.

མདག་པ *mdag-pa* or མདག་མ 1. = མེ་མདག glowing embers, cinders. 2. a sort of large unburnt brick of mud or clay (*Cs.*); མདག་མའི་དོང་ *mdag-mahi doñ* a pit for keeping live coals (for the purpose of melting metals).

མདང་ *mdañ* or མདང་དགོང་ yesterday evening; མདང་སང་ *mdañ-sañ* गतकल्य yesterday: མདང་སང་དང་ཡོང་བ་ཞིག came only yesterday (*Ñag. 39*). མདང་སུམ *mdañ-sum* last night: མདང་སུམ་བདག་གི་རྨི་ལམ་ན *mdañ-sum bdag-gi rmi-lam-na* last night in my dream, etc.

མདང་བ *mdañ-wa* or མདང་བའི་གནས place of cremation, the place where the burning of the dead takes place (*Sch.*).

མདངས *mdañs* तेजः, ओजः: 1. colour of the face, fresh looks, healthy complexion; དམར་བའི་མདངས *dmar-wahi mdañs* ruddy complexion; མདངས་ཅན of fresh appearance; མདངས་ངན bad-looking, dull complexion. 2. brightness, lustre, splendour. 3. resp. for དཔྲལ་བ *dpral-wa* the forehead.

མདངས་འཕྲོག་པ *mdañs hphrog-pa* ओजोहारिणी or तेजोहारिणी faded lustre, the brightness destroyed.

མདངས་མེད *mdañs-med* dull appearance, not bright, ugly.

Syn. མདོག་ངན *mdog-ñan*; བཀྲག་མེད *bkrag-med* (*Mñon.*).

མདངས་བཟང་ *mdañs-bzañ* 1. bright colour, good and cheerful complexion. 2. a hypothetical fluid, the most subtle part of the semen.

མདན་ཁང་ *mdan-khañ* or མདན་དཀོད་པ (སྨན) मधुपविष a kind of poison used in medicine.

མདའ *mdah* शरु, शर, सायक, बाण, शिलीमुख 1. an arrow: མདའ་རྒྱབ་པ to shoot an arrow. སྨྱུག་མདའ *myug-mdah* an arrow of reed or bamboo; ལྕགས་མདའ *lcags-mdah* an iron arrow; དུག་མདའ *dug-mdah* a poisoned arrow; དཔྲལ་བའི་མདའ *dpral-wahi mdah* an arrow lodged in the fore-head; མེ་མདའ *me-mdah* a gun, fire-lock. 2. any straight and thin pole or piece of wood, *e.g.*, the tube of a tobacco-pipe; ལྕགས་མདའ *lcags-mdah* iron rod, a ramrod, etc.; ཆུ་མདའ *chu-mdah* a jet or shoot of water; སྐར་མདའ *skar-mdah* a shooting star or meteor. 3. sym. num. 5. 4. ལུང་པའི་མདའ *luñ-pahi mdah* the lower terrace of a plateau, also མདའ་ཆུ *mdah-chu* the river or stream running through it. (*Jä.* in part.) མདའ་ཤུབས *mdah-çubs* a case or cover for keeping arrows; a quiver.

Syn. ཉག་ཕྲན *ñag-phran*; དྲང་འགྲོ *drañ-hgro*; མི་འཁྱོག་འགྲོ *mi-hkhyog-hgro*; ཤ་ར་འཕྱེགས་བྱེད *ça-*

ra ḥbigs-byed; འདབ་ལྡན་མཚོན་ ḥdab-ldan-mtshon; སྒྲོ་ལྡན་ sgro-ldan; སྟོང་ཅན་ stoṅ-can; རྩེ་མོ་ཅན་ rtse-mo-can; འབེན་འབྱུན་ ḥben-ḥbyun; མདའ་མོ་ mdaḥ-mo; ལྕགས་མདའ་སྒྲ་ཅན་ lcags-mdaḥ sgra-can; ལྕགས་སྦུབས་ཅན་ lcags-sbubs-can; ཤུར་སྒྲ་ཅན་ ḥur-sgra-can; མཚོན་ཆའི་གཙོ་ mtshon-chaḥi-gtso; དུག་མདའ་ dug-mdaḥ; དུག་གི་བྱུག་པ་ཅན་ dug-gi byug-pa-can; ལོ་སྟ་ཀ་ lo-sta-ka. (Mṅon.).

མདའ་སྒྲོང་ mdaḥ-groṅ शरधि, निषंग [a quiver]S.

མདའ་རྒྱལ་ mdaḥ-rgyal=མདའ་ཚ་ཤན་འདུར་ནས་རྒྱལ་བ་ mdaḥ-tsha-shan ḥdur-nas rgyal-wa (Rtsii.).

མདའ་རྒྱུག་ mdaḥ-rgyug=མདའ་ཚ་ཤན་གྱི་རྒྱུག་འཐེན་པ (Rtsii.).

མདའ་ཆེ་ mdaḥ-che or མདའ་བོ་ཆེ་ mdaḥ-bo-che तोमर a very powerful effective arrow [a lance]S.

མདའ་གྱེན་དུ་འཕངས་པ = མདའ་ཀྱི་མོ་ནམ་དུ་གཞུ་ཡི་འཕངས་པ to shoot an arrow upwards, i.e., to the sky.

མདའ་ཁུང་ mdaḥ-khuṅ loop-hole, embrasure.

མདའ་མཁན་ mdaḥ-mkhan 1. लुब्धक n. of a low caste in ancient India who used to live by hunting. 2. an archer, an arrow-maker.

མདའ་རྒྱང་ mdaḥ-rgyaṅ the range of an arrow shot.

མདའ་རྒྱུད་ mdaḥ-rgyud 1. the bowstring. 2. n. of a medicinal drug: མདའ་རྒྱུད་ཟ་འཕྲོད་ཟ་འཇིགས་མ་ནད་འཇོམས (Med.).

མདའ་སྒྲོ་ mdaḥ-sgro the feathers attached to an arrow.

མདའ་ལྔ་ mdaḥ-lṅa are (1) རྨྱོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ་ rmyo-byed-kyi mdaḥ; (2) སྲེད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ་ sred-byed-kyi mdaḥ; (3) ཀུན་ཏུ་རྨོངས་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ་ kun-tu rmoṅs-byed-kyi mdaḥ; (4) སྐེམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ་ skem-byed-kyi mdaḥ; (5) འཆི་བྱེད་ཀྱི་མདའ་ ḥchi-byed-kyi mdaḥ.

མདའ་ལྔ་པ་ Mdaḥ-lṅa-pa पञ्चबाण an epithet of Cupid, lit. the holder of five arrows.

མདའ་འཇོམས་ Mdaḥ-ḥjoms 1. सरह the great Tantrik Buddhist Sage who was abbot of Nālendra and from whom Nāgarjuna derived his mystical knowledge of Buddhism. 2. n. of a medicinal root=དུར་བྱིད་སྨན་ dur-byid-sman.

མདའ་སྟོང་ mdaḥ-stoṅ the notch at the end of an arrow which is placed against the bow-string.

མདའ་བསྟན་ mdaḥ-bstan शारङ्ग [a deer]S.

མདའ་དར་ mdaḥ-dar a lance; a little flag fastened to an arrow with silk ribbons of five different colours, by hooking which arrow into the collar of a bride the match-maker draws her forth from among her maiden companions. Also an arrow wrapped in a scarf, with which the head of the bride is touched during marriage ceremony.

མདའ་དོང་ mdaḥ-doṅ तूणीर, कलाप quiver.
མདའ་སྣོད་ mdaḥ-snod id.

མདའ་དཔོན་ mdaḥ-dpon the commander of a troop of soldiers; an officer of high military rank next to the དམག་དཔོན་ dmag-dpon, who has command over one thousand men (Rtsii.).

མདའ་ལྤགས་ mdaḥ-lpags a gourd, v. ཀུ་བ ku-wa (Mṅon.).

མདའ་ཕུ་ Mdaḥ-phu n. of a place in Tibet (Deb. ཁ 11).

མདའ་ཕྱེད་བྱུང་པ་ mdaḥ-phyed byuṅ-pa अर्धनाराच an arrow with a sharp semi-circular disk at the top-end.

མདའ་མོ་ཆེ་ mdaḥ-mo-che तोमर=མདའ་བོ་ཆེ་ [an iron club or crow; a lance]S.

མདའ་མོ་ mdaḥ-mo arrow-lot, a kind of fortune-telling by shooting of arrows.

མདའ་སོ་ mdaḥ-so a vessel made of wood, or wicker work, etc., with which barley and wheat are measured (Rtsii.).

མདའ་ཡབ་ mdaḥ-yab=ཡ་ཕུབ་ 1. balcony under the dome of a temple made in Chinese

style. ཇོ་བོའི་ལྷ་ཁང་གི་མདའ་ཡབ་ཐུགས་ཀྱི་མཆོད་པའི་རྟེན་བཞེངས he constructed, *i. e.*, caused to be made; the sacred symbols placed in the balcony of the Jo-wo lha-khang at Lhasa (*Loñ.* ཀ *17*). 2. acc. *Lex.*=པུ་ཤུ *pu-çu* parapet, railing. 3. a covered gallery on the top of a house.

མདའ་ཡིག *ṃdaḥ-yig* 1. a kind of arrow-point character which was used in Magadha on Buddhist statues. This character was brought into Tibet from Vikramas'ila in A.D. 1000. 2. letters which are conveyed by arrow-shot are also called *Da-yig*.

མདུང་ *ṃduñ* शक्ति, कुन्त lance, spear, pike; མདུང་བ or མདུང་འཛུགས་པ to sting; to pierce with a spear. ཕྲག་མདུང་ and ཀེང་མདུང་ are the two frontal muscles (*Jä.*). མདུང་བསྐོར་བ *ṃduñ bskor-wa* to brandish, to whirl a spear; ཞགས་མདུང་ पाश a spear attached to a sling.

མདུང་ཁྱིམ *ṃduñ-khyim* a shade for travellers made on the wayside by throwing a piece of cloth over three pikes or poles; a frame to lean spears against.

མདུང་ཅན་མ *ṃduñ-can-ma* शाक्तिका [a female worshipper of the S'akti principle]*S.*

མདུང་ཐུང་འཛིན *ṃduñ-thuñ-ḥdsin* an epithet of Kârtikeya youngest son of Mahâdeva.

མདུང་ཐོགས *ṃduñ-thogs* or མདུང་པ 1. a spearman, lancer. 2. an epithet of Mahâdeva (*Mñon.*).

མདུང་དར *ṃduñ-dar* a lance with a little flag at the top.

མདུང་རྩེ *ṃduñ-rtse* 1. a spear-head, top of a lance. 2. the religious trident.

མདུང་རྩེ་གསུམ་པ *ṃduñ-rtse gsum-pa* त्रिशूलिक 1. epithet of Mahâdeva, who holds the trident. 2. n. of a sect of the Tîrthika in Ancient India who used to perform the rite of leaping over three pikes fixed on the ground (*Theg. 33-39*).

མདུང་འཛིན *ṃduñ-ḥdsin* बरटा hornet.

མདུང་བཟོ་བ *ṃduñ-zo-wa* a maker of lances.

མདུང་ཤིང་ *ṃduñ-çiñ* or མདུང་ཡུ shaft of a lance.

མདུད *ṃdud* also མདུད་པ *ṃdud-pa* a knot; སེམས་ཅན་གྱི་མ་ལ་མདུད the chin of animals; ལུས་ནང་གི་རྩ་མདུད the muscles of the body; སྲུང་མདུད=སྲུང་མདུད *sruñ-ṃdud* charmed silk-knots used as protection against evil spirits; སྐྲ་མདུད *skra-ṃdud* knot of ribbons holding together the long hair of women in Tibet; ཐག་པའི་མདུད་པ knot of strings, fig. སེར་སྣའི་མདུད་པ the bond of avarice (*Jä.*); མདུད་པ་སྒྲོལ་བ *ṃdud-pa sgrol-wa* or འགྲོལ་བ *ḥgrol-wa* to untie a knot. མདུད་པ་འགྲེལ་པ *ṃdud-pa ḥgrel-pa* 1. a commentary, a key to unknot difficulties. 2. ग्रन्थिभेद to untie a knot.

+ མདུད་དོར་བ *ṃdud-dor-wa*=རྒྱན་འཛུགས་པ to lay a wager.

མདུད་འདྲ *ṃdud-ḥdra* a disease of the membrum virile, prob. paraphimosis.

མདུད་པ་སྙིང་པ *ṃdud-pa sñiñ-pa* wealth.

མདུད་འཛིན *ṃdud-ḥdsin* (ཕྲེང་བ་བརྒྱུ) a string or wreath of flowers or of any other thing.

མདུན *ṃdun* (ཕྱོགས་ངོས) पुरः, अग्र the van, the fore-part, the front-side of a thing face or presence. མདུན་ལེགས good frontage; སྐུ་མདུན་པ an aide-de-camp; མདུན་གྱི་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ *ṃdun-gyi nam-ṃkhaḥ-la* in the heavens before him, over against him. Usually occurs in the adverbial forms: *ṃdun-la, ṃdun-na, ṃdun-du, ṃdun-nas*, which all seem to have about the same meaning; in front, before, ahead. In this sentence, for example, two forms occur with no varying meaning: སྤྱན་སྔར་དང་། མདུན་དུ་ནི

ཁྲི་ཤོམ་པ་དང་། །མེ་འབར་ཚོམ་ཅན་གྱི་མདུན་ནས་མི་བ་དང་། having brought the bier and lifted up the burning lamp in front, a vast crowd of people went on at the head (*K. d.* ང. 4); མདུན་དུ་དམག་མི་ཕྱིན་ཏེ *mdun-du dmag-mi phyin-te* the soldiers approaching first. Also used as postpositions: བླ་མའི་བླ་མདུན་དུ in the presence of a lama; རྒྱལ་པོའི་མདུན་དུ before the king; ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་མདུན་ལ *khyod-kyi mdun-la* in your presence.

མདུན་ཇུས *mdun-jus*=མདུན་བྱུས *mdun-byus* conference, consultation.

མདུན་འཇོག *mdun-hjog* a present.

Syn. ཕུལ་བ *phul-wa*; འབུལ་བ *hbul-wa*; གུས་རྫས *gus-rdsas*; ཕྱག་རྟེན *phyag-rten*; ཞུ་རྟེན *shu-rten* (*Mṅon.*).

མདུན་དུ་བསྙུར་བ *mdun-du bsnur-wa* निर्वाह to move forward, towards one's self.

+ མདུན་འདར *mdun-hdar*=མདུན་དུ་འཁྱིལ་བ or མི་མང་པོ་ཚོགས་པའི་མདུན in the presence of an assembly.

མདུན་ན་འདོན *mdun-na hdon* पुरोधा, पुरोहित a minister, a magistrate, a judge, a high functionary.

Syn. བློན་པོ *blon-po*; བཀའ་དབང *bkah-dwaṅ*; ཁྲིམས་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *khrims-kyi kha-lo-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མདུན་མ *mdun-ma* मंत्र conference.

Syn. མདུན་གྲོས *mdun-gros*; གྲོས *gros*; གྲོས་བཅམ *gros-bcam*; གྲོས་བྱས་པ *gros byas-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

མདུན་ས *mdun-sa* समिति, सभा society, committee, association: མདུན་སར་བཞུགས་པ *mdun-sar bshugs-pa* समासीन to sit in committee.

མདུན་སོ *mdun-so* राजदण्ड punishment inflicted by court or king.

མདེའུ *mdehu*=མདའི་མདེའུ *mdahi mdehu* the pointed arrow-head made of steel in Tibet and Mongolia; the arrow-head is made of various designs some with three points, others like a miniature pick-axe. མདེའུ་བེའུའི་སོ་འདྲ་བ *mdehu behuhi-so hdra-wa* वत्सदन्त arrow-head like calf's teeth; མདེའི་བྱིའུ་སྙིང་མ *mdehu byihu sñiṅ-ma* पक्षिहृदय arrow-head like a bird's heart; མདེའུ་སུར་བཞི་པ *mdehu sur bshi-pa* an arrow with four-bladed head.

མདོ *mdo* I: 1. the lower part of a valley where it merges into the plain, the place where one valley opens into another; the point where two valleys, roads, or rivers meet; ལུ་མདོ upper-part and lower part of a lateral valley; ཡུལ་གྱི་ལུ་མདོ the upper or higher part of a country and the lower part of it; ལམ་མདོ road-junction; ཆུ་མདོ river-junction; ལམ་སྲང་མདོ street corners; བཞི་མདོ a cross road; རྩ་མདོ where one vein crosses another vein in the body. མདོ་ཁམས *Mdo* and *Khams*, indicates Amdo, the province of Tibet S.E. of Kökö Nor, and Kham. 2. acc. to *Cs.* མདོ་ཅན prudent; མདོ་མེད imprudent. 3. conjunction or meeting place in general: བརྟག་པ་རྩ་ཆུའི་མདོ *brtag-pa rtsa-chuhi mdo*; ཞི་བྱེད་སྨན་གྱི་མདོ *shi-byed sman-gyi mdo*; སྦྱོང་བྱེད་ལས་ཀྱི་མདོ *sbyoṅ-byed las-kyi mdo*; འཇམ་རྩོལ་དཔྱད་ཀྱི་མདོ *hjam-rtsub dpyad-kyi mdo* (*Sman-rtsa ch. II. 1*).

མདོ II: सूत्र 1. defined as དོན་མང་པོ་བསྡུས་པའི་ཚིག་ a discourse where many significations are massed together in a few words; a Sūtra. 2. short sentence or rule, axiom; hence མདོ་རུ, མདོར, མདོ་ཙམ་བྱ་བ to contract, abridge, epitomise, to give only the main points; མདོར་བསྡུ་ན *mdor bsdu-na* in short, in general, altogether, on an average.

མདོ་སྔོབ *mdo-sṅob* a benediction to the host for his entertainment (*Jä.*).

མདོ་མདོ་བྱེད་པ *mdo-mdo byed-pa* occurs in ཚིགས་འཆིག་ཇིན་ཀྱི་ལམ་ཟ་བ་བ་ནི་སྐྱོན་བྱེད་པ, ཁྱང་མགོ་ནས་ སྐོང་བ་མཛོད་དེ། མདོ་མདོ་ཤི་ཡང་མི་མཛད (*A. 129*).

མདོ་སྡེ *Mdo-sde* सूत्रान्त a collection of Sûtras forming an important section of the Kahgyur.

མདོ་སྡེ་པ *mdo-sde-pa* or མདོ་སྡེ་འཛིན *mdo-sde-hdsin* सौत्रान्तिक one versed in the Mdo or belonging to the *Sûtranta* school of philosophy of Buddhism.

མདོ་འཛིན་པ *mdo-hdsin-pa* सूत्रधार a carpenter [also a stage-manager]*S.*

+ མདོ་མི་དམའ་བ *mdo-mi dmah-wa* = དབང་མཐོ་བ *dwań mtho-wa* of high power or ability.

མདོ་ལམ *mdo-lam* according to the teachings of the *Sûtras;* is parallel to the term རྒྱུད་ལམ *rgyud-lam* according to the *Tantras.*

མདོར་བསྡུས *mdor-bsdus* सङ्क्षेप abridgment = སྡུས་པ *sdus-pa* or བཏུས་པ *btus-pa* (*Mńon.*). མདོར་བསྡུ་ན *mdor-bsdu-na* समासतः [briefly, collectively]*S.* མདོར་ན *mdor-na* संक्षेपतः in brief.

མདོར་བཤད *mdor-bśad* उद्दिष्टक akin to མདོས a cross formed of two small sticks, the ends of which are connected by coloured strings, and used in various magic ceremonies (*Jä.*).

‡ མདོ་ལི *mdo-li* डुलि ;= ཁྱོགས *khyogs* a sedan-chair, a conveyance for carrying sick, incapable, or old persons: ཕྱག་གཡོན་པས་བཟུང་ནས་མདོ་ལི་ལ་ཕྱུང་ངོས supporting him by the left hand he lifted him on a dooly (*A. 70*).

མདོག *mdog* or ཁ་མདོག वर्ण colour; complexion; སྐུ་མདོག *sku-mdog* the colour of the body; མདོག་ལེགས beautiful colour; མདོག་མཛེས *mdog-mdses* nice colour, a rose (*Cs.*). མདོག་དཀར *mdog-dkar* = མེ་ཏོག *me-tog* सितार white colour. མདོག་མཚུངས་པ *mdog mtshuńs-pa* = མདོག་མཉམ་པ or འདྲ་བ of uniform or same colour. མདོག་གསེར *mdog-gser* सुवर्ण gold; golden colour.

མདོག་ཅན *mdog-can* = ཙནྡན་དཀར་པོ 1. white sandal-wood. 2. सवर्ण having a fair complexion.

མདོག་ལྡན *mdog-ldan* 1. (कनक) gold. 2. कर्पूर camphor. 3. a coloured cloth.

མདོག་བུ་པ *mdog-bu-pa* or མདོག་གཅིག་པ एकवर्ण met. for the raven (*Mńon.*).

མདོག་སྦྱིན *mdog-sbyin* वर्णद, कालक a species of sandal wood.

མདོག་མཛེས *mdog-mdses* रोचन, वर्णक and མདོག་མཛེས་རིང་པོ मधुरोचक seem to be names of flowers (*K. d.* ཆ *368*).

མདོག་གསལ *mdog-gsal* a species of gall (*Jä.*).

མདོངས *mdońs* शिखण्ड 1. appearance, the form of the face. 2. sometimes for མདངས white spot, blase, or star on the forehead of a horse or cow. 3. the eye in a peacock's feather; མདོངས་མཐའ་ཅན *mdońs mthah-can* peacock (*Mńon.*). Syn. བྱད *byad*; བཞིན་རས *bshin-ras* (*Mńon.*). མདོངས་ལྡན *mdońs-ldan* 1. peacock (*Mńon.*). 2. = ཁྱུང *khyung.*

མདོངས་པ *mdońs-pa* 1. = ལྡོང་བ *ldoń-wa* blind (physically and morally): མིག་མདོངས་པ, མདོངས་པར་བྱུར་བ to get blind, to be made blind. 2. = དཔྲལ་བ forehead.

མདོངས་གསོལ་བ *mdońs-gsol-wa* 1. = གཟི་བརྗིད་རྒྱས་པ *gzi-brjid rgyas-pa* very bright, resplendent, refulgent (*Ńag.*). 2. to make a prayer before the image of a deity. 3. to congratulate, to wish joy to another (*Cs.*).

མདོམ *mdom* or མདོམས *mdoms* sometimes written for འདོམ a measure (འདོམ་གང) equal to six feet [व्याम a fathom or the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended]*S.*

མདོས *mdos* a tall thin pared stick or wand provided with small cross-pieces,

and with strings of various colours fastened to the ends of the transverse pieces and stretched thence to the main upright stick; the whole evidently intended to be a rude imitation of the mast of a vessel with yard-arms and rigging. Several of these structures, each 3 to 5 feet in height, are planted in the ground on the hill-side just above the house where some sick person is lying; and various magical ceremonies having been performed over the sick person, the བཙན *ḥtsan* or demons which were afflicting him, and which are reputed to have a great passion for the rigging of a vessel, are presumed to be expelled and to take refuge in the toy masts outside the cottage. The sticks with their coloured strings are presently cast away as གླུད *glud* down the ravine (*Snd. Hbk.*). There seem to be various names for the masts such as:—སྐྱེལ་བའི་མདོས *skyel-waḥi mdos* (*Ñag. 38*); ལྷ་མོའི་བསྐང་མདོས *lha-moḥi bskañ-mdos*; སྒྲོལ་མའི་གཡུལ་མདོས *sgrol-maḥi gyul-mdos*; རྒྱལ་མདོས *rgyal-mdos*; བཙན་མདོས *ḥtsan-mdos*.

འདག་གུ *ḥdag-gu* = སྐྱོ་མ *skyo-ma* pap, pulp; prob. = ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu*.

འདག་པ *ḥdag-pa* = ལྡག་པ 1. to lick off, as in ལྕེ་ཡིས་ཞོ་འདག་པ *lce-yis sho-ḥdag-pa* to lick curd with the tongue; to clear, or wash away, to wipe off (dirt, blemishes, and even bad thoughts). 2. in *C.* = འཇིམ་པ a mixture of clay and water. *Sch.* moreover gives this meaning: "cleaving, adhesive, sticky." འདག་པ་སྦྱང་བ *ḥdag-pa sbyañ-wa* to make a mixture of soil and water; འདག་པ་སྦྱར་བ *ḥdag-pa sbyar-wa* covering or stopping up with clay, *e.g.*, the chinks of a wall or door. འདག་པའི་ཕྱེ་མ *ḥdag-paḥi phye-ma* powdered clay. འདག་སྦྱར་འབུལ་བ *ḥdag-sbyar ḥbul-wa* to present clay, etc., *i.e.*, to cover the chinks of the cell of a meditating lama sitting མཚམས་ལ *mtshams-la* as an act of piety. In *Pth.* འདག་པ is mentioned as a kind of plastic art, and evidently signifies to mould, to model, to shape (*Jä.*). 3. = ལྡག་པ *ldag-pa* (*Cs.*).

འདག་རྫས *ḥdag-rdsas* or more properly འདག་པ clay, dry or wet.

འདང *ḥdañ* v. འདད *ḥdad*.

‡ **འདང་གི་པ** *Ḥdañ-gi-pa* (from ढेंकि or ढेंकि the paddy-pounding implement) n. of an Indian Buddhist saint: སློབ་དཔོན་ཀླུའི་ས, འདང་གི་པ, དྷ་རི་ཀ་པ *slob-dpon kluḥi-sa, ḥdañ-gi-pa, dha-ri ka-pa* the teachers Nāga bhumi, Dañ-gi-pa, Dharikapa, etc.

འདང་བ *ḥdañ-wa* 1. (pf. འདངས་པ) = ངམ་པ or འགྲིག་པ *ḥgrig-pa* to be right, to suit, &c.; རས་གོས་འདང *ras-gos-ḥdañ* cloth just enough for making a dress or robe, just as much as is required, etc. ལྟོ་ཟ་རྒྱུ་འདང *lto za-rgyu ḥdañ* food to be just enough. 2. acc. to *Sch.* to come to, to arrive at; cf. also བརྒྱ་འདངས་པ་ཙམ about or nearly one hundred.

འདད *ḥdad* resp. སྐུ་འདད *sku-ḥdad*, or འདང *ḥdañ* a funeral repast.

འདབ *ḥdab* 1. a train (of persons): འཁོར་འདབ *ḥkhor-ḥdab* retinue (*Cs.*) 2. fold: གཉིས་འདབ *gñis-ḥdab* = ལན་གཉིས *lan-gñis* twice or two-fold. 3. पत्र, पर्ण or ལོ་འདབ *lo-ḥdab* a leaf, ཡལ་འདབ *yal-ḥdab* पल्लव a twig with leaves. 4. a feather.

འདབ་སྐྱེས *ḥdab-skyes* feathered, bird-born.

འདབ་སྐྱོད *ḥdab-skyod* खगम met. a bird (*Mṅon.*) [prob. a crane]*S.*

འདབ་བརྒྱ *ḥdab-brgya* शतपत्र, पद्म the lotus.

འདབ་བརྒྱ་པ *ḥdab-brgya-pa* 1. = རྨ་བྱ the peacock. 2. = གུར་གུམ *gur-gum* कुङ्कुम saffron.

འདབ་ཅན་ *ḥdab-can* leafy; feathery; as met. a bird.

འདབ་ཆག *ḥdab-chag* two-fold fall in the value of a coin or anything; if for one rupee four pounds of butter can be had in one market and again in another market not more than two for the same price it is said of it *ḥdab-chag soṅ* (*Ṛtsii.*). འདབ་འཕར *ḥdab-ḥphar* = a two-fold increase in price.

འདབ་ཆགས *ḥdab-chags* पक्षिन्, विहङ्गम, पतत्रिन्, खग, शकुन birds, the feathered race. འདབ་ཆགས་སྣ་ཚོགས various kinds of bird; འདབ་ཆགས་རྒྱལ་པོ *ḥdab-chags rgyal-pa* गरुड the king of birds, the eagle, the mythical *Garuda* on whom Vishnu rides. འདབ་ཆགས་དང་མ said to be the hawk and = རི་བོང་ཟ *ri-boṅ za* the eater of hares, *i.e.*, the largest species of hawk. འདབ་ཆགས་མཆེ་བ་ཅན = བྱ་མ་བྱིའུ the flying-fox bat (*Sman. 330*). འདབ་ཆགས་ཙེ་རིང = བྱ་ཙེ་རིང the long-lived bird. འདབ་ཆགས་སེང་གེ *ḥdab-chags seṅ-ge* the most powerful of all birds, an epithet of Garuḍa. འདབ་ཆགས་གསེར་ལྡན *ḥdab-chags gser-ldan* (བྱ་ཅང་པ) क्रौञ्च [a kind of curlew or plover]*S*.

འདབ་སྟོང *ḥdab-stoṅ* सहस्रपत्र, पद्म the thousand petals or the largest species of lotus.

འདབ་ལྡན་མཚོན *ḥdab-ldan mtshon* the feathered weapon, met. an arrow.

འདབ་འདེབ *ḥdab-ḥdeb* a large numerical figure: ཡ་མད་ཕྲག་ཁྲ་འདབ་འདེབ་དང (*Ya-sel. 57*).

འདབ་བུ་ཅེ *ḥdab-bu-che* one of the names of Arjuna, the third of the Pāṇḍava brothers.

འདབ་མ *ḥdab-ma* पत्र, पर्ण, पर्व, दल, छदन 1. wing: འདབ་མ་སྤྲུག་པ *ḥdab-ma sprug-pa* to shake the wings (*Cs.*) འདབ་མ་གཡོབ to clap the wings. 2. leaf, corolla, petal; ལོ་འདབ large leaf; འདབ་མ་ཐམས་ཅད་རྒྱས་པ सर्वपत्रप्रफुल्ल all the leaves fully come out, the flower in full blossom; འདབ་མ་བརྒྱད་པ eight-petaled = བྱ་རིང་རྒྱ་མོ. (*Mṅon.*). འདབ་མ་སྔུམ་སྐྱེས་པ a smooth fresh leaf, v. *Schl.* Budh. 248. འདབ་མའི་ཕུང་པོ a heap of leaves; འདབ་མའི་ཤིང་རྟ *ḥdab-maḥi çiṅ-rta* पत्ररथ a chariot or conveyance made of leaves. 3. fan. 4. flag (*Cs.*).

Syn. of 2. ལོ་མ *lo-ma*; 1. སྒྲོ་གཤོག *sgro-gçog*. (*Mṅon.*).

འདབ་མ་སྐྱོབ *ḥdab-ma skyob* (བྱ) पक्षप that which is protected by wings; the feather-protected, a bird.

འདབ་མ་སྐྱོད *ḥda-ma ḥkyod* that which moves with or by wings.

འདབ་མ་འཇིག་པ *ḥdab-ma ḥjig-pa* पत्रावसायक withering of leaves, the winter season that kills the leaves of trees.

འདབ་མ་བདུན་པ *ḥdab-ma bdun-pa* सप्तपर्णी, सप्तच्छद n. of a flowering tree ["the seven-leaved," the tree *Alstonia*]*S*.

འདབ་མ་ཕྲ་མོ *ḥdab-ma phra-mo* जम्बीर lemon, citron = སྐྱུར་མོ *skyur-mo* (*Mṅon.*).

འདབ་མ་ཡངས *ḥdab-ma yaṅs* साल *Sal* tree with broad leaves.

འདབ་མའི་ཐིག་པ *ḥdab-maḥi thig-pa* met. for cuckoo (*Mṅon.*).

འདབ་མའི་མཛོད *ḥdab-maḥi mdsod* (ཕུན་དཀར་) कुन्दकुसुम [*Jasminum multiflorum.*]*S*.

འདབ་བཟང *ḥdab-bzaṅ* 1. सुपर्ण fine looking leaf. 2. a species of bird of fine plumes. 3. = སོ་མ་ར་ཙ *so-ma ra-dsa* flax (*Mṅon.*).

འདབ་བཟང་མའི་བུ *ḥdab bzaṅ-maḥi bu* सुपर्णतनय the son of Suparṇā [Garuda bird.]*S*.

འདབ་ཟུར་ཅན *ḥdab-zur-can* चन्दन a species of sandal wood tree.

འདབ་ཡས *ḥdab-yas* (ཁྲི་བ་ཕྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆུང་བ) ...... a measure for grain smaller than *bre* or *drona*.

འདབས *ḥdabs* rarely འདབ the side, lateral surface (chiefly of the body); surface;

མཆིན་འདབས the surface of the liver; སྐེད་འདབས the lumbar region; ནགས་འདབས་ན = ནགས་ན in the wood (*Jā.*).

འདམ *ḥdam* पङ्क, पङ्किल, जम्बाल, कर्दम, शाद mud, mire, swamp; earth and water together: འདམ་འཇིམ muddy clay or plaster; འདམ་སྐྱེས *ḥdam-skyes* पङ्कज, पङ्केरुह lit. that is grown in mud, lotus plant; འདམ་སྐྱེས་དམར *ḥdam skyes-dmar* कुमुद the red water-lily; འདམ་སྐྱེས་མཚན *ḥdam skyes-mtshan* पङ्कजलाञ्छन met. the sun (*Mṅon.*). [lit. "marked by a lotus"; signifies also, a king, an epithet of Brahmā.]*S.*

འདམ་ཀ *ḥdam-ka*, འདམ་ག or འདམ་ང' विकल्प choice, option. འདམ་ཀ་བྱེད་པ to choose (whether to-day or to-morrow) (*Zam.*).

འདམ་ཁྲོད *ḥdam-khrod* = འདམ་སྤག་གི་ཁྲོད *ḥdam-spag-gi khrod* a swamp or a number of swamps (*Ṅag. 32*).

འདམ་གནས *ḥdam-gnas* गोकुलिक [one who gives help to a cow in the mud.]*S.*

འདམ་པ *ḥdam-pa* = འདེམས་པ to pick out, to mark out, to choose: འདམ་རིང' *ḥdam-riṅ* choosing, brooding over in one's mind a long while; དགྲ་བོ་ཡོད་པ་ མི་བརྗེད་འདམ་རིང་ནས་ རྒྱས་བཏུལ not losing sight of your enemy, constantly watching, put him down as soon as an opportunity offers; ཞེ་སྡང་འདམ་རིང long grudge (*Jä.*). མང་པོའི་ཁྲོད་ནས་འདམ་པ *maṅ-poḥi khrod-nas ḥdam-pa* to select from among many. མི་གཙང་པོ་འདམ་པ *mi-gtsaṅ-po ḥdam-pa* such as choose impure things, *i.e.*, lascivious characters. འདམ་པ་སེར་སྐྱ *ḥdam-pa ser-skya* बकिरोला said to = ལང་པོའི་པི་པི་ལིང' *laṅ-poḥi pi-pi-liṅ* (*Mṅon.*).

འདམ་པོ *ḥdam-po* = ལོག་པ *log-pa*.

འདམ་བུ་ཀ་རས *ḥdam-bu ka-ras* n. of a medicinal root: འདམ་བུ་ཀ་རས་གློ་མཆིན་རྩ་ཚད་སེལ *dambu* removes inflammation of the lungs, liver, and blood-vessels.

འདམ་བུ *ḥdam-bu* नल a reed for thatching, writing; acc. to *Cs.* sugar-cane. འདམ་བུ་ལྟེ་བ *ḥdam-bu lte-wa* नलकाग्नि [the navel or joint of a reed]*S.* འདམ་བུའི་ཉ *ḥdam-buḥi ña* a species of eel living amid reeds (*Mṅon.*) འདམ་བུའི་ཚལ་སྐྱེས *ḥdam-buḥi tshal-skyes* शरजन्मा an epithet of Kārttikeya the youngest son of Mahādeva. [lit. 'reed-born,' Kartti-keya is fabled to have been born in a thicket of reeds]*S.*

འདམ་བུའི་ས་བོན *ḥdam-buḥi sa-bon* कर्चुरक [the plant *Curcuma zerumbet.*]*S.*

འདམ་བུའི་ཚན་མོ *ḥdam-buḥi tshan-mo* पद्मिनी [the plant *Nelumbium speciosum.*]*S.*

འདམ་རྩ *ḥdam-rtsa* an aquatic creeper; grass growing in swamps and marshy soil.

འདམ་རྫབ *dam-rdsab* swamp, cess-pool; the filth of which makes water impure and dangerous to health: རྒྱལ་སྲིད་མི་གཙང་འདམ་རྫབ་ཅན་དུ་གྱུར the unclean, or badly governed kingdom is (like) a filthy swamp (*A. 7*). འདམ་རྫབ་ལ་འབྱིང་བ *ḥdam-rdsab-la ḥbyiṅ-wa* to sink into a swamp.

འདམ་རྗོད་སྡར་མོ *Ḥdam-rjod sdar-mo* one of the thirty-seven sacred places of the Bon (*G. Bon. 37*).

འདམ་སེང' *ḥdam-seṅ* the lion of the swamp, *i.e.*, the frog. འདམ་གྱི་སེང་གེ་སྐད་པོ་ཆེ *ḥdam-gyi seṅ-ge skad-po che* the cry of the lion of the swamp is loud (*Sman. 108*).

འདའ་བ *ḥdaḥ-wa* (pres. and fut.) pf. འདས་པ *ḥdas-pa* अतीत, अतिक्रान्त, भूत, अतीते 1. to pass away; to go beyond; to surmount, get the better of; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ to pass away from sufferings, *i.e.*, to attain to Nirvāna; མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་ཁར at

the time of death; at the time of entering into the state of Nirvâna. འདའ་དཀའ་བ *ḥdaḥ dkaḥ-wa* དུཿཁཏིཀྲམ difficult to pass over, to spend time; འདའ་ཁ *ḥdaḥ-kha* the point of death; འདའ་ཁ་འདི་རྣམས་ཤ་རི་བ་ཡིན་གསུངས these are of importance at the time of (one's) death, he said (*Deb.* ཀ *16*). The following are examples of the use of *ḥdas-pa* the past tense: འདས་པའི་སངས་རྒྱས *ḥdas-paḥi saṅs-rgyas* the past Buddha; an epithet of Dîpaṅkara Buddha. འདས་པའི་ཆར་གྱུར་པ *ḥdas-paḥi char gyur-pa* ཙཏཱིཏཱ; ཙིམཏཱ; འཇིག་རྟེན་ལས་འདས་པ passed away from this world; འདས་པའི་དུས the time that has passed away; ཟླ་དགུ་འདས་ནས after an elapse of nine months; ལྷ་ལས་འདས་པའི་སྤོས *lha-las ḥdas-paḥi spos* incense surpassing that of the gods; གྲངས་ལས་འདས་པ surpassing the number, *i.e.*, numberless, innumerable; བློ་ཡི་ཡུལ་ལས་འདས་པ surpassing the understanding; inconceivable; བརྗོད་ལས་འདས་པ unspeakable, indescribable; ཉི་ཟླ་འདས་ནས when the sun and moon have disappeared (for a time). འདས་པའི་ཚིག *ḥdas-paḥi tshig* the perfect tense; བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས *bcom-ldan-ḥdas* "he who, sated with conquest, has passed beyond," *i.e.*, Bhagwan or Buddha.

འདའ་ཀ *ḥdaḥ-ga* or འདའ་ཀ་མ (ཆུ་འཕྲེང་ལྟ་བུ *chu-ḥphreṅ lta-bu*) the hour of death (*Cs.*); འདའ་ཀ་ཡེ་ཤེས *ḥdaḥ-ga ye-śes* ཀཱལཛྙཱན knowledge of the hour of death (title of a book).

འདས་མཆོད *ḥdas-mchod* (ཚེ་མཆོད or དུས་མཆོད funeral ceremonies (*J. Zañ.*), religious ceremonies observed at death; the death anniversary of deceased parents and lamas: བླ་མ་གསེར་གླིང་པའི་འདས་མཆོད་ཆ་ཚང་ལོ་རེ་མ་ཆག་ཡང་མཛད he kept well each death anniversary of Lama *Gser-gliṅ-pa* without a break (*A. 49*).

འདས་པོ *ḥdas-po* the deceased, defunct, the late.

འདས་ལོག *ḥdas-log* ghost, apparition; the reappearance of a deceased person, which re-appearing is possible only within forty-nine days from death.

འདར་བ *ḥdar-pa* or འདར་བ *ḥdar-wa* ཀམྤ (sbst.) quaking, shivering; one who shivers. Also as vb. ཀམྤ, ཝེཔ to tremble, shudder, shiver, quake: ལུས་འཁྱགས་ནས་འདར *lus ḥkhyags-nas ḥdar* the body freezing shivers (*Ñag. 39*); གྲང་བས་འདར་བ to shiver with cold; འདར་བར་འགྱུར་བ *ḥdar-war ḥgyur-wa* to tremble.

འདར་ཡམ *ḥdar-yam* wavering, doubting, undetermined.

Syn. གཡོ་བར་བྱེད *gyo-war-byed*; འདར་བར་བྱེད *ḥdar-war-byed* (*Mṅon.*).

འདར་ཡམ་བྱེད་པ *ḥdar-yam byed-pa* to doubt, to waver.

འདར་ཤུམ་ཤུམ *ḥdar shum-shum* tremulous, quaking with fear: འདར་ཤུམ་ཤུམ་བྱས་ཏེ་ཙོག་ཙོག་སྐྱག་བཏང the mice quaking with fear and depositing dung squatted down (*Bdsa. 31*).

འདར་འདར *ḥdar ḥdar* ཀམྤན trembling.

འདར་བུ *ḥdar-bu* ཀམྤ ague, throbbing.

འདར་ཕང *ḥdar-paṅ* a high-sounding vibrating drum used by Bon priests in necromancy: བདུད་ཚོགས་ནག་པོ་འདར་ཕང་ཐོགས་ནས even all the demons carrying drums.

འདལ་བ *ḥdal-wa* 1. to sink down: འདལ་འགྲོ་བ *ḥdal ḥgro-wa* to be absorbed, sunk, as ink sinks in bad porous paper or in blotting paper. 2. དལ་བ *dal-pa*, ཆུ་འདལ *chu-ḥdal* still-water, also water moving slowly. བད་འདལ *bad-ḥdal* being left exhausted on the road, sinking under fatigue (*Jä.*).

འདི *ḥdi* 1. इदं, अयं, असौ, एतद्, एष: this; also in colloq. very commonly= the: མེ་མདའ་འདི་ག་པ་རེད where is the gun? འདི་སུ་ཡོད who is this? Where the plural of a noun is indicated, the plural sign is annexed to the demon. pron., *e.g.*, ངའི་མཇུག་ལ་རྟ་འདི་དག་ཁྲིད་ཤོག *ṅaḥi-mjug-la rta ḥdi-dag krid-çog* lead the horses after me! ཟླ་བ་འདི་ལ in this month; ད་ལོ་འདི་ལ in this year; དུས་ཚོད་འདི་ལ at this (particular) time. 2. when applied in reference to distance it signifies nearness; ངང་གི་རྫོང་ས་རི་འདི་ལ my residence in this (near) hill; ལུང་པ་འདི་ལ in this valley or country; བཟླས་པ་པོ་འདི the respective performer (of an incantation) (*Jä.*). 3. such a one: བདག་མིང་འདི་ཞེས་བྱ་བ I, and such and such a one; ངས་ཁྱོད་ལ་འདི་དང་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་ཞིག་སྦྱིན་ནོ I give you such and such a thing. འདི is often redundantly joined with the possessive pron. བདག་གི་གོས་འདི this my cloth; བདག་གི་ནོར་འདི this my wealth; ས་ཆེ་འདི་ན་འདི་ལས་ཆེ་བ་གཞན་པ་ཡང (*Yid. 162*) in this great country who else is *greater* than this? འདི་ཇི་སྙམ་དུ་སེམས *ḥdi ji snam-du sems* मत किम् मन्यसे what think you of this? སངས་རྒྱས་འོད་སྲུང་གི་གཙུག་ལག་ཁང་འོད་པས་འདི་སོས (underneath this mound of sand) there is the monastery of Buddha Kas'yapa, restore it; འདི་ཡོད་པས་འདི་འབྱུང *ḥdi yod-pas ḥdi-byuṅ* अस्मिन् सतीदं भवति that having existed this arose; འདིས་འདི་རྣམས་བཏུང *ḥdis ḥdi-rnams btuṅ* इमानि पास्यन्ति they will drink these.

འདི་ཀ་རང *ḥdi-ka-raṅ* just here, just now (*Jä*); also this very same.

འདི་ཀོ *ḥdi-ko* this one (*So-rig. 15*).

འདི་སྐད *ḥdi-skad*=འདི་ལྟར, དེ་བཞིན एवं thus, accordingly. Used chiefly with the *verbum loquendi* and quotations; but འདི་སྐད་བྱེད་པར་གྱུར་ཅིག *ḥdi-skad byed-par gyur cig* एवं कुरु [do in this way]*S.* འདི་སྐད་དོ *ḥdi-skad-do*= འདི་སྐད་ཅེས་སོ or འདི་སྐད་བཀད་དོ has said so; སྨྲས་པའི་ཚིག་གིས་ཞུ་བ་འདི་སྐད་དོ has thus fully expressed in respectful language; or, he prayed with inflated words thus (*A. 21*).

འདི་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཕྱིར་འདི་སྐྱེས *ḥdi skyes-paḥi phyir ḥdi-skyes* अस्योत्पादात् इदमुत्पद्यते [this is produced on account of that being produced]*S.*

འདི་ལྟར *ḥdi-ltar* एवं, इत्थम्, ईदृश, ईदृक्, अथ so, in this manner, thus: ཅིའི་ཕྱིར་ཁྱོད་འདི་ལྟར་གྱུར in what manner have you become so, how did you get into this condition? འདི་ལྟར་རོ it was to this effect, of this purport; ང་འདི་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན such as this I am; འདུས་བྱས་ཆོས་རྣམས་འདི་ལྟར་བལྟ compounded things must be regarded thus; the word དེ་ལྟར should usually be accompanied by a snap of the fingers (སེ་གོལ or སྐད་ཅིག་མ). འདི་ལྟར་གྱུར་ཅིག *ḥdi-ltar gyur-cig* एवं भवतु, एवमस्तु be it so, let it so be. འདི་ལྟ་སྟེ *ḥdi-lta-ste*, (དཔེར་ན) तद्यथा, यदिदं for example, for instance, to wit, such as, viz.

འདི་དང་ཕྱི *ḥdi-daṅ phyi* or འདི་ཕྱི the present and the future (life).

འདི་དུས *ḥdi-dus* इदानीं, अद्य to-day, this time.

འདི་ནས *ḥdi-nas* from this place, from this time; as yet, still. འདི་ནས་དེ་ཙམ from here to that, from here to there.

འདི་པ *ḥdi-pa* अयमौ man of this place; this man; འདི་པའི་གདོང *ḥdi-paḥi gdoṅ* from this man's face, *i.e.*, from the lips of this man. Colloq. འདི་པ is a common word for here: *kha-sang di-pa lep-song* he arrived here yesterday.

འདི་ཕྱི་རྗེ་བ་པ *ḥdi-phyi rdeb-pa*, or རྗེ་བ *rje-wa* to exchange this life for the future one, *i.e.*, ཚེ་ཕྱི་མ་བློ་ལས་བཏང་ནས་འདིའི་དོན་སྒྲུབ་པ doing the concerns of this life, having cast out from the mind the thoughts of the future (existence).

འདི་བྱ་འདི་བྱེད *ḥdi-bya ḥdi-byed* instructions to do this and that (idiom.); to be earthly minded.

འདི་ཚུག་ཡིན *ḥdi-tsug-yin* in *W.*: how is this? འདི་རང་ཡིན it is he himself: ཚེ་དང་ལྡན་པ་འདི་ཚུག་ཡིན *tshe-daṅ ldan-pa ḥdi-tshug-yin* how is the venerable monk himself? (*A. 132*).

འདི་རུ *ḥdi-ru* here, into this place, at this place. འདི་རུ་ཤོག come hither! འདིར *ḥdir* अत्र here; = འདི་ན *ḥdi-na* अस्मिन् at this place: ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འདིར་གཤེགས་སམ has the Dharma Rājā (with his retinue) come here? (*A. 23*).

འདི་མུར *ḥdi-mur* = འདི་ན *ḥdi-na* here (*Yig. 83*).

འདི་རིགས *ḥdi-rigs* these; of this kind.

འདིག། *ḥdig* stopper, stopple; also ཁ་འདིག་པ to stop up, to close with a stopper; འདིག་རིལ musket-ball, cf. དིག *dig* (*Jä.*).

འདིང་བ *ḥdiṅ-wa* pf. བཏིང་ *btiṅ* fut. གདིང་ imp. ཐིངས *thiṅs*, to spread on the ground (a mat, etc.); to lay out, to sprinkle, strew (grass, hay); sbst. བཏིང་བ in *W.* a small carpet on which lamas sit; མལ་བཏིང་ bedding, pillow, or blanket; འདིང་རྒྱབ་པ acc. to *Sch.* to weigh in one's mind, to consider; to suspect.

འདུ་བ I: *ḥdu-wa* pf. འདུས་པ समवाय, समय; समागम 1. to collect, accumulate; མི་ནོར་རྐང་མ་རྫོང་འདུ་བ to collect men, wealth and fortune. 2. to come together, to assemble, (of men and animals).

འདུ་ཁང་ *ḥdu-khaṅ* मठ properly the hall of congregation for members in a monastery, but is a term often loosely assigned and is applied even to the ordinary ante-chamber of a temple. འདུ་ཁང་དུ་འདུ་བ *ḥdu-khaṅ-du ḥdu-wa* to assemble in the congregation-hall.

འདུ་འཁྲུག *ḥdu-ḥkhrug* 1. = ཁམས་འཁྲུགས་པ or འབྱུང་བ་འཁྲུགས་པ lit. distemper, disorder in the constitution; hence illness, ill-health. 2. tumult, riot, uproar (*Cs.*); འདུ་འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥdu ḥkhrug-pa* invalid, one laid up.

འདུ་གནས *ḥdu-gnas* शाला; संसार [house, the world] *S.*

+ འདུ་འཕྲོད or ཁྲོད *ḥdu-ḥphrod* or *khrod* = ཚོགས་པ assemblage, congregation, crowding together.

འདུ་འཛིན *ḥdu-ḥdsin* संसर्ग [company] *S.*

འདུ་བ II: 1. to get married, to unite, to join one another: ཁྱོ་ཤུག་ཏུ་འདུ་བ *khyod çug-tu ḥdu-wa* to unite as husband and wife. 2. in a special sense in philosophical lang.: to unite (opp. to འབྲལ་བ to separate), *e.g.*, the soul uniting with an organ of sense, like སྡེབ་པ *sdeb-pa*: འདུས་བྱས *ḥdus-byas* composed of two or more ingredients; འདུས་མ་བྱས consisting of one thing, simple, elementary; only the primordial is eternal, everything compounded is perishable; frq. 3. འདུས་པ to consist of or in; གཉིས་སུ་འདུས་སོ consist of two things; ཕྱི་སྣང་སེམས་སུ་འདུས་ཀྱི་གནད the inner, *i.e.*, the visible world comprised in the soul.

འདུ་བྱེད *ḥdu-byed* प्रतिपन्न, सांख्यिक, संस्कार that which is or seems to be compounded, as opp. to the simple and elementary; anything pertaining to either body, speech or mind that can be analyzed. Is thus particularised: སེམས་ཀྱི་འདུ་བྱེད mental associations, thoughts, ideas, etc.; ལུས་ཀྱི་འདུ་བྱེད material or physical compounds; ངག་གི་འདུ་བྱེད phrases, epigram, sententious expressions etc. (*K. d.* ཁ *243*). It is one of the five *Skandha*. Acc. to Budh. there are eight *Du-je* or *Saṁskāra* which are necessary to the state of *Samadhi* (*i.e.*, contemplative

asceticism):—(1) འདུན་པ [प्रीति love]*S.* (2) རྩོལ་བ [व्यायाम exercise]*S.* (3) དད་པ [श्रद्धा faith]*S.* (4) ཤེས་བཞིན་སྡང་བ་པ [अप्रमाद watchfulness]*S.* (5) དྲན་པ [स्मृति memory]*S.* (6) ཤེས་བཞིན [चेतना intelligence or reflection]*S.* (7) མོས་པ [प्रसादि confidence]*S.* (8) བཏང་སྙོམས [उपेक्षा indifference to pleasure and pain]*S.*

འདུ་བ་སྙོམས་པ *ḥdu-wa sñoms-pa* = ནད་མེད་པ good physical constitution, health.

འདུ་ཚོགས *ḥdu-tshogs* a crowd, many people assembled together: མི་བོའི་འདུ་ཚོགས་སྤོང་ཁྱེར་སྤོས་ལྡན་འདྲ the concourse of men was like the city of Gandhavati (*A. 2*).

འདུ་འཛི *ḥdu-ḥdsi* entertainment of many people in one place with food and drink or with amusement, also noisy talking at the time of entertainment: ང་རྒྱལ་མེད་ཕྱིར་བདག་གིས་འདུ་འཛི་སྤངས being free from pride I have left off attending entertainments (*A. 6*). Also = noise, bustle, din: འདུ་འཛི་མེད་པའི་དགོན་པ་འདི this solitude which is free from noise; འདུ་འཛི་ལ་གནས་པ to live in the midst of the bustle of worldly affairs. Acc. to the Bon there are sixteen kinds of འདུ་འཛི.—འདུ་འཛི་ཅན *ḥdu-ḥdsi-can* भवनवासी = a hermit, a retired man.

འདུ་ཤེས *ḥdu-çes* संज्ञा, संज्ञी 1. consciousness. Moreover, in the opinion of the author of this dictionary (though not in that of the editors), this word practically signifies the soul, with the difference that according to Buddhists it is not an absolute simple entity: *Saṁjñā* conveys the idea of a collection of perceptions to form one compound entity, *i.e.*, to form such consciousness as is capable of being analyzed. འདུ་ཤེས་ནི་ཡང་དག་པར་ཤེས་པར་བྱེད་པའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དོ *Ḥdu-çes* or consciousness is said to be the sign of perfect knowledge; ཆོས་རྣམས་ལ་སོ་སོའི་མཚན་ཉིད་དང་རྣམ་པར་ཤེས་པ་དེ་འདུ་ཤེས་ཡིན་ནོ that is *Saṁjñā* which comprises the knowledge of the nature of all different things, *i.e.*, matter in its differentiated state (*K. d.* ཞ *354*). 2. notion, conception, image, feeling, thought: ནོར་ལ་རྟག་ཏུ་ཡོད་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱེད་པ the up-rising of the idea of constant possession of earthly good; ལུས་ལ་གྲུའི་འདུ་ཤེས་འཇུག་པ to unite with the human body the idea of a ship, to represent the body as a ship; སྡུག་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱེས་ there arose the feeling of discomfort; ཁྲོ་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས་སྤང་བ the giving up of the idea of anger; དགེ་བའི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་སྐྱང་སྐད་ཅིག་ཀྱང་མ་གཡོས no thoughts, no inclinations, tending to virtue, arose (in him), virtuous emotions never stirred in his mind; འདོད་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས་ཅན entertaining thoughts of sensual pleasure; འདུ་ཤེས་སླར་རྙེད་པ to recover from a state of insensibility. As one of the five ཕུང་པོ or *skandha* the term is translated by idea (*Burn. I. 511*), by perception (*Köpp. 1-603*). The three terms འདུ་ཤེས་ཅན, འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ, འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན may be rendered: having the faculty of thinking, having no faculty of thinking, neither thinking nor not thinking (latter part from *Jä.*). [འདུ་ཤེས *ḥdu-çes* or संज्ञा *saṁjñā* signifies 1. denomination, name; 2. knowledge derived through names, verbal association]*S.*

འདུ་ཤེས་གསུམ *ḥdu-çes-gsum* 1. ཆུང་ངུ परित्त [little, limited]*S.* 2. ཆེན་པོར་གྱུར་པ महद्‌गत [great, extensive]*S.* 3. ཚད་མེད अप्रमाण [unlimited, infinite]*S.* (*M. V.*).

འདུ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པ *ḥdu-çes-kyi rnam-pa* संज्ञाकार the 15 subjects of *Saṁjñā* necessary to full meditation on མི་སྡུག་པ are:—(1) རྣམ་པར་བམ་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས आध्मातकसंज्ञा; (2) རྣམ་པར་འབུས་འཛིངས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས or འབུ་ཅན་གྱི་འདུ་ཤེས विपूयकसंज्ञा; (3) རྣམ་པར་རྣག་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विपद्मकसंज्ञा, (4) རྣམ་པར་དམར་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས विलोहितकसंज्ञा; (5) རྣམ་པར་རྔོས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विनीलकसंज्ञा; (6) རྣམ་པར་ཟོས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विखादितकसंज्ञा;

(7) རྣམ་པར་འཐོར་བའི་འདུ་ཤེས विक्षिप्तकसंज्ञा ; (8) རུས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས or རུས་གོང་གི་འདུ་ཤེས अस्थिसंज्ञा ; (9) རྣམ་པར་ཟོས་པའི་འདུ་ཤེས विखादितकसंज्ञा ; (10) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ཅིང་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་མི་རྣམས་དང་ལྷ་ཅིག་གོ नानात्वकायनानात्वसंज्ञिनः तद् यथा मनुष्या नानाच्चुर् एको देवः ; (11) ལུས་ཐ་དད་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་ཚངས་རིས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་དག་དང་པོ་བྱུང་བའོ नानात्वकाय एकत्वसंज्ञिनः तद् यथा देवो ब्रह्मकायिकः प्रथमाभिनिर्वृत्तः ; (12) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་ཐ་དད་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་འོད་གསལ་བ་རྣམས་སོ एकत्वकायाः नानात्वसंज्ञिनः तद् यथा आभास्वराः ; (13) ལུས་གཅིག་ལ་འདུ་ཤེས་གཅིག་པ་དག, དཔེར་ན་དགེ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་རྣམས་སོ एकत्वकाया एकत्वसंज्ञिनः तद्यथा देवाः शुभकृत्स्नाः ; (14) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་མིན་སྐྱེ་མཆེད नैवसंज्ञानासंज्ञायतनम् ; (15) འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས असंज्ञिसत्त्वाः

འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པའི་གནས *ḥdu-çes med-pahi gnas* an imaginary place situated in the direction of འཛམ་བུ་ཚེ་བ (Bon).

འདུ་ཤེས་མེད་པ *ḥdu-çes med-pa* असंज्ञक ; [without consciousness]*S.*

འདུག་པ *ḥdug-pa* 1. to sit ; to remain, to stay : འདུག་འདུག་མྱུར་བ་མིན stay, stay! don't be in a hurry. 2. carries all the meanings of our verb "to be" in its usage both as an auxiliary verb and as a substantive verb. It is employed to express presence, *e.g.*, *Kho khang-la ḥdug* he is in the house ; also existence and identity, *e.g.*, *De su ḥdug* who is that? *Bu-mo la bu-tsa ñis ḥdug* the woman has two sons ; also as copula to connect a noun or phrase with its attribute, *e.g.*, *Chañ ḥdi yag-po ḥdug* this beer is good. As an auxiliary འདུག is conjoined with other verbs under varying circumstances. If annexed to the simple root, the present tense is usually indicated : སྤྲིན་རྣམས་འདའ་བ་ཉི་འོད་སྐྱེ་འདུག *sprin-rnams ḥdah-la ñi-ḥod skye-ḥdug* when the clouds pass away, sun-light appears. Added to the termin. inf. it expresses intention or compulsion : སྔ་དྲོ་ལ་སྐྱོད་པར་འདུག *sña-dro-la skyod-par ḥdug* he is to set out in the morning. As an auxiliary འདུག seems to be annexed to all the gerundial and participial forms of other verbs, *i.e.*, with the forms in ཀྱི or གིན or གི and those in ནས, པས, ཏེ, and ཅིང ; making with the first set a periphrastical pres. tense, *e.g.*, ས་ལ་ཉལ་གྱི་འདུག he is lying on the ground, and with the second class usually an imperfect tense. In the case, however, of its use with gerunds of the second class we observe often that the sense of "it seemed" or "it was as if" is implied. Thus, འདུག commonly occurs as the auxiliary of verbs in narratives of visions, illusions, etc., and also where a certain doubtfulness or want of exactitude exists. We shall proceed to quote two passages from Milaraspa which sufficiently illustrate the latter usage and which, further, are examples of the whole participial or gerundial forms with འདུག :—ཉིན་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྷ་རིགས་དྲུག་གི་ལྷ་རྣམས་གསལ་ཐོར་མཐོང་བས། གོང་མས་འོག་མ་ལ་བདུད་རྩིའི་ཆར་འབབས་ཤིང་འདུག། ལྷ་རྣམས་ཚིམས་ཤིང་ཚོམ་ནས་འདུག་པ་ལ། ནང་གི་མ་སྐོམ་ཕྱིར་འཆི་ཉེ་འདུག་པ་ཅིག་མཐོང་། one day when the deities of the six classes of gods of lust were clearly visible, those which were uppermost were, as it were, showering down rain of nectar on those below. When the deities had satisfied their thirst and were contentedly sitting together they saw one of their number who was apparently dying yet was free from thirst. དེ་ནས་བཀད་དེ་བསྒོམས་པས་ཞག་བཅུ་བཞི་སོང་ཙ་ན། མཚན་ལྟར་བདག་གི་ལུས་འདི་ནམ་མཁའི་ཁམས་ཙམ་དུ་སོང་ནས་འདུག། ཏི་གཙུག་ནས་རྐང་མཐིལ་ཡན་ལ་འཁོར་ལོ་རིགས་ལྔ་ཡི་སེམས་ཅན་རྣམས་འདུག་པ་ལ། ལག་ཆེར་པོ་མ་ཆགས་ཤིག་འབྱུང་གི་འདུག། ལ་ལ་སྐྱར་མ་བས་པོ་མ་བཏོན་ནས་འབྱུང་གི་འདུག། ཕར་ནས་ཕྱུང་ཆ་མེད་པའི་ཕྱུར་རིང་གི་སྐྲ་ཅན་མོ་རྣམ་ལྡན་དུ་སོང་ཤིང་འདུག། ནམ་བཏང་ནས་སྒོམ་ཤག་བསྒྲིལ་བས་མེད་པར་སོང་། then, because he applied himself assiduously to meditation, when 14 days had elapsed

it seemed as if his body the whole night had been even up to the skies, and it was as if there were sensate beings of the six classes of living creatures from the crown of his head to the tops and soles of his feet and for the most part they were drinking only milk; some indeed having obtained milk from the stars, were drinking it, and loud sounds of cymbals were continually coming up without his knowing whence they arose; but when night had lifted, having cast aside his meditating bonds, they vanished. Finally, it should be pointed out, how common in the colloq. is that form of the present with འདུག added to the gerund in ཅིང, ཞིང, etc. In fact this form has almost superseded the ordinary present tense; although འདུག in these cases seems to be confined to express the 2nd and 3rd persons, ཡིན or ཡོད being substituted in the 1st person: *kho-rang do-gi-dug* he is going; *ńa-rang ḍo-gi-yin* I am going.

འདུག་ཁྲི *ḥdug-khri* a chair, a raised platform to sit upon.

འདུག་གནས *ḥdug-gnas* or འདུག་ས = ཁང་ཁྱིམ residence, home (*Mńon.*).

འདུག་སྟངས *ḥdug-stańs* = འདུག་ཚུགས manner of sitting: སེང་གེའི་འདུག་སྟངས the manner of a lion's sitting. The different postures of sitting are:—(1) རྡོ་རྗེ་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང་ *rdo-rje skyil-kruń*; (2) སྐྱིལ་མོ་ཀྲུང་ *skyil-mo kruń*; (3) གླང་པོའི་འདུག་སྟངས; (4) རྒྱལ་པོ་རོལ་པའི་སྟབས; (5) ངལ་གསོང་གནས་པ; (6) ཙོག་ཙོག་པུར་འདུག་པ; (7) འཁྱིལ་བསྡུས་པ (*Mńon.*).

འདུག་འདུག *ḥdug-ḥdug* 1. (in the dialect of *Khams*) = ཙོག་ཙོག་བྱས་པ. 2. = སྡོད་སྡོད sit, sit.

འདུད་པ *ḥdud-pa* pf. and fut. བཏུད *btud* वन्दना to bend, to make a bow; ཞབས་ལ་འདུད་པ to bow at a person's feet (*Ńag.* *39*); རྣ་བ་འདུད to incline one's ears to hear; ཕྱག་ཏུ་འདུད་པ प्रणाम salutation.

འདུན *ḥdun* or སྣ་འདུན = སྣ་ཚོགས several kinds, divers, various.

+ འདུན་ཁང་ *ḥdun-khań* 1. = བང་མཛོད or མཛོད་ཁང་ store-house, treasury, repository. 2. = སྡོད་ས *sdod-sa* residence, abode (*Mńon.*) 3. सभागारम्, मण्डप parlour, council-room.

འདུན་པ *ḥdun-pa* छन्दः, [illegible], रुचि 1. longing, craving, wish, supplication; འདུན་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བ་བསམ་པ་གང་ཡིན་པའོ what is called *Ḥdun-pa* is whatever arises in the mind (*K. d.* ན *355*). 2. a courtier; a sycophant, flatterer, one who waits upon royalty to contribute to his pleasures and amusements: རྒྱལ་བུ་ལ་འདུན་པ་དག་ན་རེ to the prince the courtiers said (*Ḥbrom. 145*). 3. vb. to long for, crave, to hanker after: ཉན་པ་ལ་མི་འདུན་པར they not having any desire to hear; དགེ་འདུན one who is devout or is earnest in virtue or religion; also དགེ་བ་ལ་འདུན་པ to yearn for or strive after virtue. 4. one of the six early disciples of Buddha called *Sadvarga* (*M.V.*).

Syn. འདོད་པ *ḥdod-pa*; དགོངས་པ *dgońs-pa*; མོས་པ *mos-pa* (*Mńon.*).

འདུན་མ *ḥdun-ma* 1. council, conference, committee: འདུན་མ་མི་འགྲིག་པ the committee did not agree; གཞན་རྣམས་ན་རེ་སྲིན་པོ་རེ་རེས་ཀྱང་རེ་སྨྲས་ན་འདུན་མ་མི་འགྲིག others said; if each *Srin-po* speaks independently the conference cannot settle (anything) (*Ḥbrom. 136*); འདུན་མར་བསྡུས they called a council together; དགེ་འདུན a congregation or association of religious persons, the Buddhist priesthood. 2. advice, counsel: འདུན་མ་ངན་པ a bad advice; འདུན་མ་འདེབས་པ to give advice; འདུན་མ་སྒྲིག་པ to take a resolution (*Jä.*). 3. companion, associate: གཏན་གྱི་འདུན་མ་ཕུགས་ཀྱི་བསམ་བློ permanent companion, *i.e.*, wife, and the consideration of the future.

འདུན་ས *ḥdun-sa* meeting place, assembly; association, society. འདུན་སར་བསྐོ posted, appointed to a position (*A. K.* *8-73*).

འདུམ་པ *ḥdum-pa* 1. abst. concord, peace, treaty, concordat. 2. vb. to bring to reconciliation, to reconcile one's self to, to be reconciled with; རྩོད་པ་འདུམ་ན if contending parties are reconciled with one another; རྟག་ཏུ་མི་འདུམ་མོ they are constantly at variance; འདུམ་བྱེད་པ, མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to make treaty, to come to terms, to come to agreement.

འདུམ་ཁྲ *ḥdum-khra* agreement, contract.

འདུམ་བདེ་བ *ḥdum ḥde-wa*=ཕྱག་བདེ་བ (*Yig.*).

འདུམ་བུ *ḥdum-bu* seems to indicate the three སེ་རྒོད *se-rgod*, སྐྱེད་པ *skyed-pa*, བོམ་བུ *bom-bu* which also are called གཡུ་འདུམ *gyu-ḥdum*, གསེར་འདུམ *gser-ḥdum*, མཚོང་འདུམ *mchoṅ-ḥdum* (*Miṅ-rda. 8*).

འདུར *ḥdur* thick and clammy (*Sch.*).

འདུར་བ *ḥdur-wa* to trot, to run in a trot; འདུར་འགྲོས *ḥdur-gros* a trot; འདུར་གྱིས་སོང *ḥdur-gyis soṅ* went trotting. ཕྱག་ན་རྟ་ལྕག་ཐོགས་ནས་འདུར་གྱིས་ཇོ་བོའི་དྲུང་དུ་སོང་བས trotting along with a whip in his grasp went to the side of Atis'a (*A. 106*). འདུར་འདུར *ḥdur-ḥdur*=འགྲོ་སྟངས *ḥgro-staṅs* (*Ñag. 89*): འདུར་འདུར་ཁྱུག་ཁྱུག་ནས་བདག་གི་མདུན་དུ་བྱུང came running in a trot before me (*Rdsa. 31*).

འདུར་ཕྱེ་དྲག་པ *ḥdur-phye drag-pa* very fine flour; འདུར་ཕྱེ་ཤེལ་པ *ḥdur-phye shel-pa* course flour (*Rtsii.*).

འདུར་བོན *ḥdur-bon*=དུར་བོན *dur-bon* the class of Bon who chiefly practise necromancy (*Yig.*).

འདུལ་བ I: *ḥdul-wa* vb., pf. བཏུལ *btul* or ཐུལ *thul*, fut. གདུལ *gdul*, imp. ཐུལ *thul*; འདུལ་བྱེད *ḥdul-byed*, འདུལ་བར་བྱ *ḥdul-war-bya*, should or ought to be converted, འདུལ་བར་གྱུར་རོ *ḥdul-war gyur-ro* have become converted. 1. to subdue, conquer, vanquish; sometimes even to kill, to annihilate. 2. to till, to cultivate, waste land. 3. to tame, bring under right discipline; and so, Buddhistically, to convert. This last is the most important and frequent sense of the word. འདུལ་བའི་རིགས་པ *ḥdul-wahi rig-pa* those fit for and predestined to conversion; འགྲོ་བ་ངའི་འདུལ་བྱ་ཡིན *ḥgro-wa ṅahi ḥdul-bya yin* the beings are to be converted by me; བདག་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་འདུལ་བྱར་ཚོག་ཅིག *ḥdag khyed-kyi ḥdul-byar çog-cig* may we become your converts! ཨུ་རྒྱན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ཁམས་ཐམས་ཅད་གདུལ་བར་དུས་ལ་བབ་པས the time having arrived that all the regions of Urgyan should be converted.

འདུལ་བ II: विनय discipline, taming, conversion, etc. But the word is especially applied as the title of the first section of the Kah-gyur which is equivalent to the Vinaya.

In Budh. འདུལ་བ་ལ विनय ཞེས་པ विपत्ति ཞེས་པ རྣམ་པར་ལྟུང་བ་སྟེ, ལྟུང་བ་སྐྱོད་ཅིང་ངེས་པར་བྱེད་པས་འདུལ་བ་ཞེས་པ विनिश्चय ཞེས་པ་རྣམ་པར་ངེས་པས་འདུལ་བ་ཞེས་གསུངས་མོ། also ལྟུང་དང་འབྱུང་དང་ཁྲུང་བ་དང་, ངེས་པར་འབྱུང་དང་ཁྲ་མས་དང་, འབྲས་པ་དང་ཉི་མ་ཉེ་དང་, རྣམ་པར་ངེས་བྱེད་འདུལ་བ་ཉིད (*J. Zaṅ.*) "*Ḥdul-wa* is called *Vinaya* and *Vipatti* signifies complete falling (into sin); and that which demonstrates that fall by making sure of it is called *Vinaya.* It is stated by *Viniçcaya* that is by *Rnam-par ṅes-pa* that *Vinaya* is observed. That state of moral discipline, *i.e.*, *Vinaya*, because of its certain action, fully distinguishes between sin, origin of sin, anger, or passion, and is so called on account of its certainty." *Vinaya* is subduing of the external foe as well as of the inner sufferings. Buddha

is reputed to have delivered the *Vinaya-piṭaka* scriptures consisting of 21,000 sermons; but at any rate only thirteen volumes have been translated into Tibetan. In the Tibetan Dulwa or Vinaya there are three hundred and forty four chapters and 104,800 s'loka. At the beginning of each chapter is the following heading which distinguishes it from all other *piṭaka*:— ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ་ལ་ཕྱག་འཚལ་ལོ *thams-cad mkhyen-pa-la phyag-ḥtshal-lo* Salutation to the omniscient! The section of the Dulwa treating of ལུང་གཞི *luṅ-gshi* is called འདུལ་ལུང་ཕྲ་མོ *ḥdul-luṅ ṭa-mo* (*Rda-rñiṅ.*).

འདུལ་བ་སྨྲ་བ *ḥdul-wa smra-wa* विनयवादि (*A. K. 1-12*) [one who propounds the doctrine of *Vinaya-piṭaka*]*S.*

འདུལ་བ་པོ *ḥdul-wa-po* a tamer, discipliner.

འདུལ་བ་དང་འགལ་བ *ḥdul-wa daṅ ḥgal-wa* विनयातिसारी [transgressing the laws of moral conduct]*S.*

འདུལ་བྱེད *ḥdul-byed* दम-शमे [virtue of self-restraint]*S.*

འདུལ་བྱེད་སྐྱེས *ḥdul-byed skyes* वैनतेय an epithet of the Garuḍa bird.

འདུལ་བའི་སྡེ *ḥdul-waḥi sde* विनय वर्ग the Dulwa or disciplinary part of the *Kahgyur*. འདུལ་བའི་གཞི *ḥdul-waḥi-gshi* विनय वस्तु the main principles of the Dulwa. འདུལ་བ་འཛིན་པ *ḥdul-wa ḥdsin-pa* विनयधर a Buddhist monk who observes the rules of *Vinaya.*

འདུལ་འཛིན་མཚོ་སྣ་པ *Ḥdul-ḥdsin mtsho sna-pa* n. of a celebrated lama of the *Bkaḥ-gdam-pa* sect of *Mtsho-sna* in Tibet (*Loṅ.* ༠ *9*).

འདུལ་གཤེན་དྲུག *ḥdul-gçen drug* the six Bon ascetics or saints corresponding to the ཐུབ་པ་དྲུག *thub-pa drug* of the Nyingma school who preside over the six states of animated being.

འདུས་ཆུང་རྫོང *Ḥdus-chuṅ rdsoṅ* n. of the chief town in the district of འདུས་ཆུང་ *Ḥdus-chuṅ* (*Btsii.*).

འདུས་པ *ḥdus-pa* 1. a pf. as well as འདུས of འདུ་བ *ḥdu-wa*; འདུས་མོ=ཚོགས་མོ assembled. སངས་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་དེ་རྣམ་སྡེ་ཚོགས་ནས་འདུས་པ नानाबुद्धविहारसंनिपात assembled from different Buddhist mansions. 2. sbst. सभा, सङ्घ, समाज: འདུས་པའི་ནང་དུ་འདུས་ཀྱང་རུང་ although he may have entered the assembly or council; also=he may sit or have a seat in the council. 3. सन्निपात typhoid fever accompanied by many complications.

འདུས *ḥdus* समास [aggregate]*S.*

འདུས་ཆུང་ *Ḥdus-chuṅ* n. of a district of *Gtsaṅ* in Tibet.

འདུས་པ་རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་རྒྱུད *ḥdus-pa rin-po cheḥi rgyud* n. of a collection of *Tantrik* works of two classes (*D.R.*). Again spoken of as double in form and of a secret quality:—འདུས་པ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས, གསང་བ་འདུས་པ (गुह्य-समाजतन्त्र) ལུགས་གཉིས་ཡོད. These two systems are mentioned frequently: འཕགས་ལུགས་དང་, ཡེ་ཤེས་ཞབས་ལུགས, རྒྱ་གར་དུ་མི་ཞིག་བཏང་ནས་འདུས་པ་རྣམ་པ་གཉིས let the two classes of *Tantrik* collections be searched out; let some one be sent to India to fetch the classes of *Tantrik* works (*A. 64*).

འདུས་པ *ḥdus-pa*=འབྱུང་བ *ḥbyuṅ-wa* भूत [to become]*S.*

འདུས་དབང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ* n. of a district in *Gtsaṅ* (*Btsii.*). འདུས་དབང་རྫོང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ rdsoṅ* n. of the chief town in the district of འདུས་དབང་ *Ḥdus-dwaṅ.*

འདུས་བྱས *ḥdus-byas* संस्कृत, संकीर्ण compiled, brought together; revised. འདུས་བྱས་ཀྱི་ཆོས *ḥdus-byas-kyi chos* things or matters which are compounded are the following:—འདུ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕུང་པོ things corporate; ལུས ...

གཟུགས་ཅན objects having shape and dimensions; གཟུགས་མེད་པའི་ཁམས ཁམས་ཅན formless or etherial objects. ལྔ་པ་ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པ་བཞི་དང་, ཡང་དག ཡང་ རྫོང་ པ་ བཞི་ ནམ་ མཁའ ལུས་ ཀྱི་ཚོགས་མ་འཛོམས་པ་བཙོ་བརྒྱད་ཀྱི་ ཡང་ཉི are included in the compounded things; while ideas such as འདུས་མ་བྱས bdus-ma byas are བཅོས་མ་ཡིན, གཞི་མེད [not compounded, incorporate, uncaused]*S.* འདུས་མ་བྱས་ཀྱི་ཁམས *bdus-byas-kyi khams* things that are absolute and simple, which being never born or compounded, are not subject to dissolution or annihilation; such are སོ་སོར་བརྟགས་པས་འགོག་པ་དང་, ནམ་མཁའ་དང་, མྱ་ངན་ལས་འདས་པ་གསུམ་མོ (*K. d. 91*) states of the cessation of desires, metaphysical voidity, and deliverance from sufferings.

འདེ་གུ *bde-gu*, v. ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu.*

འདེ་བ *bde-wa*, v. ལྡེ་བ *lde-wa.*

འདེག་པ *bdeg-pa* or འདེགས་པ *bdegs-pa* pf. བཏེག or བཏེགས *btegs* fut. གདེག *gdeg*. imp. ཐེག *theg*; སྒྲོགས, བཏེགས་པ, སློང, 1. to lift, raise, hold up, hoist; ཡར་འདེགས་པ to raise up, ང་སུ་ཡིས་འདེག *ṅa su-yis bdeg* who will raise me; ར་རོ་བ་གདེག་ཡོང་ will lift up the drunken man; རྡོ་ཆེ་ཡང་བཏེགས་པ་ཡིན the big stone has been hoisted; གྲགས་པའི་གོ་སར་འདེགས་པ to raise to a high rank, to raise to distinction. 2. to weigh: རྒྱ་མ་ལ་འདེགས་པ on a steel-yard; སྲང་ལ་འདེགས་པ to put on the balance; ཏིག་བཏེགས weighed accurately; འདེགས་ཁལ *bdegs-khal* a bushel by weight' (*Cs.*). འདེགས་དཔོན *bdegs-dpon* one who weighs or measures things in the stores (of a merchant or landholder or monastery); འདེགས་ཚོད *bdegs-tshod* weight, weighment and measurement.

འདེགས་མཚོན *bdegs-mtshon*= འབུལ་རྟེན *bbul-rten* or གཟིགས་རྟེན *gzigs-rten* token or present sent with a letter, gen. a presentation scarf: འདེགས་མཚོན་ལ་རེས་བཟང་ཚེས་བཟང་དར་ཁ་ཕུལ presented on an auspicious date with a silk scarf as a souvenir (*Yig. k. 37*).

འདེགས་ཤིང་ *bdegs-çiṅ* a yoke; a bar or thick stick placed on a person's shoulders for carrying goods or water-buckets.

འདེགས་གཞོར *bdegs-gçor* weighment and measurement: ལས་སྐྱོང་ཚོང་ལེན་གྱི་འདེགས་གཞོར་མ་ནོར་བར་ལ་མ་གཏོགས unless there has been fault in the weighment or measurement (of articles) in receiving or taking away, *i.e.*, in bartering (*D. çel. 8*).

འདེང་བ *bdeṅ-wa* pf. འདེངས *bdeṅs* imp. འདེང་ to go, depart; to vanish: བདག་ཅག་གཉིས་ཕ་མའི་ཁྱིམ་དུ་འདེང་ let us both go to our parent's house (*Hbrom.* ཁ *19*); རྫིང་བུ་ཡོད་པ་དབེན་པ་ཞིང་ཉམས་དགའ་བའི་སར་གོས་འཁྲུ་རུ་འདེང་ ། they went to wash their robes at a delightful solitary place where there was a tank (*Hbrom. 49*); འདེང་བར་བརྡ་སྤྲོད་ཀྱིས *bdeṅ-brda sprad-kyis* give the signal of march; ངའི་ཕྱིར་འདེང་བརྡ་སྤྲོད་ཀྱིས་ཁྱོད་ནས་བྱོན་པའི་ཚེ at the time of his arrival do give the signal of marching instead of me (*A. 48*).

འདེངས་ཚོད *bdeṅs-tshod*= ལྡང་བའི་ཚོད or ལངས་པའི་ཚོད also འདང་བའི་ཚོད measure of sufficiency, *i.e.*, being just what is wanted: ཀུན་པའི་འདང་ཚོད་གཏོང་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་རྩིས་གཞི the account regarding the payment of allowances or food according to the requirement (*Rtsii.*).

འདེད་པ *bded-pa* or དེད་པ *ded-pa*, the prefix འ being sometimes dropped, pf. and imp. དེད *ded*. 1. vb. n. to follow, to come out in succession, to succeed: རིམ་པ་བཞིན་རེ་རེ་ནས་འདེད་པ to follow one after another, *i.e.*, in succession; ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་བརྩོན་པ་ཡང་ནས་འདེད་པ from where the immaculate monk followed out (*A. 20*); ཆོས་ཀྱི་ལུགས་འདེད་པ to succeed or follow a particular school or sect of religion. 2. སྐྱོད་ཅིག to drive, pursue: འདེད་དུ་འཇུག་པ causes to move on; རླུང་གིས་གྲུ་འདེད the wind drives the boat, རྒོད་མ་འདེད་པ a horse pursuing a mare, *i.e.*, to

be in the rut; ཕར་འདེད་པ to chase out, drive out; ཡར་འདེད་པ to drive upwards; མར་འདེད་པ to chase down; འདེད་མི *ḥded-mi* a driver, the pursuer of a fugitive. བུ་ལོན་འདེད་པ to urge a debtor for payment. Other phrases are མ་འདེད *ma-ded*, བུ་འདེད *bu-ded*, གྲོགས་འདེད *grogs-ded*, དགྲ་འདེད *dgra-ded*.

འདེད་གཞངས *ḥded-gźaṅs* clever in making collection of rents or debts: ལྷག་ཆད་ཀྱི་ཚད་དང་ འདེད་གཞངས་མཁས་པའི་ཐེམ་ཐོ the measures of excess and the budget of skilful collection (*D. gsl. 8*).

འདེད་བྱེད *ḥded-byed* = དངུལ་ཆུ *dṅul-chu* quicksilver, mercury (*Mṅon.*).

འདེད་བྱེད་གདོང་པོ *ḥded-byed gdoṅ-po* v. ལྕུག་ལྕུག་ཅན n. of a poisonous vegetable drug (*Mṅon.*).

འདེབས *ḥdebs* a puncheon (tool).

འདེབས་པ *ḥdebs-pa* pf. བཏབ *btab*, fut. གདབ *gdab*, imp. ཐོབ *thob* supine འདེབས་སུ *ḥdebs-su* to cast, to throw; to strike, hit; to offer (*Ḥdz. 46*). In the colloq. རྒྱབ་པ *rgyab-pa* usually takes the place of this verb; and also, occasionally, རྒྱག་པ *rgyag-pa*. ས་བོན་འདེབས་པ to throw seed, ཞུ་བ་འདེབས་པ to make a request, to offer or make prayers; ཁ་བ་འདེབས་པ to slander, cast or make reflection; གུར་འདེབས་པ to pitch a tent; སྒར་འདེབས་པ to encamp; རླུང་ཕྱིར་འདེབས་པ to be beaten by the wind; གདོན་གྱིས་འདེབས་པ to be harassed, possessed, by a demon; ནད་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ to be attacked with an illness; སྔགས་ཀྱིས་འདེབས་པ to pronounce a charm against a person or thing; ངོ་སྤྲོད་འདེབས་པ to comment upon, to explain; སློབ་འདེབས་པ to give or thrust advise; ལན་འདེབས་པ to reply, to answer; སྨོན་ལམ་འདེབས་པ to express one's wish with force, to offer up a prayer; སེམས་ལ་འདེབས་སུ་བྱེད་པ commonly to remember well; སེམས་ལ་འདེབས་ཐུབ་བྱེད་པ to have distinct recollection of a thing; རྩིས་འདེབས་པ to compute, reckon, to cast up accounts: དེ་རྩིས་སུ་མ་བཏབ་པ་ཡིན I do not take that into account; ལུས་ལ་གཟེར་འདེབས་པ knocking nails in the body; རྒྱ་འདེབས་པ to fix or attach a seal; ཆབ་འདེབས་པ to sprinkle water; ཤ་ཚ་ཐུག་པ་ལ་འདེབས་པ to put salted meat into the gruel; སྔར་སྒར་བཏབ་པའི་ལུང་པར (pitching) in the same dell where they had encamped before (*Dzl.*); དགོན་པ་འདེབས་པ to found a monastery; དུས་འདེབས་པ to fix a time (*Jd.*).

འདེམ་པ *ḥdem-pa* to prove, to examine (*Sch.*).

འདེར *ḥder* prob. for ལྡེར *lder*.

འདོ *ḥdo* for མདོ *mdo*; འདོ་ཅན having substance, not hollow; prudent, clever.

འདོ་ཆུང *ḥdo-chuṅ* a good breed of pony, prob. those imported from Amdo; འདོ་ཆུང་ཉ་ཆུར་རྒྱལ་བ་བཞིན་འགྲོ the breed of *Ḥdo-chuṅ* goes smoothly as fish swimming in water (*Jig*).

འདོ་ཆེན *ḥdo-chen* another Amdoan breed: འདོ་ཆེན་རི་ཐང་རི་བོང་བཞིན་རྒྱུག the *Ḥdo-chen* horse gallops up-hill like a hare.

འདོ་བ *ḥdo-wa* vb. = ཟླ་བ *zla-wa* to say, to repeat; མི་འདོ་བས unspeakable.

འདོ་ལི *ḥdo-li* a sedan chair, the Indian *dooli*. Is mentioned in *Pth.*

འདོགས་པ *ḥdogs-pa* 1. to bind, fasten, attach, to tie round, to tie to (opp. to འགྲོལ་བ *ḥgrol-wa*), pf. བཏགས *btags*, fut. གདགས *gdags*, imp. ཐོགས *thogs*. ཁྲབ་མཚོན་འདོགས་པ to buckle on the armour; གླང་ཆེན་འདོགས་པའི་ཀ་བ a pillar to which an elephant is tied; རྒྱན་འདོགས་པ to attach an ornament; རྒྱན་བཟང་པོ་བཏགས་པ adorned with fine ornaments; ཉེས་སྐྱོན་འདོགས་པ to charge a person with fault; སྐྱོན་འདོགས་པ v. སྐྱོན; ཐུགས་ལ་འདོགས་པ to interest one's self in or for, to take care of: ཁྱོད་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་ལ་མི་འདོགས་པ འདི་ཅི་ཡིན་མི་ཤེས why he does not interest himself in your behalf

I know not; ཐུགས་ཁ་བཏགས་སོ you have taken great care of me, a phrase frq. used where we should say: I am much obliged to you (*Jä.*); དམ་ལ་འདོགས་པ to bind under oath; མིང་འདོགས་པ v. མིང་པ; བུ་ཕྲུ་ལ་མིང་འདོགས་པ to give a name to a child; ཁྱི་ཡི་མིང་ཅི་སྐད་བཏགས how is the dog to be called? In Gram. འདོགས་པ = to subjoin, affix: ཡ་བཏགས *y* subjoined to another; ར་བཏགས *r* subjoined to a letter; ལ་བཏགས the letter *l* subjoined to another letter; སྐད་འདོགས་གསུམ the three subscribed letters ཡ, ར, and ལ. འདོགས་ཅན *hdogs-can* 1. having a letter subscribed. 2. an open syllable with a vowel-sign, as ཀོ, ཏི, སྐུ, etc.; འ་འདོགས *ha-hdogs* consonants with the letter འ subscribed, *i.e.*, syllables with the vowel elongated by the addition of the letter འ.

✝ འདོང་བ *hdoń-wa* pf. and imp. སོང་ or འདོང་ to go, to proceed; སོ་སོར་འདོང་བ to separate, to disperse: མི་ངལ་བདེ་བླག་འདོང་བར་ཤོག may you without fatigue proceed happily! རྒྱལ་པོའི་སར་དུ་འདོང་བ going direct to the king; ཕྱི་རོལ་དུ་འཆག་ཅིང་འདོང་བ to take a walk outside; ལྕགས་ཀྱི་མཁར་སྒོ་བརྒྱའི་ནང་དུ་འདོང་ he passed through one hundred iron portals of the fort (*D.R.*).

འདོད་པ I: *hdod-pa* vb, to desire with the mind, to wish, to be willing; ཞལ་ཟས་ཞིམ་པོ་མི་འདོད does not wish for dainties, delicious food; མི་ཟ་འདོད་ཚུལ་བྱེད he betrays repugnance to eating it, also: he feigns not to like this food; སྦྱིན་པར་འདོད་པར་འགྱུར he grows willing to give; མི་འདོད་པར་འགྱུར་བ he becomes disinclined; to feel no longer inclined; ཉན་པར་འདོད to wish to listen; ཅི་དང་ཅི་འདོད་པ whatever you may wish; རྒྱལ་པོ་འདོད་པ to wish to be a king; འདོད་ན if you wish; འདོད་པར་བྱ་བ will be agreeable, pleasing, obliging, flattering (*Cs.*). ཁྱིམ་འདོད I wish I were at home; མེ་དང་ཉི་མ་འདོད I am longing for fire and for sunshine; རང་འདོད་ཉེས་པ self-love; རང་མཆོག་འདོད self-complacency, vanity (I am alone good); རྒྱ་མོ་འདོད་པར་བྱོན they came in order to ask for the Chinese princess, *i.e.*, to make proposal for her marriage; སངས་རྒྱས་ཐོབ་པར་འདོད to aspire after Buddha-hood; ན་འདོད་པ one that wants to grow ill, that does not take care of himself; འདོད་པར་བྱེད་པ to make willing, disposed, persuaded to it; མི་འདོད་པ to be not willing, not liking; བཙོག་པ་ཅན་ཡིན་པས་ཀུན་གྱིས་མི་འདོད་པས as she was detested by all on account of her slovenliness. མི་འདོད་པ and མ་འདོད་པ as adj. = not wished for, disagreeable; མི་འདོད་པའི་ལས unpleasant work, hard drudgery; མི་འདོད་པའི་རླུང་ adverse winds. འདོད་རྣམས *hdod-rnams* ཕྱག་ཆས utensils for religious service in a temple.

འདོད་པ II: ཆགས, སྲེད 1. lust, sensual desire: འདོད་པ་ཟད་པ་དང་ after all desires have ceased; འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ལ་ཆགས་པ to indulge in one's desires or passions; འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *hdod-pa spyod-pa* to practise cohabiting; འདོད་པའི་དུས་འཆམས་པ to agree upon the time for cohabiting (*Jä.*). Is sometimes used as our word "love," but mostly with the sensual idea. 2. any wish or desire: འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ an ardent wish; འདོད་པ་གསུམ་གནང་ན if three wishes are granted; འདོད་པ་ཐོབ་པ to get one's wish fulfilled; འདོད་པ་དང་བྲལ་བ to be separated from the object of one's desire, to be free from desires. 3. supposition (*Tä. 45-21*). 4. Kāma, the god of lust; 5. num.: 13 (*Jä.*). 6. an object of sensual pleasure, a mistress. འདོད་པ་ལྔ the five gratifications: (1) that of sight, desire for beauty, etc.; (2) that of hearing, *i.e.*, desire for music; (3) that of smelling, *i.e.*, desire for sweet scents; (4) that of touch; (5) that of taste, *i.e.*, desire for sweet and delicious food. འདོད་པ་ལྔ་གསུམ

the thirteen celestial courtezans:—(1) སྒེག་གི་ཐོད་ཅན་མ; (2) ཐིག་ལེ་མཆོག་མ तिलोत्तमा; (3) རིན་འཛིན་མ मेनका; (4) ཁ་དཀར་མ घृताची; (5) ལག་བཟང་མ; (6) དཔལ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ་མ; (7) རབ་ཏུ་སྒྱུ་མ་བྱེད་མ; (8) ཟླ་བརྡེགས་མ; (9) ལེགས་ལྡན་མ; (10) ཨ་ཤར་སྦྱིན་མ; (11) ཤ་ཁམ་བུ་ཊ; (12) ཙ་ཤིང་པདྨ་ཅན་མ; (13) སྐར་ལེགས་མ.

Syn. ཁུ་བ *khu-wa*; ས་བོན *sa-bon*; ཁུ་བྱུག *khu-byug* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཁམས I: *ḥdod-khams* कामलोक, कामधातु the world of sensual pleasures, the world of Brahmā. It is situated below Paranirmāṇa-vasa-vartin and immediately above the purgatory of the Buddhist cosmogony. འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལྔ་ཞེན་པ་དང་ཁམས་ཟས་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས་དང་ལྡན་པས་ན་འདོད་ཁམས་སུ་གསོར་ (*So-rig.*). འདོད་ཁམས་ཀྱི་ལྷ་བརྒྱད the eight classes of gods of *Kāmaloka* are:—(1) ས་བླ भौम; (2) ཁང་ཁྱིམ་ན་གནས་པ अन्तरीक्षवासिन्; (3) རྒྱལ་ཆེན་བཞིའི་རིས चतुर्महाराजकायिक; (4) སུམ་ཅུ་རྩ་གསུམ त्रयस्त्रिंशदेवाः; (5) འཐབ་བྲལ यामाः; (6) དགའ་ལྡན तुषित; (7) འཕྲུལ་དགའ *ḥphrul-dgaḥ* निर्माणरतयः; (8) གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད परनिर्मित-वशवर्तिनः. Kāmaloka is described in the Buddhist works of Tibet as consisting of 44, 36, and 20 regions. In the first the constituents are 22 ངན་འགྲོ unhappy states and 22 བདེ་འགྲོ happy states, the former consisting of eight hot hells, eight cold hells, two (ཉེ་ཚེ་བ and ཉི་ཚེ), two (ཡི་དྭགས་ཕྱིར་གནས and ཁ་འཐོར), and two (དུད་འགྲོ་ཕྱིར་གནས and ཁ་འཐོར); the 22 happy states comprise the human beings of the twelve continents and the ten states of Asura headed by the demon Rāhu. The 36 འདོད་ཁམས are:—the 16 hot and cold hells, with the spheres of *Preta* and *Asura*, making 18 unhappy states and 18 བདེ་འགྲོ happier states which include residence in the twelve fabulous continents and six islands. The 20 འདོད་ཁམས are:—eight hells of the animal kingdom, the two ghost worlds, the four continents and the six spheres of gods (*Loñ.* ཎ *16* and *17*).

འདོད་མཁན *ḥdod-mkhan* one who sues as a lover, a suitor, one wanting (a particular thing): ངའི་བུ་མོ་འདོད་མཁན་མང་པོ་འདུག there are many suitors for my daughter.

འདོད་དགུ *ḥdod-dgu* lit. all wishes, *i.e.*, the desires in general, the word *dgu* here signifying many: ལུས་འདོད་དགུར་སྒྱུར་བ to transform one's body at pleasure. འདོད་དགུར་ལྡན་པ ऐश्वर्य [freedom of transformation possessed by gods; occurs in the *Sāṅkhya* works of the Brāhmans] *S.*

འདོད་རྒྱལ *ḥdod-rgyal* conceit, self-assurance: རྒྱུ་མཚན་མེད་པའི་རང་འདོད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་བ one thinking much of himself without cause (*Situ. 119*).

འདོད་རྒྱུ *ḥdod-rgyu* འདོད་པའི་རྒྱུ་ནོར་ལོངས་སྤྱོད objects of desire; wealth, prosperity, etc.

འདོད་འགྲོ་མ *ḥdod ḥgro-ma*=སྨད་འཚོང་མ a prostitute, harlot. (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཆགས *ḥdod-chags* राग, काम passion, carnal desire, lust: འདོད་ཆགས་དེ་ཞེ་སྡང་གཏི་མུག་གི, དེས་བསྐྱེད་པས་དེ་མི་དགེ་བའོ with the growth of carnal desire, anger, and blind passion, arises sin or vice (*Lo.*). In Budh. འདོད་ཆགས is of four kinds: (1) གཟུགས་ཀྱི་འདོད་ཆགས bodily or physical wants; (2) དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་འདོད་ཆགས the desires of the intellect; (3) རེག་པའི་འདོད་ཆགས sensual desires; (4) ཐར་པར་ཕྱིན་པ་མ་ཡིན་པའི་རྒྱུ་བའི་འདོད་ཆགས moral desires other than those for perfect emancipation (*K. d.* ཁ *14*).

Syn. མངོན་ཞེན *mṅon-shen*; མངོན་འདོད *mṅon-ḥdod*; བརྐམ་ཆགས *brkam-chags*; ཞེན་པ *shen-pa*; སྲེད་པ *sred-pa*; ཆགས་པ *chags-pa*; རྙེད་འདོད *rñed-ḥdod*; འདོད་སྤྲོ *ḥdod-spro*; ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཤིང་རྟ *yid-kyi çiñ-rta* मनोरथ; རེ་བ *re-wa*; ཐོབ་འདོད *thob-ḥdod*. (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཆགས་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མ *ḥdod-chags-kyi rtse-ma* in mystic phraseology is defined as=ཟ་མའི་

ཞ་དམར་ཟེ the red crest of the cock (*Mṅg. 111*).

འདོད་འཛོ *ḥdod-ḥjo* = འདོད་འཛོ कामधेनु a wishing cow, a cow that yields milk at all times.

འདོད་གཏམ *ḥdod-gtam* = ཆགས་གཏམ or ཆགས་ཚིག words of love, amorous conversation (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཐག་ཉེ་བ *ḥdod-thag ñe-wa* an expectant impatient person; one expecting that his wishes would be soon fulfilled. འདོད་ཐག་མ་ཉེ *ḥdod-thag ma-ñe* not impatient, not sanguine, not thinking that his object would be soon fulfilled: འདོད་ཐག་མ་ཉེ་བར་རི་བོ་འཇམ་ཕྱིར་འཛེགས slowly and patiently he ascended the hill (*A. 131*).

འདོད་ལྡན *ḥdod-ldan* कामिन्, कामुक, कामगामिन् 1. lustful, passionate. 2. कमल n. of a flower; འདོད་ལྡན་མེ་ཏོག n. of a flower (*K. my.* ཀ *20.*)

འདོད་གདུངས *ḥdod-gduṅs* उत्कण्ठित one smitten with love, love-stricken.

འདོད་དུས *ḥdod-dus* मधु, मधुमास the spring season.

འདོད་དོན *ḥdod-don* 1. desire, object of desire: འདོད་དོན་དུ་མ་ཚང་ན་གཅིག་ཀྱང་མི་འགྲུབ (ལུགས་མཛོད) if the objects of desire be divers, not one is fulfilled. 2. v. འདོད་ཆགས་དང་ལྡན.

འདོད་ནོག་ཅན *ḥdod-nog-can* = འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ very ambitious, with many desires. བྱིས་པ་འདོད་ནོག་ཅན the boy wishful of many things, who knows not his mind (*A. 139*).

འདོད་པའི་དབང་ཕྱུག Kāmadeva = འདོད་ཁམས་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་མྱོས་བུམ *ḥdod-paḥi myos-bum* the intoxicating bowls of lust = ནུ་མ, ལང་ཚོའི་འཕྲད the swelling breast of a youthful woman (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པ་ན་སྤྱོད་པ *ḥdod-pa-na spyod-pa* कामावचर [walking or doing according to one's desire; a class of gods living in the world of desire]*S.*

འདོད་པ་ལྡན *ḥdod-pa ldan* 1. wishing; a lustful person. 2. = ཟུངས་པ (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ཕྱོགས *ḥdod-phyogs* the objects of one's desires: འདོད་ཕྱོགས་སྣ་ཚོགས various articles of desire (*Ya-sel. 40*).

འདོད་བྱ *ḥdod-bya* काम copulation, the act of cohabiting.

འདོད་དབང *ḥdod-dwaṅ* = met. a dog.

འདོད་བྱེད *ḥdod-byed* 1. = དངུལ་ཆུ quicksilver. 2. कतोय as met. water, frolicsome.

འདོད་བྲལ *ḥdod-bral* 1. met. a snake. 2. निष्काम passionless, free from desire.

འདོད་མེ *ḥdod-me* 1. met. a he-goat. 2. the fire of lust.

འདོད་སྤྱོད་མ *ḥdod-spyod-ma* = སྨད་འཚོང་མ a prostitute, a voluptuous woman, a libidinous woman.

འདོད་རྩེན *ḥdod-rtsen* कोकिल as met. the cuckoo.

འདོད་གཟུགས *ḥdod-gzugs* abbr. of འདོད་ཁམས་དང་གཟུགས་ཁམས (*Ya-sel. 55*).

འདོད་ཞེན *ḥdod-shen* = ཆགས་པ लोलुप passion, selfishness.

འདོད་ལོག *ḥdod-log* desire for sexual enjoyment, lewdness, wrong desire: འདོད་ལོག་སྤྱོད *ḥdod-log spyod* = འཁྲིག་པ copulaton, gen. illicit connection, adultery. Syn. གྲོང་པའི་ཆོས *groṅ-paḥi chos*, འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད *ḥdod-pa spyod*, མི་ཚངས་སྤྱོད *mi-tshaṅs spyod*, ཆགས་སྤྱོད *chags-spyod*, ལོག་གཡེམ *log-gyem* (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་ལེ *ḥdod-le* defined as དད་པ་འདུན་པ་སྟེ.

འདོད་གྱིས་བསྐྱངས་པ *ḥdod-gyis bskyaṅs-pa* one who acts according to his will, a libertine; to act according to one's own wish.

འདོད་སྲེད *ḥdod-sred* passion, eager desire. འདོད་སྲེད་ཅན *ḥdod-sred-can* avaricious, greedy.

འདོད་པ་ནི་རུལ་ལྟ་བུ *ḥdod-pa-ni rul lta-bu* कुथितकाम: rotten or putrid desire.

འདོད་པ་ནི་དྲི་ང་བ *ḥdod-pa-ni dri-ṅa-wa* दुर्गन्धकामः desire of a bad smell.

འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ནི་ཀུན་ཏུ་འབར་བ *ḥdod-pa rnams-ni kun-tu ḥbar-wa* the (his, her) burning desires injure everywhere or everything.

འདོད་པ་རྣམས་ནི་གསོད་པ *ḥdod-pa rnams-ni gsod-pa* वध-कामाः desires which kill, killing desires.

འདོད་པ་རྣམ་པར་གཡོ་བ *ḥdod-pa, rnam-par gyo-wa* fickle desires.

འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *ḥdod-pa spyod-pa* v. འདོད་ཞི *ḥdod-pa shi.*

འདོད་པ་ལ་འདོད་ཆགས *ḥdod-pa la ḥdod-chags* कामराग carnal desire, lust.

འདོད་པ་ལ་འཁུམས་པ *ḥdod-pa-la ḥkhums-pa* one who restrains his desire or increasing desire.

འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བ *ḥdod-pa che-wa* one who has many desires, discontented: འདོད་པ་ཆེ་བའི་མི་ན་བདེ་བ་མེད། བདེ་འདོད་ན་འདོད་ཆུང་ཆོག་ཤེས་ཟུང the man who has many desires is unhappy; if you wish for happiness limit your desires and be contented (*Pha-chos 80*).

འདོད་པ་འཇོ་བ *ḥdod-pa ḥjo-wa* कामदुघ [that which yields all that is desired]*S.*

འདོད་པ་ཉིད *ḥdod-pa ñid* desire itself desirousness.

འདོད་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *ḥdod-pa spyod-pa* = འཁྲིག་པ sexual union (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ *ḥdod-paḥi kha-lo-pa* n. of a celestial courtesan (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་ཁྲི་ཤིང་ *ḥdod-paḥi khri-çiṅ* an epithet of the wife of Kāmadeva.

འདོད་པའི་ཏ་ལ *ḥdod-paḥi ta-la* the cuckoo as དཔྱིད་ཀྱི་ཕོ་ཉ the messenger of the spring (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་དྲི *ḥdod-paḥi dri* = དྲི་ཞིམ་པོ scent, perfumery (*Mṅon.*).

འདོད་པའི་ཕོ་ཉ *ḥdod-paḥi pho-ña* कामदूत 1. music, sweet sounds. 2. semen virile. 3. the cuckoo.

འདོད་པའི་རྩོད་ལྡན *ḥdod-paḥi rtsod-ldan* desire for dispute, debate, contention [eager]*S.*

འདོད་པའི་ཚེར་གནས *ḥdod-paḥi tsher-gnas* कामाश्रय: [lustful life]*S.*

འདོད་པའི་གཟུགས་ཅན *ḥdod-paḥi gzugs-can* कामरूपी, personification of sensual love.

འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལྔ *ḥdod-paḥi yon-tan lṅa* पञ्चकामगुण [five sensual pleasures, viz., the pleasures arising from the five objects of sense]*S.*

འདོད་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན *ḥdod-paḥi yon-tan* wished-for goods, earthly goods and pleasures, whatever is gratifying to the senses.

འདོད་པའི་རིམ *ḥdod-paḥi rim* कामज्वर lust-fever.

འདོད་པའི་ལྷ *ḥdod-paḥi lha* 1. इष्टदेवता a tutelary deity. 2. འདོད་ལྷ *ḥdod-lha* कामदेव the god of love or illicit desire. However, mention is frq. of six classes of Dod-lha or gods of desire, *e.g.*, ཉིན་ཅིག་འདོད་ལྷ་རིགས་དྲུག་ནི། ལྷ་རྣམས་གསལ་བར་ཐག་རིང་ནས། སྟེང་ནས་འོག་མ་ལ་བདུད་རྩིའི་ཆར་འབབས་བཞིན་འདུག one day the gods of the six classes of gods of desire being distinctly visible to a great distance, the rain of nectar began to descend from those above on those below (*Mil. Gur. 191*).

འདོད་ལྷ་དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག Kāmadeva or रतिवर the god of sensual love whose other names are: ཡིད་ལས་སྐྱེས *yid-las skyes*; གཞན་ལས་མ་སྐྱེས་འདད་ལས་བྱུང *gshan-las ma-skyes ḥdad-las byuṅ*; དྲན་པའི་ཤིང་རྟ *dran-paḥi çiṅ-rta*; ཤིང་ལ་ཉལ *çiṅ-lá ñal*; འགྲོ་རྩེན *ḥgro-rtsen*; ཆུ་སྲིན་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ཅན *chu-srin rgyal-mtshan-can*; འཁོར་བའི་བླ་མ *ḥkhor-waḥi bla-ma*; སྟོབས་ལྡན་བསྙེམས *stobs-ldan bsñems*; ཡིད་ལ་ཉལ *yid-la ñal*; སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-paḥi dgra*; མེ་ཏོག་གཞུ་ཅན *me-tog gshu-can*; མདའ་ལྔ་པ

mdaḥ lña-pa; དགའ་མོའི་བདག་པོ dgaḥ-moḥi bdag-po; ཞི་མཐར་བྱེད shi-mthar byed; ལུས་མེད lus-med; གཞན་འཕྲུལ་དབང་བྱེད་བདག gshan-ḥphrul dwaṅ-byed bdag; མེ་ཏོག་མདའ་ཅན me-tog mdaḥ-can; དཀའ་ཐུབ་དགྲ dkaḥ-thub dgra; མྱོས་བྱེད myos-byed; སྦྲང་རྩིའི་ཁ་ལོ་པ sbraṅ-rtsiḥi kha-lo-pa; ཡིད་སྲུབས་ཚངས་བཅོམ yid-srubs tshaṅs-bcom; ཉ་ཡི་ཏོག ña-yi tog; རྩེ་དགའི་བླ་མ rtse-dgaḥi bla-ma; ཡིད་ལས་བྱུང yid-las byuṅ; དགའ་རབ་དབང་ཕྱུག dgaḥ-rab dwaṅ-phyug; ཉི་མའི་མདའ ñi-maḥi mdaḥ; འགྲོ་བའི་ཤིང་རྟ ḥgro-waḥi çiṅ-rta; བདུད་སྡིག་ཅན bdud sdig-can; འདོད་པའི་ལྷ ḥdod-paḥi lha; ཁྱབ་འཇུག་བུ khyab ḥjug-bu (Mṅon.).

འདོད་ལྷའི་ཆུང་མའི་མིང ḥdod-lhaḥi chuṅ-maḥi miṅ the several names of the wife of Kāma: བདུད་ཀྱི་དགའ་མ bdud-kyi dgaḥ-ma; སྒེག་འགྲོ་མ sgeg ḥgro-ma; འདོད་ཆགས་འཁྲི་ཤིང ḥdod-chags ḥkhri-çiṅ (Mṅon.).

འདོད་ལྷའི་བུ་རྣམས ḥdod-lhaḥi-bu rnams the sons of Kāma, who are:—ལག་པ་བརྒྱ་པ lag-pa brgya-pa, སྣ་ཚོགས་ཏོག sna-tshogs tog, ཚངས་པའི་བློ་གྲོས tshaṅs-paḥi blo-gros, མ་འགགས་པ ma-ḥgags-pa, དེད་དཔོན་དབྱངས་སྙན ded-dpon dbyaṅs-sñan, བློ་བཟང་པོ blo bzaṅ-po, མིག་བཟང་བློ་གྲོས mig-bzaṅ blo-gros, མི་གཡོ་བ mi gyo-wa, བློ་གྲོས་རྩེ་གཅིག blo-gros rtse-gcig, བསོད་ནམས་རྒྱན bsod-nams rgyan, ཆོས་འདོད chos-ḥdod, སེང་གེའི་སྒྲ་སྒྲོགས་པ seṅ-geḥi sgra sgrogs-pa, བློ་གྲོས་ངན་པ blo-gros ṅan-pa, ཚངས་སྐྱོང tshaṅs-skyoṅ, གློག་ལྷ glog-lha (Mṅon.).

འདོན་པ ḥdon-pa, pf. བཏོན, fut. acc. to Cs. གདོན, imp. ཐོན thon 1. to cause to go out or to come forth, to expel, throw out, eject, to take out (from a box); to dismiss; to drive forth: མཆི་མ་འདོན་པ to shed tears; སྐད་འདོན་པ to utter, to ejaculate, to pronounce two consonants as two distinct sounds; སྔགས་འདོན་པ to pronounce a magic formula; ཀློག་པ་དང་འདོན་པ་ལ་གོམས་ཤིང་ practising reading and pronouncing (reciting); ཆོས་འདོན་པ to read in monotone a book; ཞལ་འདོན་དུ་མཛད (Tā. 95-11) resp. = ཁ་ཏོན་བྱེད་པ to read by heart; ཐུགས་ལ་འདོན་པ to read silently. གཞན་གྱི་སྲོག་འདོན་པ to pull out another's life, to kill him. 2. fig. to elevate, to raise: ཁྲི་ཐོག་ཏུ་འདོན་པ or རྒྱལ་སར་འདོན་པ to raise to the throne; ཆོས་མཐའ་རུ་འདོན་པ to arrive at the end and scope of religious knowledge (Mil.) 3. in W. to take, to taste, to eat or drink; འདོན་ཡིན་ནམ would you like a taste of that? འདོན་ཁང dining-room; འདོན་གེར for ཏ་གེར; འདོན་རག for ཨ་རག brandy (Jä.). ཁ་འདོན Kha-ḥdon in ཁ་འདོན་ཅི་ལ་སོགས་འདོན་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་པ rites &c. to be performed by reciting by heart (Rtsii.)

འདོན་དམག ḥdon-dmag troops that are drawn up, i.e., have been arranged for battle. འདོན་དམག་གསར་བསྒྲིགས ḥdon-dmag gsar-bsgrigs re-arrangement of troops for battle.

འདོན་ཤ་སྟོན་འཇལ ḥdon-ça ston-ḥjal the realization of meat-tax in the autumn (Rtsii.).

འདོམ ḥdom or འདོམ་པ ḥdom-pa a lineal measure, four cubits or six feet in length, a fathom: ཤིང་འདོམ་དོ a piece of wood two fathoms long; འདོམ་གང one fathom; འདོམ་གང་གྲུ་བཞི་མདའ་གང་ཙམ a fathom square, about the length of an arrow (Ḥbrom. 41). འདོམ་གྱིས་འཇལ་བ ḥdom-gyis ḥjal-wa 1. to measure by fathoms (Cs.). 2. sbst. a strong jail or dungeon.

འདོམ་ནུས་པ ḥdom nus-pa = འདོམ་ཁ་ནུས་པ, གྲུ་བ་བཅས་རང་ཉིད་འཚོ་བ་འདོམ་ནུས་པ་ཙམ་དུ་སྤྱིང་འབྱེ་རིང (Khrid.).

འདོམ་པ ḥdom-pa or generally འདོམས་པ ḥdoms-pa, pf. གདམས gdams or དམས dams, fut. གདམ gdam, imp. འདོམས ḥdoms 1. to induce, to admonish, tc exhort: བག་མེད་པ་རྣམས་ལ་འདོམས་པ bag med-pa rnams-la ḥdoms-pa to exhort wicked persons; འབྱོན་པར་འདོམས་པ

brtson-par ḥdoms-pa to exhort to be diligent (*Tā.*). 2. to assemble, to come together. ལྷ་རྣམས་འདོམས་ཤིང་མོས་ནས the gods having come together and appeased themselves (*Mil.*). 3.=སྟོན་པ་བཤད་པ to demonstrate, explain; གདམས་ངག་འདོམས་པ ཀཐཀཐ, आख्या to explain precepts or advice; demonstration, explanation (*Situ. 51*). 4. to select, to choose: ཁྱོད་རང་གང་འདོད་དུ་གཅིག་འདོམས choose one, whichever you wish.

འདོམས *ḥdoms* private parts: འདོམས་ཀྱི་ཕྲ་བ=འདོམས་ཀྱི་སྦུབ་མ ཤིསྣ the penis, the male organ; རྐམ་འདོམས་ལོག་དུ་འཐུགས་པ colloq. to take to one's heels; འདོམས་ཀྱི་པགས *ḥdoms-lpags* foreskin, prepuce; འདོམས་རས *ḥdoms-ras* काक्षिका a small apron to cover the privy parts (*Cs.*) འདོམས་དཀྲིས *ḥdoms-dkris* the *dhuti* worn by the Hindus and particularly by the natives of Bengal (*Mṅon.*). [पाशकी, पश्यकी, a chequered cloth for playing at draughts on, etc.]*S.*

འདོར *ḥdor* met. the sun. *Ḥdor kha-wa* ཀཐཀཐ n. of a medicinal drug (*Mṅon.*) [the plant *Cassia alata* or *Tora*]*S.*

འདོར་བ *ḥdor-wa*, pf. and imp. དོར *dor* ཀཐཀཐ, क्षेपण to cast forth, to throw out, to eject; to reject, to fling away; to sweep off or away; to give up. བླང་དོར or འདོར་ལེན rejecting and taking, deciding for or against; ཁྱོད་གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱོད་པ་འདོར་རམ་མི་འདོར་ཟེར would you abandon or not the practice of secret charms, he said. གོམ་པ་འདོར་བ=གོམ་པ་འཕང་བ to fling forth one's steps, to stride on; འདོར་བྱ *ḥdor-bya* ཀཐཀཐ, ཀཐཀཐ any thing forsaken or to be abandoned.

འདོར་བྱེད *ḥdor-byed* ཀཐཀཐ 1. one who forsakes or abandons. 2. met. blood. 3. ཀཐཀཐ; སྤྱི་ཤུར་གྱི་ཤིང་ the *spyi-shur* plant of Tibet (*Mṅon.*) [the tree *Terminalia tomentosa*, or *Marsilea quadrifolia*]*S.*

འདོལ་པ *ḥdol-pa* a kind of plant used for fire-wood in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

འདོལ་ས *ḥdol-sa* fertile ground or soil (*Sch.*).

འདྲ *ḥdra* or འདྲ་བ *ḥdra-wa* सम, निभ, प्रतिकाश, संकाश; 1. a comparative term, which may be used after the manner of a verb, an adj., or a postp. meaning: to be like; equal, similar; like, as, just as. When used in the postpositional manner=like, as, etc., it is then syn. with ལྟར *ltar* or ལྟ་བུ *lta-bu*, and in the colloq. has completely supplanted the latter. As a verb it has a pf. tense འདྲས which in colloq. is the commoner postp., *e.g.*, འདི་འདྲས *ḥdi ḥdras* like this, so, such. It gen. takes དང་ as མི་དངོས་མ་མི་དང་འདྲ་ཟེར་མི་རུང་ you cannot tell a real man that he is like a man; སྤྲེའུ་ལ་མི་དང་འདྲ་བ་ཟེར་རུང་ as to the monkey it is right to say that it is like man. But often དང་ is omitted: ལྷ་འདྲ་བ=ལྷ་ལྟ་བུ like a god; བོང་བུ་འདྲ་བ=བོང་བུ་ལྟ་བུ like a donkey; འདྲ་བ་འདི་དག these equal things, these images,=སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-ḥdra*; ཁྱོད་གཉིས་འདྲ་པར་འདུག you two resemble each other very much; རིང་ཐུང་མཉམ་པར་འདྲ་བ equal in length; བུད་མེད་དུ་འདྲ་བའི་ནང་ན amongst those who are woman-like; འདི་ཡི་གཟི་བྱིན་ཚངས་པ་དང་འདྲ་བ his brightness is equal to (that of) Brahmā; གཞན་གྱི་དོན་བདག་དང་གི་འདྲ་བར་མཐོང་བ esteeming other's advantage as high as our own; ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་བུ་གཅིག་པ་དང་འདྲར he behaved to all as to an only son; གཞན་གྱང་རང་དང་འདྲ་ཀྱི་གནང་བ་མེད others shall allow it just as little as he himself; སངས་རྒྱས་དང་འདྲ་བར་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར in order to become equal to Buddha; གནས་འདི་འདྲ a place such as should be enquired about; སྐྲ་འདྲ་བ་ཡོད་དམ whether there is anything like hair (left)? རོ་དོ་འདྲ་རྙེད he found the remnants of a carcass or something like it; ཤི་དང་འདྲ་བ as much as dead; འདི་འདྲས་བུར་མ་རྒྱབ་ཅིག *hdi ḥdras ḥur ma rgyab cig*

don't make such a noise; གང་ནས་བལྟས་ཀྱང་འདྲེ་ཡིན་པ་འདྲ *gan-nas bltas kyan hdre yin-pa hdra* from whatever way you look at him he is like what a demon is; ཐུབ་པ་དང་འདྲ་ན if it appears feasible; སྟེར་དགོས་པ་འདྲ it seems I shall be obliged to give it; ད་ལན་ཁྱོད་སྟོབས་པ་ཆེ་ཆེ་འདྲ་བཞིན་ཡུར་ཀྱི as your strength this time at last seems to be rather great; མི་འདྲ་བ dissimilar, unequal, different: ཁྱེའུ་ཆུང་ངུ་ཁ་དོག་མི་འདྲ་བ་ལྔ་འཁྲུངས་ཏེ *khyehu chun-nu kha-dog mi-hdra-wa lna hkhruns-te* there issued forth five little boys each of a different colour; སྔར་དང་མི་འདྲ་བའི་བདེ *snar dan mi-hdra-wahi bde* happiness not equal to that which was before; བཙུན་པ་ལ་མི་འདྲ་བར not like or not befitting a priest. འདི་འདྲ་བ *hdi hdra-wa* or. དེ་འདྲ་བ *de hdra-wa* such, so; ཅི་འདྲ་བ, ཇི་འདྲ་བ of what kind, of what like; ཅི་འདྲ་ཞིག་ཞིབ་པར་སྨྲ་དགོས you must tell me minutely how she looks, what kind of appearnce she has? ཕུག་ཅི་འདྲ་ཞིག་འོང་ what will be the upshot? where is this to end? ང་ཇི་འདྲ་བར་དེ་བཞིན་འགྱུར he becomes just what I am; ཇང་འདྲ how? what like? In *W.* མཚོགས *mtshogs* takes the place of འདྲ or ལྟར.

འདྲ་འདྲ *hdra-hdra* colloq. འདྲན་འདྲ (*danda*) match, rival, the two alike; ཉ or ཞུགས་དཀར་གྱི་ཞུ་འདྲ་འདྲ་བ་ཞིག་ཏུ་ཟེར something similar to the substance of tin is called zinc. འདྲ་མི་འདྲ *hdra mi-hdra* like and unlike; equality, likeness, similarity: འདྲ་མི་འདྲ་ལྟ་བ *hdra mi-hdra lta-wa* to examine the likeness.

འདྲ་བར་བཞེངས *hdra-war bshens* image or likeness of a person or thing; a statue; anything drawn to resemble an original.

Syn. སྐུ་འདྲ *sku-hdra*; གཟུགས་བརྙན *gzugs-brnan*; འདྲ་བ *hdra-wa*; འདྲ་འབག *hdra-hbag* (*Mnon.*).

འདྲ་བོ *hdra-wo* 1. as if: ཐེ་ཚོམ་ཟར་བཅུག་པའི་འདྲ་བོ as if he was made to doubt. 2. likeness, copy.

འདྲ་གུས *hdra-gus* = ངོ་གུས exact or true copy.

འདྲངས *hdrans* 1. v. དྲང་བ. 2. v. འགྲངས་བ.

འདྲད *hdrad* v. འདྲེད (ཞིག་མི་དང་རྡོར་མོ་འབྱར་བ).

འདྲན *hdran* = འགྲན (འདྲན་ཟླ་བྱེད་པ *hdran zla byed-pa* to rival).

འདྲལ་བ *hdral-pa* = རལ་བ; pf. དྲལ *dral* 1. to break, violate; དམ་ཚིག་འདྲལ་བ to break a promise; ཁྲིམས་འདྲལ to break or violate law (*Nag. 39*). 2. to tear to pieces, to rend asunder; to rip open (an animal): དྲ་བ་འདྲལ་བ་པོ one who tears asunder a grating or lattice (*Situ. 84*).

འདྲི་བ *hdri-wa* pf. and imp. དྲིས *dris* or འདྲིས *hdris*, ཁམ, ཁད to ask, to ask for, enquire after or about (a thing): སྐྱབས་འདྲི་ས a place for asking advice, oracle; ཕ་མའི་ཁམས་འདྲིས enquired after his parents; དྲི་བ་འདྲི་བ to ask a question. The honorific form for this verb is ཞུ་བ *shu-wa* which is used to signify an inferior enquiring of a superior, whereas when the latter asks anything of the former འདྲི་བ is the verb employed. However, འདྲི་བ is also sometimes found where one would expect ཞུ་བ to be used; thus in *Tangyur*, *mdo*, xciii, 131, we read: དགེ་སློང་གིས་དྲིས་པར་རྒྱལ་བ་བཅོམ་ལྡན་འདས་ཐམས་ཅད་གཟིགས་པས་དེ་ལ་བཀའ་སྩལ the gelong having enquired, the conqueror Bhagavan because he sees all replied to him. Again in *Pth.* we find: སངས་རྒྱས་འོད་དཔག་མེད་ལ་རྒྱལ་པོས་དྲིས་པ the king enquired of Buddha Amitabha. 2. sometimes occurs for འབྲི་བ 3. བསྒོ address. འདྲི་བྱེད *hdri-byed* ཁམ interrogation, inquiry. འདྲི་ཐོས *hdri thos* information.

卐 **འདྲིད་པ** *hdrid-pa* 1 = སླུ་བ *slu-wa* to entrap, delude, deceive. 2. v. འབྲིད་པ *hbrid-pa*.

འདྲིམ་པ *hdrim-pa* incorrectly for འབྲིམ་པ *hbrim-pa*.

འདྲིལ་བ *ḥdril-wa*, pf. དྲིལ *dril* 1. to roll down, to be rolled along or down; to be joined, entwined or wrapped or enveloped; འོད་ཟེར་གྱི་གང་བུར་འདྲིལ་བ *ḥod-zer-gyi gaṅ-bur ḥdril-wa* to be wrapped into a covering of light; བློ་སེམས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འདྲིལ་ཏེ *blo-sems gcig-tu ḥdril-te* whilst our minds were flowing down together; ཡུལ་པ་རྣམས་ཁ་འདྲིལ་ཏེ་ངོ་ལོག་པ the country men uniting together (forming a league) conspired against (me); རི་བོ་ངོས་ལ་འདྲིལ *ri-wo ṅos-la ḥdril* rolls down the slope of a hill. 2. vb. a. like སྒྲིལ་བ to wrap up, to coil, to roll about: རས་ཀྱིས་འདྲིལ་བ *ras-kyis ḥdril-wa* to wrap up in cotton cloth; དར་ཟབ་སྣ་ལྔས་འདྲིལ་བ to wrap up in five sorts of silk; ཟངས་ཀྱིས་འདྲིལ་བ covered or sheathed with copper; རྡོ་ཐལ་ཕོ་བའི་བད་ཀན་འདྲིལ་བྱེད amalgamate the gastric mucous with stone-ash. དྲིལ་བས *dril-was* wrapping it together, in short, to sum up all; ལྕེ་ཀྱག་འདྲིལ་བ to roll about the tongue, moving it to and fro (*Sch.*).

འདྲིས་པ *ḥdris-pa* परिचय, संस्तुत, परिचित to be well acquainted with; to be known intimately to; to be accustomed to: འདྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ as soon as you are acquainted with, immediately after acquaintance; འདྲིས་མ་ཐག་ཏུ་སྙིང་ཁྲལ་མ་བཤད་ཅིག do not express your heart immediately upon becoming acquainted (*Jig.*); འདྲིས་པའི་མི an acquaintance, a sympathising friend.

འདྲུ་བ *ḥdru-wa* v. འབྲུ་བ: ཁུང་བུ་འབྲུ་བ to dig a hole, ditch (*Ñag. 30*).

འདྲུགས་པ *ḥdrugs-pa* 1.=དཀྲུགས་པ *ḥkrugs-pa* to stir up, agitate. 2. to fall into small pieces; to crumble (away) (*Sch.*).

འདྲུད་པ *ḥdrud-pa* pf. and imp. དྲུད *drud* 1. to drag, haul or pull along: ས་ལ་འདྲུད་པ to drag on the ground; ཐག་པ་འདྲུད་པ to pull at a rope. 2. to rub: ལུས་འདྲུད་པ to rub the body; ཤིང་འདྲུད་པ to polish wood, to plane wood; ས་ཁྲ་བྱིས་འདྲུད་བྱེད་འདུག is striking a match.

+ **འདྲུབ་པ** *ḥdrub-pa* pf. and imp. དྲུབ *drub* or དྲུབས *drubs* 1. =འཚེམ་པ to sew. 2. to embroider; འཚེམ་འདྲུབ needle work; འདྲུབས་སུ་བྱ་བ *ḥdrubs-su bya-wa*=[illegible] needle-work or sewing. 3. to heal up: རྨ་འདྲུབ the wound is healed.

འདྲུལ་བ *ḥdrul-wa* pf. དྲུལ *drul* 1.=རུལ་བ to rot, to grow putrid. འདྲུལ་བར་གྱུར་བ *ḥdrul-war gyur-wa* to become putrid, to become decomposed. 2.=ལྷུང་བ to slip down, to fall down: ཁྲོ་བོ་གཞན་གྱི་ཕྱག་མཚན་འདྲུལ་བར་བྱེད་དུ་མཛད་དེ (*A. 17*) making the weapon of another angry deity to fall down.

འདྲེ *ḥdre* पिशाच a general term for a demon, or evil spirit; ཤི་འདྲེ *çi-ḥdre* the ghost of the dead; གསོན་འདྲེ *gson-ḥdre* a goblin possessing a living man; བྱ་འདྲེ *bya-ḥdre* bird-goblin; ས་འདྲེ *sa-ḥdre* a word for "owl" (*Jä.*); འདྲེས་ཁྱེར *ḥdres-ḥkhyer* carried off by goblins; འདི་མི་ཡིན་ནམ་འདྲེ་ཡིན is this a man or is it a demon? འདྲེ་འདུལ་བ *ḥdre ḥdul-wa* to subdue or suppress evil spirits. འདྲེ་དཀར *ḥdre-dkar* a class of demons whom the Bon worship with a view to keep off other mischievous spirits; འདྲེ་དཀོལ *Ḥdre-ḥkol* n. of a disciple of Padma Sambhava (*Deb.* ཀ *46*). འདྲེ་སྐྲོད་པ *ḥdre skrod-pa* to cast out evil spirits; འདྲེ་ཕོ *ḥdre-pho* a male devil; འདྲེ་བུ *ḥdre-bu* a young devil; འདྲེ་མོ *ḥdre-mo* a female devil; འདྲེ་མེ་འབུད *ḥdre-me-bud* the fire-blowing devil, the will-o'-the-wisp, *ignis fatuus* (*Schtr.*); འདྲེ་དམག *ḥdre-dmag* a troop of demons, a goblin host.

འདྲེ་འཇིགས *ḥdre-ḥjigs* གུ་གུལ lit. the devil's fear, a fragrant gum resin the smoke of which is a terror to ghosts and evil spirits.

འདྲེ་འཇིགས་ཐང་ཆུང་ *ḥdre-ḥjigs thaṅ-chuṅ* = [illegible] (mystic) (*Sman.*).

འདྲེ་རྗེ་བ་ཌེ་ར *ḥdre-rje badera* (ཁྱུང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ *khyuṅ-po rdo-rje*) n. of a celebrated physician of Tibet who was born of the family of *Byu thog-pa.* He was physician to king *Guṅ-sroṅ guṅ-btsaṅ.* (*Gyu. 2.*).

འདྲེ་ལྡོག *ḥdre-ldog* [illegible] [a plunderer] *S.*

འདྲེ་པང་ཁ *ḥdre-paṅ-kha* n. of a medicinal fruit = སྒོང་ཐོག *sgoṅ-thog* (*Vai-sṅ.*).

འདྲེ་ཤིག *ḥdre-çig* lit. 'devil louse,' = bed-bug.

འདྲེ་བ I: *ḥdre-wa* pf. and imp. འདྲེས *ḥdres*, acc. to *Jä.* vb. n. to བསྲེ་བ *bsre-wa* 1. to be mixed up with, to blend together; to go together: ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་འདྲེས *phyogs gcig-tu ḥdres* mixed together, miscellaneous; འདྲེས་མཚམས *ḥdres-mtshams* the limits of conjunction; ཚིག་གཞན་མ་འདྲེས་པར *tshig-gshan ma-ḥdres-par* without mingling other talk with (the conversation); ཁ་དང་སྙིང་མ་འདྲེས *kha daṅ sñiṅ-ma-ḥdres* a man with whom outer word and inner feelings do not blend; ཆོས་དང་ཆོས་མ་ཡིན་པ་འདྲེས *chos-daṅ chos ma-yin-pa ḥdres* a medley of religion and irreligion. In an absolute sense: སྤྱོད་པ་འདྲེས་ཏེ་བྲ་ཧྨཎ་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ identifying himself with overt practices, he became a Brahmanist; དུད་འགྲོ་འདྲེས་པ *dud-ḥgro ḥdres-pa* an animal of mixed breed, a cross, mongrel; མ་འདྲེས་པ *ma-ḥdres-pa* unmixed, pure, unadulterated; མ་འདྲེས་པར *ma-ḥdres-par* without confounding or mixing up together, sharply discriminating (partly from *Jä.*).

འདྲེ་བ II: (རིག་པས་འདྲེ་བ *rig-pas ḥdre-wa*) 1. to discriminate by intelligence. 2. to interfere with; to have intercourse with, to engage in: རང་སེམས་བླ་མ་འདྲེས་པས་བདེ *raṅ-sems bla-ma ḥdres-pas bde* through your, the lama's, intercourse with my soul, I am happy (*Jä.*).

འདྲེག་པ *ḥdreg-pa* (v. འབྲེག་པ *ḥbreg-pa*), pf. འདྲེགས་པ *ḥdregs-pa*: to excise, to shave the hair, to pare nails, etc. འདྲེག་མཁན *ḥdreg-mkhan* [illegible], नापित; a barber, one who crops hair. Syn. of latter term: སྐྲ་མཁན *skra-mkhan*; སླ་འཛིན *sla-ḥdsin*; མཐོ་རིས་གྲགས *mtho-ris-grags*; མཐར་གནས་པ *mthar-gnas-pa*; འབྲེག་པ *ḥbreg-pa* (*Mṅon.*). འདྲེག་མཁན་གྱི་ལག་ཆ *ḥdreg-mkhan-gyi lag-cha* नापित [illegible]; the implements of a barber.

འདྲེད་པ *ḥdred-pa* = བློ་སེམས་སུན་པ *blo-sems sun-pa* 1. to be sick of (at heart), to be disgusted or annoyed. 2. to slide, glide, to slip (*Jä.*).

འདྲེན་ཆས *ḥdren-chas*, defined as སྤྱད་ལག་ཕར་ཚུར་སྤོར་བ *spyad-lag phar-tshur spor-wa* the removal of things from one place to another (*Rtsii.*). འདྲེན་ཐང་ *ḥdren-thaṅ* = མ་ཆེན *ma-chen* a cook (*Mṅon.*).

འདྲེན་པ I: *ḥdren-pa* pf. དྲང་ *draṅ* or དྲངས *draṅs*, fut. དྲང *draṅ*, imp. དྲོང་ *droṅ* or དྲོངས *droṅs* 1. to draw, to pull: ཤིང་འདྲེན་པ *çiṅ ḥdren-pa* to haul wood; ཐག་པས་རོ་ཐིག་འདྲེན་པ to drag a cropse by a rope, མ་བྱའི་སྒྲོ་རྣམས་དྲངས་ནས་བུམ་པ་བ་བཞག་ནས the feathers pulled forth from the peacock were placed in the sacred jar. 2. to conduct, to draw along, to invite: ལམ་འདྲེན་པ *lam dren-pa* to guide in a journey, a guide; ལོག་འདྲེན་པ *log ḥdren-pa* to mislead, to take to the wrong way, *i.e.*, to the state of unhappiness and hell; ཡུལ་དུ་དམག་འདྲེན་པ *yul-du dmag ḥdren-pa* to conduct an army into a country; ཁང་པ་འགྲོད་པ་དྲངས་ནས་ཡོད invited the wayfarer indoors; to invite is usually rendered by སྤྱན or གདན་འདྲེན་པ; སྤྱན་མ་དྲངས་པར་འགྲོ་བ *spyan-ma draṅs-par ḥgro-wa* to go uninvited; སྤྱ·

སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ *spyan-ḥdren-pa* also = to call up a spirit, to invite or draw up a deity: ལས་ཀྱི་བུམ་པ་ཤར་སྒོར་བཞག་མདུན་དུ་བླ་མ་ཡི་དམ་སྤྱན་དྲངས་མཆོད་ནས་སྟོང་ཉིད་བསྒོམ having placed the vessel of fate at the eastern entrance, the lama (standing) in front made offerings to the tutelary deity he had conjured up and meditated on the very void. Sometimes, also, the form སྤྱན་འདྲེན་པ must be merely literally rendered, *e.g.*, གསོལ་དུ་གཟིམ་ཐང་སྤྱན་འདྲེན་ཏེ drawing to his eyes a little sleep at dinner, or closing his eyes for a short nap when eating. Other usages of འདྲེན་པ may be quoted: ཁ་མཆུས་འདྲེན་པ to suck; སྣ་འདྲེན་པ *sna-ḥdren pa* to guide, lead, *e.g.*, ཆུ་སྣ་འདྲེན་པ to conduct water, to irrigate; ཞབས་འདྲེན་པ *shabs ḥdren-pa* to disgrace, to bring shame to, to insult; བློ་འདྲེན་པ *blo ḥdren-pa* or ཡིད་འདྲེན་པ to persuade, to induce; གདན་འདྲེན་པ to appoint; also to go to meet; to invite.

འདྲེན་པ II: नायक, the chief, lord, husband, guide: བླ་མ་ནི་ངའི་འདྲེན་པ་ཡིན the lama is my guide: འདྲེན་པ་གཙོ *ḥdren-pa gtso* नायक the chief leader, a husband.

འདྲེན་མ *ḥdren-ma* = འདྲེས་མ *ḥdres-ma* सन्निपात complex.

འདྲེས་པ *ḥdres-pa* व्यामिश्र; मिश्र, मिश्र to be mixed; a mixture: ཆུ་དང་འོ་མ་འདྲེས་པ *chu-daṅ ḥo-ma ḥdres-pa* a mixture of milk and water. སྡིག་པ་དང་དཀོར་གྱི་ཟས་འདྲེས་པ a mixture as of sin and property.

Syn. འཁྲུགས་པ *ḥkhrugs-pa*; འཆོལ་བ *ḥchol-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

འདྲེས་རྙོག *ḥdres-rñog* disorder, confusion; སྡེ་ཚན་འདྲེས་རྙོག་མེད་པར *sde-tshan ḥdres-rñog med-par'* no disorder in the chapters and sections of the book (*Btsii.*).

འདྲེས་པར་གྱུར *ḥdres-par gyur* मिश्रीभूत become mixed up.

འདྲེས་མ *ḥdres-ma* संकीर्ण medley, mixture, anything mixed up together: སྣ་ཚོགས་འདྲེས་མ་འདྲ like different sorts mixed up together (*Ṅag. 39*).

འདྲོག་པ *ḥdrog-pa* 1. to wince, shrink, quiver, shudder (from fear); རྟ་འདྲོག་པ *rta ḥdrog-pa* the shying of a horse; འདྲོག་ཅན *ḥdrog-can* shy, skittish, easily frightened. 2. འདྲོག་སློང་བ *ḥdrog sloṅ-wa* take by surprise, to deceive by cunning, to outwit (*Jä.*).

འདྲོང་པ *ḥdroṅ-pa* (ཡིད་ལ་སོར་བ) to believe, confide in: ཁྱོད་ནས་གནས་ཚུལ་ཞིབ་གསལ་བཞིན་འདྲོང་ཤིང་ the detailed clear news obtained from you being reliable.

འདྲོངས་པ *ḥdroṅs-pa* = འདྲེན་པ *ḥdren-pa*.

འདྲོན་སྐྱོང་གི་བུ *Ḥdron-skyoṅ-gi bu* Kāśyapa Rishi, the son of འདྲོན་སྐྱོང *Ḥdron-skyoṅ* the keeper of light.

འདྲོབས་པ *ḥdrobs-pa* ऋजु straight.

རྡ་བ *Rda-wa* one of the thirty-six border-countries of India (*Ya-sel. 38*).

རྡང *rdaṅ*, v. གདང *gdaṅ*.

རྡབ་པ *rdab-pa* to fold, pile one upon another; clapping one hand against another, v. རྡེབ་པ *rdeb-pa*. རྡབ་སྒྲ *rdab-sgra* sound of clapping of the hands, clap (*Btsii.*).

རྡར་བ *rdar-wa* to sharpen, grind: གྲི་རྡར་བ *gri rdar-wa* to sharpen a knife, v. བདར་བ *bdar-wa*.

རྡལ *rdal* = ཐར་ཐོར *thar-thor* scattered, separated from each other as houses are in the suburbs of a town: གྲོང་རྡལ *groṅ-rdal* the suburbs of a town (*Ṅag. 40*).

རྡལ་བ ṛdal-wa = འགྲམ་པ ḅgram-pa, pf. and fut. བརྡལ ḅṛdal, imp. རྡོལ ṛdol, also གདལ་བ gdal-wa, འདལ་བ ḥdal-wa to spread, stretch out, to include: རྫིང་གི་ཞབས་བྱེ་མས་བརྡལ ṛdsiṅ-gi zhabs-bye mas ḅṛdal the bottom of the pond is strewn with sand; དམ་ཆོས་ཐང་མར་རྡལ་བ་ལ dam-chos thaṅ-mar ṛdal-wa la now when holy religion (Buddhism) lies before you as if it were spread out in a plain, *i.e.*, when it is accessible to all; ཁྱབ་རྡལ khyab-ṛdal comprehensive; all-embracing: སེམས་ནམ་མཁའ་ལྟ་བུ་ཁྱབ་རྡལ the mind is all-embracing; སོས་རྡལ sos-ṛdal slowly, not in a hurry (*Sch.*).

རྡིག ṛdig for ཡོ་བྱད་དང་ནི་རྡིག་ཀུན all the utensils and furniture of a house.

རྡིགས་པ ṛdigs-pa to beat (*Sch.*), prob. = རྡེག་པ ṛdeg-pa.

རྡིབ་པ ṛdib-pa, pf. རྡིབས ṛdibs, to crumble, to fall to pieces, collapse, cave in: ཁང་པ་རྡིབ་པ khaṅ-pa ṛdib-pa the house breaks down; ཐོག་རྡིབ་པ thog ṛdib-pa the roof gives way (*Ñag. 40*). Also to get dinted, battered (like tin vessels by a blow or knock) (*Jä.*).

རྡུ་བ ṛdu-wa a thistle (*Cs.*).

རྡུག་པ ṛdug-pa, pf. བརྡུགས ḅṛdugs, fut. བརྡུག ḅṛdug 1. to conquer, to worst: ཀླུ་རྣམས་ཀྱིས་ལྷ་མིན་ཕམ་ཅིང་རྡུག་པར་བྱས་ཏེ the Nāgas having overcome and worsted the Asuras. 2. to devastate, wreck, undo: དེ་ནས་ཆས་བརྡུགས་པས as all the resources were destroyed; རྡུགས ṛdugs = གླགས་མ་རྙེད་པ glags-ma rñed-pa destitute, wrecked (*Ñag.* 40); ཨུ་རྡུག་པ u ṛdug-pa or བུ་རྡུགས bu-ṛdugs a wreck, one shattered by indiscreet actions, entangled with debts and vicissitudes, a destitute person; ཕུ་རྡུགས phu-ṛdugs a bewildered person.

རྡུང ṛduṅ a small mound, hillock (*Jä.*).

རྡུང་བ ṛduṅ-wa = བརྡུང་བ, pf. བརྡུངས ḅṛduṅs, fut. བརྡུང ḅṛduṅ, imp. བརྡུངས ḅṛduṅs or རྡུང ṛduṅ 1. to beat, to strike, to drub; ཐོ་བས་རྡུང་བ to beat with a hammer; སེང་ལྡེང་གི་རྔ་ཆེ་བརྡུངས་ནས having beaten a large drum of lion acacia (*Pth.*); རྡུངས་ཤིག ṛduṅs-çig beat him, strike him; སྒོ་རྡུང་བ sgo ṛduṅ-wa to knock at a door. 2. to break to pieces, to smash, to beat out (བྲ་བོ bra-ḅo buckwheat with a stick); གཏུན་རྡུང gtoṅ-ṛduṅ a pestle; བྲོ་རྡུང་བ bro ṛduṅ-wa to dance; གཞུ་རྡུང་བ gshu ṛduṅ-wa to bend the bow (v. *Schl.* on *Dzl. 162-11*); རྡུང་མཁན ṛduṅ-mkhan = རྡུང་བ་པོ a beater, striker, fighter, fuller. རྡུང་བཏག ṛduṅ-gtag prob. a drubbing, a sound-thrashing: རྡུང་བཏག་ཕྱིན I have got a thrashing (*Jä.*); རྡུང་བྱེད ṛduṅ-byed = དབྱུག་པ a stick, a striker; རྡུང་འཚོག་པ ṛduṅ-ḅtshog-pa = བརྡུང་བ to cudgel, a cudgelling (*Ñag. 40*).

རྡུམ ṛdum maimed, limbless: ལག་རྡུམ armless; རྔ་མ་རྡུམ tailless (*Ñag. 40*); རྐང་རྡུམ ṛkaṅ-ṛdum a maimed foot; རུ་རྡུམ rwa-ṛdum a mutilated horn; རྡུམ་པོ, རྩེ་མེད་པ ṛtse med-pa, མགོ་མེད headless, without the top; རྡུམ་བྱེད་པ to mutilate; anything mutilated, maimed.

རྡུལ ṛdul धूलि, रजः, पांशु 1. dust, motes, particles of dust in the air visible in the rays of the sun, pollen ཁུ་ཁྲག་གི་རྡུལ་རྣམས་ཀུན all the particles of the procreative fluid (*Vai. sn.*). 2. the subtle components of impalpable or intangible things (such as smells, heat, cold, etc.); perhaps molecule, monad. རྡུལ་གྱི་སྙིང་པོ ṛdul-gyi sñiṅ-po रेणुसार [the essence of dust; camphor]*S.* རྡུལ་གྱི་ཐིག་ལེ ṛdul-gyi thig-le रजोतिलक [mark of dust]*S.* རྡུལ་ཐུལ ṛdul-thul dust arises. རྡུལ་མི་ཐུལ་བར་བྱེད་པ ṛdul mi-thul-war

byed-pa 1. to lay the dust, minutest particles. 2. a woman's menstrual discharge. རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ *rdul-phra rab* པརམཱཎུ or རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ་ཆ་མེད *rdul-phra rab cha-med* atom, indivisible particle. རྡུལ་ཕྲན *rdul-phran* or རྡུལ་ཕྲན་མི ཕཱ the minutest particle; རྡུལ་དུ་རློག་པ *rdul-du rlog-pa* = རྡུལ་ཐལ་བར་རློག་པ *rdul-thal-bar rlog-pa* to crush or pound a thing until it is reduced to powder; གླང་རྡུལ *glaṅ-rdul* a mote in the dung of an ox, a small particle of cowdung; རྡོ་རྗེ་རྡུལ *rdo-rje rdul* diamond-powder; རྡུལ་དམར *rdul-dmar* སཱིན་དུ, སིནྡཱུར vermillion powder. རྡུལ་ཚུབ *rdul-tshub* a whirling cloud of dust. རྡུལ་ཚོན *rdul-tshon* paint-powder, coloured stone-dust, used in ceremonies for making figures drawn in the sand more visible (*Btsii.*). རྡུལ་གཟན *rdul-gzan* a blouse, a travelling-cloak against dust, a god wears it (*Vai. kar.*).

རྡུལ་ཅན *rdul-can* 1. dusty. 2. = དུར་ཁྲིད. 3. རཛསྭལཱ in menstruation.

རྡུལ་ཅན་མའི་བུ *rdul-can maḥi-bu* the son of *Rdul-can-ma*, Paras'urâma (དཔལ་ཅིར་པ་ཁྱུ).

ལ་ཆམ་ས *srdul bcas-ma* = བུ་མོ་གཞོན་ནུ་མ a young girl, a maiden, damsel, young woman (*Mṅon.*).

རྡུལ་འཇོམས *rdul-ḥjoms* [ཛལམ destroyer of dust; water] *S.*

རྡུལ་ལྡན *rdul-ldan* 1 ཤ་ཁྱུ་ཁ a bee. 2. རཛནཱི night.

རྡུལ་འཕྱང *rdul-ḥphyaṅ* བལཱཏྲུ [reduced to dust] *S.*

རྡུལ་བྲལ *rdul-bral*, ཤིཊཊབཊ (*A. K. 1-61*) = ཐར་པ salvation, emancipation (*Mṅon.*).

རྡུལ་མ *rdul-ma* ཕུབེ dust.

རྡུལ་མུན་སྙིང་སྟོབས *rdul-mun sñiṅ-stobs* acc. to *Dus-ḥkhor-lo* (Kâlachakra): རྡུལ་ནི་ཤེས་རབ་ཁྱབ་པར་འཇུག་པའི་རང་བཞིན། མུན་པ་ནི་ཐེག་པ་ཁྱབ་པ་མི་ཤེས་པར་བྱེད་ཚངས་པ། སྙིང་སྟོབས་ནི་རྣམ་པ་ཁྱབ་པ་བསམ་པར་འཇུག་པ

དང་ཁྱབ་དུ་འཇུག་པའི་རང་བཞིན་ཡིན་པར་བཤད་ལས་སོ (*Rgyun. 11*).

རྡེ *rde* in compounds for རྡེའུ *rdeḥu.*

རྡེག་པ *rdeg-pa* or རྡེགས་པ *rdegs-pa*, རྡེགས *rdegs* or བརྡེགས *brdegs*, fut. བརྡེག *brdeg*, imp. བརྡེགས *brdegs* or རྡེག *rdeg*: 1. to beat, strike, smite; རྡེག་ཅིང་སྤྱོད་པ *rdeg-ciṅ spyod-pa* བལཱཏྐཱར to commit rape; to force cohabitation; མེ་ལོང་ལ་བརྡེག་ཅིང *me-loṅ-la brdeg-ciṅ* beating the looking glass in anger; རྡེག་འཚོག་གི་སྡུག་བསྔལ *rdeg-btshog-gi sdug-bsṅal* torment of corporal punishment, the ill-fortune of getting a beating. 2. to push, thrust, knock, kick; ཕུལ་རྡེག་བྱེད་པ *phul-rdeg byed-pa* to give a blow with the fist (*Sch.*); རྡེག་ཆ་མཁར *rdeg-cha mkhar* = མགར་བ blacksmith (*Mṅon.*); རྡེག་ཆོས *rdeg-chos* a dance; རྡེག་ཆོས་པ *rdeg chos-pa* to dance. བརྡེག *brdeg* seems to occur also as pres. tense; also in combinations: བཙན་ཐབས་ཀྱི་བརྡེག་བཅག་གནང་ནས *btsan thabs-kyi brdeg bchag gnaṅ nas* giving thumpings and rendings of a violent kind (*Mil.*).

རྡེབ་དཱ་རུ *rdeb da-ru* (*Vai-sṅ.*) incorrectly for དེབདཱར; deodar, a species of cedar.

རྡེབ་པ *rdeb-pa* for སྡེབ་པ *sdeb-pa.*

རྡེབས་པ *rdebs-pa* acc. to *Jd.* prob. the original form, but of rare occurrence, for རྡབ་པ *rdab-pa* pf. བརྡབས *brdabs*, fut. བརྡབ 1. to throw down with a clap, to fling or knock down: ལུས་ས་ལ་རྡེབས་པ *lus-sa-la rdebs-pa* to prostrate one's self; རྟས་རྡེབས *rtas-rdebs* thrown by a horse. 2. to throw to and fro, to toss about: སྒོ་བོ་རྡེབས་ཅིང་འདྲེ་ལྡོག་པ *sgo-woo rdebs-ciṅ ḥdre-ldog-pa* to roll on the ground as ponies do, to wallow. 3. to stumble: ཤོར་ཤོར་བ or རྡབས་ལ་བ to slip and stumble (*Sch.*).

རྡེའུ *ṛdeḥu* or རྡེལ་པོ *ṛdel-po* diminutive of རྡོ, *ṛdo* 1. small stone, pebble. རྡེའུ་བསྐྱུར་བ་བཞིན *ṛdeḥu bskyur-wa bzhin* like a little stone thrown on the ground (*Glr.*). 2. the stone, calculus in males, མོ་རྡེ *mo-ṛde* in females; རྡེའུ་ཆགས་པ *ṛdeḥu chags-pa* the concrescence of a calculus; རྡེའུ་འདོན་པ *ṛdeḥu ḥdon-pa* the removing of stone (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་དཀར *ṛdel-dkar* a white pebble (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་ཁྲ *ṛdel-khra* a coloured pebble (*Cs.*); རྡེལ་འགྲམ *ṛdel-ḥgram* (lit. the spreading of little stones) the counting with pebbles (*Cs.*). 3. a musket-ball or bullet. རྡེའུ་བསྔུད་ལེན *ṛdeḥu ḅsnuḍ-len* the enchanted pebble; anciently in India the Buddhist sages used to enchant pebbles with the pretence of subsisting on them when performing contemplative feats. རྡེའུ་ཚང་བྲན *ṛdeḥu chaṅ-bran* pimples on face from excessive drinking. རྡེའུ་པར *ṛdeḥu-par* a bullet fount or bullet mould.

རྡོ *ṛdo* पाषाण, अश्म, प्रस्तर, उपल 1. a stone, a boulder. 2. main or real point (in a memorial, complaint or application). 3. a weight, for weighing things by a balance. དངུལ་རྡོ *ḍṅul-ṛdo* a stone containing silver, silver ore; སྤྲིན་རྡོ *sprin-ṛdo* prob. a topaz; སྦྲ་རྡོ *sbra-ṛdo* asbestos; མེ་རྡོ *me-ṛdo* fire-stone, flint; ཟུར་རྡོ *zur-ṛdo* corner-stone; གསེར་རྡོ *gser-ṛdo* gold ore, stone containing gold (*Cs.*); རྡོ་ཐོམ a boulder; རྡོ་རྩིག *ṛdo-ṛtsig* a stone wall; རྡོ་ཟམ *ṛdo-zam* stone bridge; རྡོའི་རྣམ་འགྱུར *ṛdoḥi ṛnam gyur* formed of stone; རྡོའི་སྐུ་པ a stone image of S'âkya-thubpa; རྡོའི་ཐུ mineral formation; རྡོ་བཟོ་བ *ṛdo zo-wa* stone-worker, quarry-man; རྡོ་གཞོགས *ṛdo gzhogs* a cut or squared stone.

Syn. རྡོ་བ *ṛdo-wa*; སྤེད *ṣpeḍ*; གོར་མ *gor-ma*; འཐོག་པོ *ḥtsog-po*; ཇུ་པོ *ju-po*; གཏུན *gtun* (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་དཀར *ṛdo-ḍkar* (ཤེལ་རྡོ་རིགས a kind of crystal) श्वेतशिला, शिलोपल a white stone, acc. to *Soh.* alabaster. རྡོ་དཀར་པོ་རིག་ཟླུམ a mineral medicine (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་ཀླད *ṛdo-ḳlaḍ* a stone resembling a sheep's brain in appearance, and used as a remedy for diseases of the brain. (*Sman.*). རྡོ་སྐྱུར *ṛdo-ṣkyur* another mineral medicinal substance (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་སྐྱེས *ṛdo-ṣkyes* शिलाजतु; bitumen = བྲག་ཞུན *brag-shun* (*Mṅon.*). རྡོ་བཅུད *ṛdo-ḅcuḍ* bitumen (mystic) (*Miṅ-ṛdz. 4*). རྡོ་སྐྲན *ṛdo-ṣkran* a kind of steatite or soap-stone (*Jä.*)

རྡོ་ཁ *ṛdo-kha* vein in a stone; also = རྩ་བ་གཞུང་ས *ṛtsa-wa ḅzuṅ-sa* what is fundamental in the points of an argument; the basis of the complaint in a suit; the subject matter. རྡོ་ཁ་མེད་པའི་རྒྱ་ལྕགས་ཁ་བལ་རིང་རིལ། (*D. çel. 6*).

རྡོ་ཁོག *ṛdo-khog* 1. a hollow or natural cavern in a rock. 2. acc. to *Jä.*: a stone-pot अश्मभाण्ड.

རྡོ་མཁན *ṛdo-ṃkhan* 1. शिलाकुट्टक stone-cutter, or worker. 2. अशनि the thunder.

རྡོ་མཁྲིས *ṛdo-ṃkhris* (རྡོ་སྐྲན) gallstone (*Mṅon.*). Used, it is asserted, as a medicinal application: རྡོ་མཁྲིས་མ་ཤི་རྩ་ཁ་སྦོམ་པར་བྱེད (*Sman.*).

རྡོ་རྒྱུད *ṛdo-ṛgyuḍ* various kinds of soft stones, as serpentine, soap-stone, chalk, etc.

རྡོ་རྒྱུས *ṛdo-ṛgyus* 1. a medicinal stone (*Mṅon.*). This mineral cures swellings of the veins and sprains and contraction of the muscles (*Sman.*). 2. oath in contracting friendship to make it lasting.

རྡོ་བཞང *ṛdo-ḅchaṅ* a stone of such a size as can easily be held by a man as a weapon.

རྡོ་འཇོག *Ṛdo-ḥjog* तक्षशिला Taxila, n. of a sacred place of the Buddhists; the ancient capital of the Panjab when Alexander the Great invaded that region.

རྡོ་མཉེན་ *rdo-mñen* a soft kind of stone, alabaster.

རྡོ་སྙིང་ *rdo-sñiṅ* or རྡོ་ཡི་སྙིང་པོ 1.=ལྕགས་ བསྲ་གསེ, ལྕགས་ཀར་ iron, lit. the pith of stone. རྡོ་ཡི་སྙིང་ཚས་མཆིན་པའི་དུག་སེལ iron removes the poison of diseased liver (*Ṣman.*). 2. མར་གད་ མར་ཀད acc. to *Sch.* jasper [emerald]*S.*

རྡོ་ཐལ་ *rdo-thal* (རྡོ་ཐལ) (*Mṅon.*) stone-ashes (*Cs.*), calcined stone (*Jä.*), quicklime (*Sch.*), chalk (*Schtr.*) But *v.* རྡོ་ཐལ་རོ་བའི་ནད་ཀྱང་འདྲེལ་ བཞིག (*Ṣman.*). རྡོ་ཐལ་བྱུགས་པ *rdo-thal byugs-pa* to rough-cast, to plaster.

རྡོ་དོན *rdo-don*=དོན་སྙིང་པོ (*Ṛtsii.*) purport, substance of any prayer or application.

རྡོ་དྲེག *rdo-dreg* (བྲག་ཞུན་ཀྱི a kind of-pitch) (*Mṅon.*) not as in *Jä.* the dirt on stone. རྡོ་དྲེག་དུག་དང་རྙིང་པ་ཚད་པ་སེལ pitch eradicates chronic inflamation and poison (*Ṣman.*).

རྡོ་སྣུམ *rdo-snum* rock-oil, petroleum; རྡོ་སྣུམ་ ལྕགས་མཐུར་མོ oiled iron used as horoscopic dice.

རྡོ་སྤོས *rdo-spos* solid incense: རྡོ་སྤོས་འདུ་བའི་ ནད་པ་ལ་ཕན་པར་བྱེད *do-spos* is of use in some constitutional diseases (*Ṣman.*).

རྡོ་འཕང་བ་པའི་མདོ *rdo bphaṅs-paḥi mdo* n. of a sûtra in the Mdo section of the Kahgyur ར *426* describing the miraculous feat of Buddha in throwing missiles performed by him in the country of the *Malla.*

རྡོ་ར *rdo-wa* is another word for རྡོ *rdo* a stone: དགུན་འཆིན་པོ་ས་ནི་རྡོ་བ་བཞིན, དགུན་གྱི་དུས་ སུ་ས་ཞིམ་ཅད་རྡོ་བ་རུ་འགྱུར in winter time the soil becomes (hard) like stone (*Khrid.*); རྡོ་བར་ འགྱུར་བ *rdo-war gyur-pa* བརྒྱས་བཏབ converted into stone, turned into fossil.

རྡོ་སྦྲགས *rdo-sbrags* explained as སྦེ་སེར་ཉི་མ་ ཐང་གི་བླ་མ *Sbe-ser ñi-ma thaṅ-gi bla-ma* (*Ñag. 63*).

རྡོ་ཚད *rdo-tshad* a bar of silver bullion of about 4 pounds in weight.

རྡོ་ཚིག *rdo-tshig*=ཚིག་བརྟན་པ a firm expression or word (*Ñag. 40*).

རྡོ་ཞུན *rdo-shun* bitumen, mineral pitch.

རྡོ་ཞོ *rdo-sho* lime (both quick and slaked).

རྡོ་གཞོང *rdo-gshoṅ* ཐུར [a mallet for breaking small stones]*S.*

རྡོ་གཟོང་ *rdo-gzoṅ*=རྡོ་བ་འཇོམས་བྱེད (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ་བཞི *rdo-yi rgyal-po bshi* the four kings of stone, viz.: tortoise-shell stone—རུས་སྦལ་དཀར་པོ; མིག་སྨན་དཀར་པོ; རྒྱ་ཁ.

རྡོ་ཡི་ཟས་ཅན *rdo-yi zas-can*=ཕུག་རོན བཀོས met. a pigeon (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རིང་ *rdo-riṅ* or རྡོ་རིངས *rdo-riṅs* a stone pillar, obelisk or monument, or an ornament of buildings. There is a famous *Do-ring* near the chief temple of Lhasa with an inscription recording a victory of the Tibetans over the Chinese.

རྡོ་རུས་ཐུག *rdo-rus-thug* to the last extremity (*Sch.*).

རྡོ་སོལ *rdo-sol* coal (*Mṅon.*), mineral coal.

རྡོ་རྗེ *rdo-rje* 1. བཛྲ, བཛྲ, ཝཛྲ; རྡོ་ཡི་རྗེ or རྡོ་ཡི་རྒྱལ་པོ lit. the prince of stones, and said, primarily, to be བཛྲ=མི་ཕྱེད་པ *mi-phyed-pa* or མི་བཅིག་པ *mi-bçig-pa* infallible or indestructible, also unchangeable, hence holy, venerable; but is best known as Indra's thunder-bolt or sceptre. With the Northern Buddhists a supposed model of this sceptre has long been in use as a ritual instrument of the *Tantrik* priests, held by them during prayer in their hands and moved about in various directions; it is used as a symbol of durability and of power. The vajra or dorje is, moreover, a common symbol in representations of deities in whose hands it is there placed. In Tibet the standard-

shape for all dorjes is a huge golden one in Sera monastery near Lhasa, which is alleged to have a miraculous origin and is carried in procession on a certain day annually through the streets of Lhasa.

རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁའ་འགྲོ་ *ṛdo-ṛje mkhaḥ-ḥgro* བཛྲ་ཌཱ་ཀི་ནཱི heavenly females, a class of celestial deities who in their attributes resemble superior fairies. They appear to have played a very important part in later Buddhism. དཔལ་རྡོ་རྗེ་མཁའ་འགྲོའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ is the n. of a treatise (in *K. phal.* ང་).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཁོར་ལོ་ *Ṛdo-ṛje ḥkhor-lo* an epithet of Sambhara (བདེ་མཆོག) a chief Tantrik deity of the Buddhist pantheon (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གླིང་ *Ṛdo-ṛje-gliṅ* lit. place of the ritual sceptre, n. of a monastery formerly belonging to Sikkim from which the important hill station of Darjeeling derives its name. It once stood on the Observatory-hill at Darjeeling.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་ *ṛdo-ṛje ṛgyal-mtshan* བཛྲ་ཀེ་ཏུ, བཛྲ་དྷྭ་ཛ; the standard of Victory, a fuller name for the Buddhist folded flag or emblem of conquest. [Having a vajra for an ensign; n. of the demon Naraka]*S*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་བསྔོ་བ *ṛdo-ṛje ṛgyal-mtshan-gyi bsṅo-wa* in (*K. phal.* ཕ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྒྱ་གྲམ *ṛdo-ṛje ṛgya-gram* the fixed unchangeable posture of sitting cross-legged, v. རྒྱ *ṛgya*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་གྲི་གུག *Ṛdo-ṛje gri-gug* an epithet of Heruka called དགྱེས་པ་རྡོ་རྗེ *dgyes-pa ṛdo-ṛje* he who holds a scimitar in his hand (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་བཅུའི་སྙིང་པོ *ṛdo-ṛje bcuḥi sñiṅ-po* lit. the essence of ten *vajra*, n. of a Sūtra.

རྡོ་རྗེ་གཅོད་པ *ṛdo-ṛje gcod-pa* བཛྲ་ཙྪེ་དི་ཀཱ; title of a religious book most extensivly used among the Northern Buddhists.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་བདུན *ṛdo-ṛje chos-bdun* = རྣམ་སྣང་ཆོས་བདུན the seven venerable sermons of Vairotsana (*K. phal.* མ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཇིགས་བྱེད *Ṛdo-ṛje ḥjigs-byed* བཛྲ་བྷཻ་ར is a tutelary deity of the *drag-gṣod* or terrifying type, held to be a manifestation of the Bodhisattwa Jampal (Mañjus'ri) who under this guise assumes the character of Shin-je the lord of death. Among the Mongols this tutelary deity is very popular under the title of *Ayol ghakchi*. A ritual for placing a person under the protection of Dorje Jig-jye occurs in the Kah-gyur.

རྡོ་རྗེ་བཅོམ *ṛdo-ṛje bcom* བཛྲ་ཧཏ killed by the Vajra of Indra (*A. K. 1-42*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླུ *ṛdo-ṛje chos-kyi glu* hymns of Buddhist Tantrikism: ཀུ་སུམ་པུ་རིར་རྡོ་རྗེ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་གླུ་བསྒྱུར་ཏེ (*A. 66*) having translated Tantrik hymns at the monastery of Kusumapuri.

རྡོ་རྗེ་མཆོག *ṛdo-ṛje mchog* n. of a bird (*K. ko.* ཀ *2*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཆང་ *Ṛdo-ṛje ḥchaṅ* བཛྲ་དྷར is the Yeshes Sems-pa or Dhyani Bodhisattwa evolved from the 2nd Dhyani Buddha མི་བསྐྱོད་པ *Mi-ṣkyod-pa* (Sans. *Akshobhya*). Has been chosen to be the ruling deity in the Tantrik system under the appel'action of ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ or, in brief, Chhak-dor.

Syn. ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *lag-na ṛdo-ṛje*; རིགས་ཀུན་ཁྱབ་བདག *rigs kun-khyab bdag*; རིགས་བརྒྱའི་བདག *rigs-brgyaḥi bdag*; ཤེས་པ་ལྷ་ལྡན *śes-pa lha-ldan*; ཁ་སྦྱོར་བདུན་ལྡན *kha-sbyor bdun-ldan*; གསང་སྔགས་རྒྱལ *gsaṅ-sṅags-ṛgyal* (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཉི་མ *ṛdo-ṛje ñi-ma* བཛྲ་སཱུརྱ; lit. the venerable sun; n. of a sutra [also, of a Buddha]*S*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་ཁུགས་ལེའུ་གཅིག *ṛdo-ṛje sñiṅ-ṣkug leḥu-gcig* n. of a sutra (*K. d.* ཀ)

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་པོ་རྒྱན་གྱི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje sñiṅ-po rgyan-gyi rgyud* a Tantrik sutra descriptive of acquiring perfection (*K. g.* ད *134*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་གཟུངས *rdo rje sñiṅ-gzuṅs* (see *K. g.* ཀ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སྙིང་པོ་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྕེ་འབབ་པ *Rdo-rje sñiṅ-po rdo-rje lce hbab-pa* n. of a dhāraṇī (*K. g.* ཨ *93*) used as a protection against epidemics, enemy, evil spirits, also to stop rain, to cause rain to fall, to make abundant harvest, etc.

རྡོ་རྗེ་དྲིལ་བུ *Rdo-rje dril-bu* n. of an Indian Buddhist sage (*K. dun. 20*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན *Rdo-rje gdan* बोधिगया ; गया, वज्रासन ; described as འཛམ་གླིང་གི་ལྟེ་བ the navel of India, namely Gayā, considered the holiest of all places in the Buddhist world (*Mṅon.*). In *Pth.* (*folio 124*, etc.) occurs a story of the destruction of Gaya by fire.

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་པ *Rdo-rje gdan-pa* 1. an epithet of Buddha (*Mṅon.*). 2. names of three Indian sages of Vajrasana (Gayā) (*K. dun. 43*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གདན་བཞིའི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje gdan-bshiḥi-rgyud* a Tantra treating of the twelve signs of the zodiac, of the symbolic hand gestures (ཕྱག་བརྡ་སྟོན་པ), of the *Khadoma*, of the use of rosaries, etc. (*K. g.* ང *57*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་བདུད་རྩིའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་བཅུ་གཅིག *rdo-rje bdud-rtsiḥi rgyud leḥu-bcu-gcig* n. of a Tantra in the Kahgyur (*K. phal.* ཟ). རྡོ་རྗེ་གདེངས་པའི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje gdeṅs-paḥi rgyud* another Tantra (*K. phal.* ཟ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ནག་མོ *Rdo-rje Nag-mo* वज्रकालिका n. of a Tantrik goddess.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣམ་འཇོམས་ཀྱི་གཟུངས *Rdo-rje rnam-ḥjoms-kyi gzuṅs* n. of a special dhāraṇi or mystical sentence (*K. phal.* ས).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣོན་པོ *Rdo-rje rnon-po* an epithet of the *Bodhisattva* Jam-yang, an aspect of Jampal or Mañjus'rī (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་པད་མ *Rdo-rje pad-ma* वज्रपद्म, seems to be some *Bodhisattva*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ *rdo-rje pha-lam* हीरक, वज्र a diamond believed to be formed of stone derived from earth and water and said to be of four qualities corresponding to the four castes of men in India (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. ནོར་བུའི་མཆོག *nor-buḥi mchog*; རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས *rdo-rjeḥi rigs* (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ་ནི་ནམ་ཅད་ཤིག་ཤིང་གཞོག་རྡུམ་བྱུང་, རྒྱལ་རིགས་ཀྱི་ཁྱིམ་པ་དང་ར་རྒྱས་ཚོད་ཀྱི (*K. my.* ཀ *228*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕ་ལམ་ཐོག་ཀུན་བཟློག་པར་བྱེད *Rdo-rje phal-lam thog kun bzlog par-byed*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣམ་འཇོམས་ཀྱི་བཤད་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje rnam-ḥjoms-kyi bçad-rgyud* n. of a *Tantra* in the Kahgyur (*K. phal.* ས).

རྡོ་རྗེ་གནམ་ལྕགས་མཆུ *Rdo-rje gnam-lcags mchu* lit. the thunderbolt lips, n. of a *Tantra* (*K. phal.* ས).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕག་མོ *Rdo-rje Phag-mo* वज्रवाराही a popular goddess of the Karmapa sect who is said to have frightened and vanquished the enemies of Buddhism by manifesting herself in the form of a sow. Her spirit is continuously transmitted incarnate in each successive abbess who presides over the monastery of Samding on the shore of Yamdok lake in Tibet.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕུར་པ *rdo-rje phur-pa* the vajrakīla, a religious instrument the upper part of which is of the shape of a *dorje* and the lower a *phurpa* or mystic dagger. རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕུར་པ་རྩ་བའི་རྒྱུད *rdo-rje phur-pa rtsa-waḥi rgyud* to enchant a phurpa for suppressing evil spirits (*K. g.* ང *288*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཕྲེང་བ *rdo-rje phreṅ-wa* Vajra māla, n. of a *Tantra* (*K. phal.* ཟ)

རྡོ་རྗེ་དབྱིངས་ཀྱི་དབང་ཕྱུག་མ *Rdo-rje dbyiṅs-kyi dwaṅ-phyug-ma* an epithet of དབྱིངས་ཅན་མ

the goddess Sarasvati (*Mñon.*). In later Buddhism, she is the *Yum* or Sakti of the Bodhisattwa Jampal (Mañjus'rī) and is popular among the Mongols under the designation of *Egeshiktü Eke*.

རྡོ་རྗེ་མེ་ལག་ཅན་ལས་བཟློག་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གཟུངས is a *dhārani* in (*K. phal.* ཙ.).

རྡོ་རྗེ་མེ་ལྕེ *rdo-rje me-lce* n. of a hell where flames of fire issue resembling the point of the dorje (*Ya-sel. 48*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྩེ་དགུ་པ *rdo-rje rtse dgu-pa* lit. a dorje made with nine points; n. of a religious work which was unearthed by *Pad-ma gliṅ-pa*, a *dorje* made of meteoric metal with nine points being found with the book: ཞལ་སྐྱིང་གི་ཞུར་སྤོ་ཡལ་ཕྱག་ལས་རྡོ་རྗེ་རྩེ་དགུ་བ་གཏེར (*S. kar. 198*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན *Rdo-rje ḥdsin* བཟང་པོ an epithet of a terrific deity who is guardian of mysticism and preserver. Often confounded, with the *Dhyani-sattwa* Dorje Chhang or Chhak-dor of the Tantras.

Syn. ཕྱག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ *phyag-na rdo-rje*; བརྒྱ་བྱིན་གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་གྲུབ་པ་པོ *brgya-byin gsaṅ-sṅags-kyi grub-pa-po* (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་འཛིན་པ *rdo-rje ḥdsin-pa* an exorcist, a Tantrik priest.

Syn. སྔགས་པ *sṅags-pa*; སྔགས་འཆང་ *sṅags-ḥchaṅ* (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ཧུ་གུ་རྒྱུད་མའི་རྟོག་པ *rdo-rje hu-gu rgyud-maḥi rtog-pa* a mystical work used by the blue-dress Bon exorcists of Tibet (*K. phal.* ཟ). རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་འོག་གི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་བཅུ་གསུམ་པ a mystical work in thirteen chapters called the nether *Tantra* (*K. phal.* ཟ).

རྡོ་རྗེ་ས་གསུམ་དུ་རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ (*K. g.* ཀ *348*) a Tantra of Vajrapāṇi to meditate on the three stages of *Bodhisattva* perfection.

རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའ *Rdo-rje sems-dpaḥ* བཅོམ་ལྡན 1. an eternal and unchangeable being who is Adi-Buddha of the Nyingma school. 2. a Tantrik form of Akshobhya, the 2nd Dhyani Buddha, which was introduced to followers of the Dorje Vehicle by Padma Sambhava and stated by him to be president of the Eastern Heaven where he sits on a white lotus. Is often represented clasping a female as his *Yum* or Sakti. རྡོ་རྗེ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཞུ་བ་དང་བཀའ་ལན་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ཆེན་པོ་ (*K. g.* ཀ *171*) n. of a *Tantra* used by the *Rñiṅ-ma* sect.

རྡོ་རྗེ་ལེགས་པ *Rdo-rje legs-pa* an epithet of the tutelary deity Dam-chen who under the present Dalai Lama's rule occupies the position of a chief guardian of Buddhism in Tibet (*Rtsii.*).

རྡོ་རྗེ་སློབ་དཔོན *rdo-rje slob-dpon* བསྐྱེད་རིམ; སྔགས་པའི་སྡེ་པ (*Rtsii.*) professor of the *Mantra* section in a monastery of the *Tantrik* school; also the lama of a monastery who is in charge of the Tantrik ritual.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་སྐྱིལ་ཀྲུང *Rdo-rjeḥi skyil-kruṅ* mystical posture, the posture of sitting cross-legged.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་མཆུ་ཅན *Rdo-rjeḥi mchu-can* ཚོགས་བདག, ཁྱུང་ཆེན, 1. an epithet of Gaṇapati, also that of Garuḍa the eagle-king—who carries Vishṇu on his back. 2. བྱ་ཕོ་རོག *bya pho-rog* the raven. 3.=གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད a tutelary deity, sometimes held to be identical with གཤིན་རྗེ་གཤེད or Yamāntaka, a Tantrik development of *Yama* the lord of death.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་འཇིམ་པ *rdo-rjeḥi ḥjim-pa* or རིན་པོ་ཆེའི་འཇིམ་པ *rin-po cheḥi ḥjim-pa* mortar composed of pulverised cement of marvellous properties.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་མྱུག་མ *rdo-rjeḥi myug-ma* met. a god (*Mñon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཚིག *ṛdo-ṛjeḥi tshig* lit. the precious or holy word; truth; the word of Buddha, held to be free from deception, unchangeable, of profound sense, and hard to comprehend.

Syn. སྙིང་པོའི་ཚིག *sñiṅ-poḥi tshig*; མཉམ་པའི་ཚིག *mñam-paḥi tshig*; བདེན་པའི་ཚིག *ḅden-paḥi tshig*; མི་ཕྱེད་པའི་ཚིག *mi-phyeḍ-paḥi tshig*; བརྟན་པའི་ཚིག *ḅrtan-paḥi tshig* (*K. d.* ན *118*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཟེགས *ṛdo-ṛjeḥi zegs*=thunder (*Mṅon.*).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོ *ṛdo-ṛjeḥi rigs-kyi sñiṅ-po* =སྒྲུབ་ཐབས mysticism, mystical charms: རྡོ་རྗེའི་རིགས་ཀྱི་སྙིང་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་འདི་དག these princes of charms will bless the soul (*Suraṅ.* 12).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་གཏུན *ṛdo-ṛjeḥi gtun* a knocker made of precious stones.

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཐོག *rdo-ṛjeḥi thog* ཀྱེ་རྡོ་རྗེའི་རྒྱུད་ལེའུ་གཉིས་པ n. of the second chapter He Vajra Tantra (*K. phal.* ང).

རྡོ་རྗེའི་ཚེ *ṛdo-ṛjeḥi tshe* a very long life, immortality: ཟག་མེད་རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྟ་བུའི་ཚེ་ལ་མངའ་འབྱོར་ནས he having obtained life like the undecaying dorje.

རྡོ་ར *ṛdo-ra* 1.=རྡོ་རྗེ་ར་བ enclosure with a railing or wall made with posts or pillars with capitals of the shape of the dorje or with dorje on their tops (such is the shape of the wall which surrounds the monastery of Sam-ye in Tibet). 2.=circle of dancers (*Jä.*).

རྡོ་ལ་ཁ *Ṛdo-lä-kha* n. of a place in Nepal (*Dsam.*).

རྡོག *ṛdog* 1. an item, any single thing or single piece as in ནས་རྡོག a grain of corn; ཕྲེང་རྡོག *phreṅ-ṛdog* the bead of a rosary, སྲན་རྡོག་བདུན seven peas. 2. a root. 3. just about: ཆས་རྡོག just about to start, on the tip-toe of starting (*Yig. 4*).

རྡོག་ཙམ་རྡོག་ཙམ *ṛdog-tsam ṛdog-tsam* only a little bit: སྤུ་གྲིས་རྣ་བ་དང་མཇུག་མའི་རྩེ་རྡོག་ཙམ་རྡོག་ཙམ་བཅད with a razor cut just a little of the hair of the ear and from the tip of the tail (*Ṛdsa. 3*).

རྡོག་ཚིག *ṛdog-tshig*=རྡོ་ཚིག the main point, subject-matter: ཐོག་མ་རུ་ཞུས་རྒྱུག་ཐུབ་ཞིའི་རྡོག་ཚིག་ལྟར (*Ṛdsa.*) according to the main points of my first petition, my state, *i.e.*, the circumstances under which I laboured, was.

རྡོག་དཀར་བ *ṛdog dkar-wa*=རྟོག་དཀར་བ for དོ་དམ་པ supervisor, overseer: རྡོག་དཀར་བའི་རྩམ་ཁལ་ལྔ the allowance of five *khal* of barley flour for an overseer (*Ṛtsii.*).

རྡོག་འགྲིལ་བ *ṛdog-ḥgril-wa*=ཡ་ཚང་ཞིབ་རྩིས་བྱེད་པ to enumerate exactly, scrutinise carefully; formed into minute grain: ཡུངས་དཀར་ལས་རྡོག་འགྲིལ་བ even more-fully grained than white mustard seed.

རྡོག་ཐོན་པ *ṛdog-thon-pa* to go out together.

རྡོག་པ *ṛdog-pa* any action with the foot, but chiefly a footstep; a stride or pace: རྡོག་པ་འདོར་བ to step, to pace, to walk (*Cs.*); རྡོག་པ་རྒྱབ་པ *ṛdog-pa ṛgyab-pa* to stamp on the ground with the feet, to kick.

རྡོག་པོ *ṛdog-po* or རྡོག་མ=རྡོག each; also one of the two loads placed on the back of a pack horse or any beast of burden. ཁུར་པ་གཅིག the load a man can carry on his back. རྡོག་ཞོ *ṛdog-sho* the price or charge of articles at one *sho* each. རྡོག་ལེབ *ṛdog-leb* a flat piece (*Ṛtsii.*).

རྡོངས་པ *ṛdoṅs-pa*, v. སྡོངས་བ *sdoṅs-wa*.

རྡོབ་པ *ṛdob-pa*=འབུལ་བ to give, offer.

རྡོམ་ཆང་ *ṛdom-chaṅ* colloq. 1. many persons who drink wine together. 2. colloq. for a stone རྡོ་འབང.

རྡོར *rdor*, imp. of རྡར་བ *rdar-wa*: གྲི་ཆུང་རྡོར *gri-chuń rdor* sharpen the knife! (*Ńag.* 40).

རྡོལ་པ *rdol-pa* for གདོལ་པ *gdol-pa* a cobbler.

རྡོལ་བ *rdol-wa*, pf. and fut. བརྡོལ་བ *brdol-wa*, to come forth, to make its appearance, to come up (as of a plant); to be revealed. གཏེར་སྟོན་གྱིས་གླེགས་བམ་གྱི་གསང་གནས་རྡོལ་ནས the hiding-place of the books having been revealed by the treasure-finder; to come out, percolate (as of water from a vessel or rock), to let in water: ཇ་ཁོང་ཏིལ་ཆུ་རྡོལ་འདུག the tea-pot runs or leaks; མི་ནད་རྡོལ་ཉེང disease breaking out among men. རྡོལ་ཚོས *rdol-chos*=རྫང་ཚོས (*Ńag.* 40). རྡོལ་བུག *rdol-bug*=རྡོལ་བའི་བུ་ག leak or hole in a vessel: ལྕགས་ཀྱི་ལྷུང་བཟེད་རས་ཚད་རྡོལ་བུག་མེད་པ་ཁྱེར་བ he carried an iron mendicant's platter without any holes in it (*A.* 22). རྡོལ་གཟེར *rdol gzer* an instrument for boring metal (*Sch.*).

རྡོས་པ *rdos-pa* 1. adj. swollen, bloated, like to burst: ལུས་རྡོས་ཆེ་བ very corpulent body. 2. vb. n. to break, burst, flow out: ལྦུ་བ་རྡོས་པ *lbu-wa rdos-pa* the bursting of a bubble. དབུགས་རྡོས་པ to pant.

ལྡ་གུ *lda-gu* discourse, speech, conversation (*Jä.*); ལྡ་གུ་ཅན *lda-gu-can* talkative (*Cs.*). ལྡ་གུ་བཤད་པ to talk.

ལྡ་མན *lda-man* a couple of small kettle-drums one hanging in front, the other behind, the latter being beaten by a second person that follows the bearer (*Jä.*).

ལྡ་ལྡི *lda-ldi* ཐག, བརྒྱུས string (of beads or flowers); a wreath made of pieces of silk, etc. (མཛོད་གྲས་རྒྱན་གཅིག); ornament of silk or cotton of various colours, a fringe or tassel hung from the ceiling of a temple or chapel.

ལྡག་པ *ldag-pa*, pf. བལྡགས *bldags* fut. བལྡག *bldag* imp. ལྡོག *ldog* to lick: ཁྲག་ལྡག་པ to lick blood; ལྕེས་ལྡག་པ *lces ldag-pa* to lick with the tongue.

ལྡང *ldań* 1.=འགྲམ་དུ near, at: སྒོ་ལྡང་དུ་བྲིས written at the entrance or threshold. 2. v. ལྡང་བ.

ལྡང་བ *ldań-wa* pf. ལྡངས *ldańs* or ལངས *lańs*, imp. ལྡོང *ldoń* ལོངས 1. to rise, to get up; to flow up (as smoke); འགྱེལ་བ་ལས་ལྡང་བ to get up from a fall; ལྡང་བར་འགྱུར བསླང་བའི [raises up] S. ལྡང་བར་བྱེད་པ to raise up; གདན་ལས་ལྡང to rise from his seat; ཉལ་བས་ལྡང་བ to rise up from a lying position; སྟན་ལས་ལྡང་བ to rise from a seat; ས་ཡི་བདག་པོ་ཕེབས་ཙམ་ཅི་མི་ལྡང when the king arrived who would not rise up? (*A.* 6); དྲི་ངན་པ་ཕྱོགས་འཕྱུར་ལྡང an offensive smell is rising (spreading) in every quarter; མེ་ལྕེ་རྣམས་མྱུར་འགྱོགས་སུ་ལྡངས་བྱུང *me-lce rnams myur-gyogs-su ldańs-byuń* the flames quickly rose up; མེ་རོ་ལྡང the smothered flame breaks out again; དགྲ་རུ་ལྡང་བ to break out into hostilities (*Jä.*). 3.=འདང་བ to suffice, to be sufficient, enough: བགོ་བགོས་ན་ལྡང་བ if divided into shares it will suffice; ཚད་ལྡང *tshad ldań* sufficient quantity. ལྡངས་ལུགས *ldańs-lugs*=ལངས་ལུགས the manner of rising: བཙོད་ཤུར་འདོད་པའི་ལྡངས་ལུགས་དང་གཅིག (*Khrid.* 47).

ལྡད་པ *ldad-pa* 1.=ལྷད་པ to contaminate, debase, adulterate; alloy; debasement: རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་མ་འཛེམས་གཞན་ལ་སོང་ན་རིགས་ལྡད་པས if (she) cohabited with another person, leaving the king, it would debase the dynasty (*A.* 60). 2.=སྟོན་མོ funeral anniversary or festival: ལུག་གི་ལོ་ལ་ཁོ་བའི་ལྡད་ཆེན་པོ་མཛད in the

year of the sheep they performed a memorial anniversary for Atiśa (*A. 117*). 3. vb., pf. and fut. བལྡད་ *bldad* to chew; སྐྱུག་ལྡད་པ *skyug-ldad-pa* to chew the cud, to ruminate; ཟོ་སྐྱོ་མར་སྭ་ཚོད་བལྡད་ནས *zlo-skyo-mar swa-tshod bldad-nas* having chewed the nettles into a green pulp (*Mil.*).

ལྡན *ldan* or ལྡན་པ *ldan-pa* 1. possessed of, belonging to, having; is defined in *Situ. 48* as གང་ཞིག་གང་ལ་ཡོད་པ་སྟོན shows whatever belongs to what. It is used as formative whereby sbst. are converted into adj. and sometimes into other sbst., and in gen. the sbst. is connected with ལྡན་པ by the conjunction དང་ Ex. བྲག་དང་ལྡན་པ *brag-dan-ldan-pa* rocky, contr. བྲག་ལྡན *brag-ldan*; དགའ་ལྡན *dgah-ldan* joyous, blissful. Often is conjoined to several nouns at once: ཕྱུགས་ལུག་རྟ་ར་མཛོ་རྣམས་དང་ལྡན་པའི་རྫོང་དཔོན *phyugs lug rta ra mdso-rnams dan ldan-pahi rdson-dpon* a Jong-pon possessed of yak, goats, horses, sheep and cattle. 2. sbst., also མལྡན་པ, cheek; ལྡན་པའི་སོ cheek-tooth, molar tooth; ལྡན་ཐལ་བ a blow or box on the cheek, a box on the ear (*Cs.*). གྲོག་ལྡན the cheek or side of a ravine (*Jä.*).

ལྡན་པ་ལྔ *ldan-pa lna* the five possessions: (1) དང་བའི་སེམས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of a sincere heart; (2) གུས་པའི་ལུས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of respectful (humble) person; (3) སྙན་པའི་སྒྲ་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of an agreeable voice; 4. གཙང་བའི་ཟས་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of clean and pure food; (6) མཛེས་པའི་རྒྱན་དང་ལྡན་པ possessed of beautifying ornaments.

ལྡན་གྲོལ *ldan-grol* an abbr. of ཚུལ་ཁྲིམས་དང་ལྡན་པ་རྟོགས་པ་དང་གྲོལ་བ (*Khrid.*).

ལྡན་པ་པོ *ldan-pa-po* possessor; one that has, that is able, a man of ability (*Cs.*), one that is possessed of qualifications or talent.

ལྡན་མ *Ldan-ma* n. of a district in Kham (*Loñ. ཆ 6*).

ལྡན་མོ *ldan-mo* 1. ལྡན་པ་མོ a female-possessor or owneress. 2. a female ibex.

ལྡན་ཚད *ldan-tshad*=ཡོད་ཚད acc. to *Jä.*: འདུས་ཚད.

ལྡན་ཡུལ *Ldan-yul* n. of a village in Tsang near Tanag (*Deb. ཀ 45*).

ལྡབ་ལྡིབ *ldab-ldib* idle talk, tittle-tattle: འཆོད་པ་ལྡབ་ལྡིབ་མ་མཆིས་པར (*Situ. 90*) there being no inaccurate or irrelevant speech; བསྙབ་པའི་ཚིགས་མི་ཆོམས་ཞིང་ཚིག་ལྡབ་ལྡིབ་ཏུ་སྨྲ *bsrab-pahi tshags mi choms ciñ tshig ldab-ldib-tu smra* speaking tattling words and not subduing unbridled proceedings (*Khrid. 47*).

ལྡབ་ལྡོབ *ldab-ldob* 1. indistinct and incorrect expressions. 2. indolence, dullness, drowsiness (*Cs.*).

ལྡབ་པ *ldab-pa* pf. བལྡབས *bldabs* fut. བལྡབ *bldab* imp. ལྡོབ *ldob* 1. to fold up; གོས་སོགས་ལྡབ་པ to fold up clothes, etc. 2. acc. to *Cs.*: to repeat, to do again; སྔར་ལྡབ repeatedly, afresh, again, anew; གཉིས་ལྡབ twice, for the second time (*Sch.*).

ལྡབས་ཕྱོར *ldabs-phyor* n. of a great numerical figure: མཐོ་ཡས་ལྡབས་ཕྱོར་ཏེ་ཞེས་གསུངས (*Yasel. 56*).

ལྡམ་ཁུ *ldam-khu*=ཆུ་རྙོག་ཅན dirty water, water sullied with impurities (*Mñon.*).

ལྡམ་ལྡམ *ldam-ldam* or ལྡམ་པ *ldam-pa* very slothful (*Cs.*).

ལྡམ་ལྡུམ *ldam-ldum* mean, pitiful (*Cs.*)

ལྡམ་ལྡེམ *ldam-ldem* dubious, uncertain, (used of things) (*Jä.*)

ལྡར་བ *ldar-wa* to be weary, tired, faint; ལྡར ལྡར་དུ་འགྱུར་བ languid.

ལྡའུ་མགོ་དཀར *Ldahu mgo-dkar* n. of the minister of king *Rula-skyes* (*Yig.*).

ལྡི་རི་རི *ldi-ri-ri*=ཨུ་རུ་རུ་དང་འབྲུག་སྒྲ the rattling of thunder, v. ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa.*

ལྡིག་པ *ldig-pa* pf. ལྡིགས *ldigs* to quiver, shudder, to wriggle; ཁ་ལྡིག་པ *kha-ldig-pa* to stammer. ལྡིགས *ldigs* creaking sound, sound expressive of labouring or groaning under a heavy weight; སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྡིགས་ཀྱིས་བྱུང་ a mass of scorpions were wriggling (*A. 27*).

ལྡིང་བ *ldiṅ-wa* to float, to be swimming, to be suspended, floating, soaring (in the air): བྱ་ནམ་མཁའ་ལ་ལྡིང་བ the bird soars in the sky; ལྡིང་བསྐོར *ldiṅ-bskor* floating in a circle in the sky (as of birds); the circle made by birds when floating or flying in circles; རྒོད་པོ་རེས་ལྡིང་བསྐོར་ནམ་གསུམ་བྱས་ནས་འདི་སྐད་ཟེར་རོ (*Rdsa.*) the vulture thrice circling in the sky said this.

ལྡིང་སྐྱོགས *ldiṅ-skyogs* a large copper ladle (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་ཁ *ldiṅ-kha* v. ལྟིང་ཁ *ltiṅ-kha.*

ལྡིང་ཁང་ *ldiṅ-khaṅ* a bower formed by over-hanging shady trees, a natural arbour: ཤིང་གཡུ་བོ་ལྗང་པའི་ལྡིང་ཁང་། a bower of trees full of green (turquoise) leaves.

ལྡིང་ཁུག *ldiṅ-khug* a small silken bag worn as an amulet or talisman on the breast: དར་གྱི་ལྡིང་ཁུག་དུ་རིལ་བཅུག put it in a silken amulet bag (*D.R.*).

ལྡིང་དཔོན *ldiṅ-dpon* an officer over fifty soldiers (*Rtsii.*). ལྡིང་འོག *ldiṅ-hog* one under or subordinate to a *Ldiṅ-dpon*; ལྡིང་ཚོ *ldiṅ-tsho* militia of fifty soldiers under a *Ldiṅ-dpon* (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་ཟངས *ldiṅ-zaṅs* a large copper caldron (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡིང་སེ *ldiṅ-se* or ལྡིང་སི *ldiṅ-si* in *Ld.*, adv. quite, very, very much (*Jä.*).

ལྡིབ་པ *ldib-pa* vb., pf. བལྡིབ *bldib* 1. in *Sch.*=ལྡིག་པ. 2. not clear, unintelligible; ཁ་ལྡིབ་པ=ལྐུག་ལྡིབ stammering.

ལྡིམ *ldim* in *W.* the crash of a falling tree, the report of a gun.

ལྡིར་བ *ldir-wa* 1. also ལྟིར་བ *ltir-wa* to be distended, inflated; ལྟོ་ལྡིར *lto-ldir* a big belly; ལྟོ་ལྡིར་ཅན *lto-ldir-can* big-bellied. *Ldir-ldir* full to the brim, eaten to the full (of a greedy boy or beast). 2. to rush, to roar (of wind); to roll, of the thunder; འབྲུག་ལྡིར *hbrug-ldir* it thunders; ལྡིར་བཞིན *ldir-bshin* like thunder; ལྡིར་སྒྲ *ldir-sgra* a thundering, roaring noise; ལྡིར་ཚ་བ *ldir tsha-wa* thundering (*Jä.*).

ལྡུ་གུ *ldu-gu*=གདུ་བ *gdu-wa* གདུ་བུ.

ལྡུག་པ *ldug-pa* or ལྡུགས *ldugs* pf. ལྡུགས, *ldugs* or བླུགས (usual form), fut. བླུག *blug* imp. བླུག *blug* or བླུགས *blugs* col. བླུག་པ *blug-pa*: to pour out or into to sprinkle, to strew; to cast, to found (metal), cf. བླུགས *blugs.*

ལྡུད་པ *ldud-pa* pf., fut. and imp. བླུད *blud* col. བླུད་པ *blud-pa* to give to drink, to water (cattle, etc.); དུག་ལྡུད་ཀྱང་མི་ཤི he does not die by a poisoned draught; ཆུང་མ་ལྡུད he gives (him) to drink; བུ་ཙ་ལ་འོ་མ་ལྡུད give milk to the boy; རྟ་ལ་ཆུ་ལྡུད་པ giving water to a pony.

ལྡུམ *ldum* 1. vegetables, greens or edible roots in general. 2. in *W.* lettuce, salad. ལྡུམ་ནག *ldum-nag* black species of lettuce: ལྡུམ་ནག་དོམ་མཁྲིས་མ་བསྐོ་ཟ་ཁ་འཚོ། black lettuce with bear's bile applied on a sore heals it and also acts as an astringent on the rectum.

ལྡུམ་པོ *ldum-po* or ལྡུམ་ལྡུམ 1. for ལྡུམ་པོ *dum-po.* 2. for སླུམ་པོ *slum-po* round: ལྡུམ་ལ་བསྒྲིལ་བ

ldum-la bgril-wa made round, rounded off.

ལྡུམ་བུ *ldum-bu* 1.=བསོད་སྙོམས alms, also begging for alms: གྲོང་དང་དུ་ཁྱིམ་གཅིག་ནས་ལྡུམ་བུ་སློངས (*A. 14*). 2. any stalked plant.

ལྡུམ་ར *ldum-ra* or སྡུམ་ར *sdum-ra* garden in general, kitchen-garden, vegetable garden, an artificial grove. In *W.* fruit garden, orchard (*Jä.*).

Syn. སྐྱེད་ཚལ *skyed-tshal*; ཁྱིམ་གྱི་ཚལ *khyim-gyi tshal*; བཞོས་པའི་ནགས *bzos-pahi nags*; མེ་ཏོག་ལྡུམ་ར *me-tog ldum-ra* flower garden (*Mñon.*).

ལྡུར་ལྡུར *ldur-ldur* 1. the noise of boiling water, or any fluid boiling 2. roaring, rushing (*Sch.*).

ལྡུར་ཕྱེ *ldur-phye* also ཆུ་ལྡུར *chu-ldur* peas or barley-flour boiled in water for cattle (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡེ *lde* 1. a prefixed tribal title which some of the early kings of Tibet had assumed. 2. treasury, store-house.

ལྡེ་ཁ *lde-kha* belonging together, of the same species (*Sch.*).

ལྡེ་ཁུ *lde-khu* སྨན coloured medicinal syrup; sweetened medicine (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu* or ལྡེའུ *ldehu* 1. mixture, syrup. 2. ointment (*Jä.*).

ལྡེ་ཆུང་ *lde-chuṅ* junior treasurer in a monastery or government treasury; ལྡེ་ཆེན *lde-chen* senior treasurer.

ལྡེ་སྣོལ་ནམ *Lde Snol-nam* n. of one of the early kings of Tibet (*Yig.*).

ལྡེ་འཕྲུལ་ནམ་གཞུང་བཙན *Lde-hphrul Nam-gshuṅ-btsan* n. of a descendant of king *Ze-lde* one of the early kings of Tibet (*J. zaṅ. 148*).

ལྡེ་བ *lde-wa* 1. one who is in charge of the key of treasury, *i.e.*, a treasurer. 2. vb. with pf. བལྡེས *bldes* or ལྡེས *ldes*, fut. བལྡེ *blde* imp. ལྡེས *ldes* to warm one's self, to be warmed at or by: མེ་ལྡེ་བ *me-lde-wa* to warm one's self at the fire; ཉི་མ་ལྡེ་བ *ñi-ma lde-wa* to be warmed in the sun.

ལྡེ་མིག *lde-mig* 1. the key of a store-room, any key; padlock. 2. introduction to a book; index or key. ལྡེ་མིག་པ *lde mig-pa*=གཉེར་པ (*Mñon.*).

ལྡེའུ *ldehu* acc. to *Cs.* 1.=སྡེའུ *sdehu* སྲན a kind of peas. 2. v. ལྡེ་གུ *lde-gu*. 3.=ལྡེ་ཐུ a riddle.

ལྡེག་པ *ldeg-pa* (pf. བདེག *bdeg*) to quake, shake, tremble, *e.g.*, of the palace of the gods (*Dzl.*).

ལྡེང་ཀ *ldeṅ-ka*=ལྡིང་ཀ *ldiṅ-ka* v. ལྟེང་ཀ *lteṅ-ka* a pond.

ལྡེང་རྒྱས *Ldeṅ-rgyas* n. of a mountain on the border of India.

ལྡེང་མིན *ldeṅ-min* colloq. (also ལྡང་མིན) insufficient,

ལྡེབ་པ *ldeb-pa* 1.=ལྡེག་པ *ldeg-pa* (*Cs.*). 2. to bend round or back, to turn round, to double down or over.

ལྡེབས་པ *ldebs-pa* 1.=ལོགས the side: ཁང་པའི་ལོགས the inner wall or the inner side of the wall of a house (*Situ. 99*). ལྡེབས་རིས *ldebs-ris* =ལོགས་བྲིས *logs-bris* paintings on the inside of a house; རུས་པའི་འབུར་པོའི་ལྡེབས *rus-pahi hbur-pohi ldebs* by the side of the portuberance of the bone. 2. enclosure, fence (*Sch.*).

ལྡེའུ་སྒང་ *Ldehu sgaṅ* n. of a place in Tibet: མཁན་པོ་ལྡེའུ་སྒང་པ *mkhan-po ldehu sgaṅ-pa* the learned teacher (professor) of *Ldehu-sgaṅ* (*Deb.* ཀ *45*).

ལྡེམ *ḷdem* 1. v. ལྡེམ་པོ *ḷdem-po*. 2. a statue, image, idol, (standing upright) (*Ja.*).

ལྡེམ་པ *ḷdem-pa* contrariety, opposition, irony. 2. adj. inconsistent, unstable, variable. (*Cs.*). 3. vb. also ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ་པ *ḷdem-ḷdem-pa* (*Sch.*) to move up and down, to vibrate གཤོག་སྒྲོ་ལྡེམ་པ *gçog-sgro ḷdem-pa* the flapping of wings.

ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ *ḷdem-ḷdem* flexible, supple, elastic, pliant (*Jä.*). ལྡེམ་ལྡེམ་གཡོ་བ *ḷdem-ḷdem gyo-wa* to shake flexibly, *i.e.*, bending but not breaking. ལྡེམ་བརྗོད་པ *ḷdem ḅrjod-pa* to utter a *double entendre*; also to speak a parable.

ལྡེར *ḷder*=ལྡེབས *ḷdebs*, སྐྱ་ལྡེར་ལ *skya ḷder-la* on the side of a wall, on a wall; རིའི་ལྡེར *riḥi ḷder* the side of a hill, hill-side.

卐 ལྡེམ་པོ *ḷdem-po* 1. དྲང་པོ་མིན་པ not straight, dishonest, crooked-hearted. 2. riddle, enigma (cf. ཚོད་ཟ); མི་ལྡེམ *mi-ḷdem*, བྱ་ལྡེམ *bya-ḷdem*, བེམ་ལྡེམ *bem-ḷdem* an enigma, an allegory, applied to men, to birds, to inanimate beings. ལྡེམ་པོའི་ངག *ḷdem-poḥi ṅag* or ལྡེམ་གཏམ *ḷdem-gtam* parable, allegory. ལྡེམ་ཚོད་པ *ḷdem tshod-pa* or ལྡེམ་ཆོད་པ *ḷdem-chod-pa* 1. to solve a riddle. 2.=अभिसन्धि a plot, a concealed and deceitful design; acc. to *Sch.* a mysterious opinion. ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ *ḷdem-por dgoṅs-pa* to design a plan: of which are four kinds:—(1) གཞུག་པ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ अवतारणाभिसन्धि [plan of appearing or descending]*S.*, (2) མཚན་ཉིད་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ लक्षणाभिसन्धि [plan with regard to tokens or characteristics]*S.*; (3) གཉེན་པོ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ प्रतिपक्षाभिसन्धि [a plan regarding the opposite side]*S.*; (4) བསྒྱུར་བ་ལ་ལྡེམ་པོར་དགོངས་པ परिणामनाभिसन्धि [a plan respecting change or transformation]*S.*

ལྡེར་སྐུ *ḷder-sku* or ལྡེར་ཚོ *ḷder-tsho* 1. an idol or statue made of clay. 2. an image painted on the wall.

ལྡེར་བ *ḷder-wa* 1. toughness, clamminess (*Cs.*). 2. potter's clay.

ལྡེར་བཟོ *ḷder-ḅzo* 1. image, statue, figures modelled of clay. 2. clay: ལྡེར་བཟོའི་ལྡེབས *ḷder-ḅzoḥi ḷdebs* a clay-inclosure or wall.

ལྡོ *ḷdo* the side of anything.

ལྡོ་ལྡོ *ḷdo-ḷdo* for a few days, for a short time: ཕར་ཀར་ལྡོ་ལྡོ་བཞུགས *phar-gar ḷdo-ḷdo ḅshug* he resided for a few days at places where he pleased (*A. 123*).

ལྡོག་སྐྱེན་པ *ḷdog skyen-pa* आवर्तमान [being dragged back]*S.*

ལྡོག་པ I: *ḷdog-pa* pf. and imp. ལོག *log*, vb. n. to སློག་པ *slog-pa* निवृत्ति, निवर्तन 1. to come back, to return, to go home. 2. to send back.

Syn. ཕྱིན་ཅི་ལོག་པ *phyin-ci log-pa*; གོ་ལོག་པ *go log-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྡོག་པ II: 1. in a specific religious sense: v. འགྲུལ་ཞུ་བའི frq.; དགྲར་ལྡོག་པ *dgrar ḷdog-pa* to come forward again as an enemy, to renew the war (*Jä.*) 2. to change, to undergo a change (as to colour, smell, etc.). འགྱུར་ལྡོག *ḅgyur-ḷdog* and ལྡོག་འགྱུར *ḷdog-ḅgyur* changeableness, inconstancy, fickleness. 3. to turn away (vb. n.) *las* from; བློ་ལྡོག་པ *ḅlo ḷdog-pa* to change the mind from; ང་ལྡོག་པ=ང་ལོག་པ to rebel. The partic. as adj.: དེ་ལས་ལྡོག་པའི *de-las ḷdog-paḥi* (thing) opposed to that, contrary (to it); *Sch.* has also ལྡོག་ཕྱེ་བ *ḷdog phye-wa* distinguished, different (from each other), and ལྡོག་པ *ḷdog-pa* reciprocal, mutual, each separately.

ལྡོང་ *Ldoṅ* one of the six early tribes of Tibet descended from the four sons of the monkey patriarch, the six being: སེ *se*, རྨུ *rmu*, ལྡོང་ *ldoṅ*, སྟོང་ *stoṅ*, གྲ *gra*, འབྲུ *bru*, which are also called མི་བུ་གདུང་དྲུག *mi-bu gduṅ-drug* the six descendants of the (first) man (*T. Zaṅ.*).

ལྡོང་ཁ *ldoṅ-kha* the cover or lid of a tea-churner (*Rtsii.*).

ལྡོང་བ *ldoṅ-wa*=མིག་ལོང་བ, pf. ལྡོངས *ldoṅs*, 1. to become blind, to be infatuated. 2. adj. ལྡོངས་པ *ldoṅs-pa*=མདོངས་པ blind, infatuated.

ལྡོང་མོ *ldoṅ-mo*=དོང་མོ resp. (གསོལ་ལྡོང་ *gsol-ldoṅ*) a tea-churner.

ལྡོང་རོས *ldoṅ-ros* · मनःशिला; ངོ་སྨན a kind of mineral medicine; also a yellow earth used for painting walls of houses.

Syn. བ་ན་རི་སྐྱེས *ba-na ri-skyes*; བལ་ཡུལ་སྐྱེས *Bal-yul skyes*; ཡིད་འབོད་མ *yid-hbod-ma*; གར་མཁན་མ *gar-mkhan-ma*; གོ་ལི *go-li*; ཀླུ་ལྕེ *klu-lce*; མ་ནོ་ཧ *ma-no-ha* (*Mṅon.*).

ལྡོང་ལྷ *Ldoṅ-lha* n. of a mountain in Tibet, presided over by a demi-god of the same name (*G. Bon.*).

ལྡོན་པ *ldon-pa* to give or pay back, to return=ཀློན་པ *klon-pa* or གློན་པ *glon-pa*; ལན་ལྡོན་པ *lan ldon-pa* to reply, to give an answer.

ལྡོབ་པ *ldob-pa* to apprehend quickly; to be witty, to be quick in repartee (*Cs.*).

ལྡོབས་པ *ldobs-pa*=སྤོབས་པ *spobs-pa*. + ལྡོབས་མཁྱེན་པ *ldobs skyen-pa*=ཤེས་རྒྱུ་པ quick perception, understanding readily.

ལྡོམ་པ *ldom-pa* alms, anything given to a religious beggar.

Syn. ལྡོམ་བུ *ldom-bu*; བསོད་སྙོམས *bsod-sñoms* (*Situ. 187*).

+ ལྡོམ་བུ *ldom-bu* v. ལྡོམ་པ *ldom-pa*. ལྡོམ་བུ་བྱེད་པ *ldom-bu byed-pa* to ask for alms, to beg as a religious mendicant. ལྡོམ་བུ་པ *ldom-bu-pa* a religious beggar, mendicant.

ལྡོམ་ས *ldom-sa* alms-house, house where beggars receive food.

སྡང་བ *sdaṅ-wa* 1.=ཞེ་སྡང་ མཐུན, ཁྲོ, སྡུག; pf. སྡངས *sdaṅs* to hate, to be angry, wrathful: ཕ་ཡུམ་འཁོར་དང་བཅས་པ་ལ་སྡང་བར་གྱུར་ཏོ the parents together with those about them became displeased (*Hbrom. 49*): མི་དགའ་ནས་སྡང་སྟེ being displeased, he grew angry; རྒྱ་ནག་མིས་ཕྱི་གླིང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་སྡང་བར་བྱུང་ the Chinese hated all foreigners. 2. sbst. anger, hatred, malice: འཕགས་པ་ཆེ་རྣམས་ཡང་དག་མཐོང་ཉིད་ནས་སྡང་བའི་དུག་ཆེན་གདུང་བ་ཡང་གསོས་པ་ཡང་ and immediately perceiving in very truth thoughts the most stupendous, those afflicted with the potent poison of malice were healed (*Tan. Mdo ཞེ 190.*). 3. adj. angry, malicious, hostile: སྡང་བའི་དགྲ *sdaṅ-wahi dgra* an angry vindictive enemy; སྡང་བའི་སེམས *sdaṅ-wahi sems* wrathful mind, hatred, enmity, hostility; སྡང་བའི་སེམས་ལྡན *sdaṅ-wahi sems-ldan* दुष्टचित्त having a vindictive mind. སྡང་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་འཇིག་པ *sdaṅ-wa thums-cad hjig-pa* (or colloq. འཇིགས་པ) to disarm hostilities or hostile feelings. སྔར་སྡང་བ *sṅar sdaṅ-wa* the former hatred, old grudge.

སྡང་བའི་རྟགས *sdaṅ-wahi rtags* the signs of hatred or ill-feeling are: སྦྱིན་པ་མི་གཏོང་བ not giving alms or charity; མི་མཐུན་པར་བྱེད་པ to cause disagreement; མཐུན་པར་མི་བྱེད་པ not being accordant, or in harmony; ཉེས་སྤྱོད *ñes-spyod* mischievous, behaving viciously, etc. (*K. du. ད 203*).

སྡང་བྱེད *sdaṅ-byed* an enemy, foe.

Syn. དགྲ *dgra*; འཁོན་འཛིན *hkhon-hdsin* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡང་བུ *sdaṅ-bu*, v. གདང་བུ *gdaṅ-bu*.

སྡད་གྲོང་ *sdaḏ-groṅ* freehold house; a resident owner; opp. to house occupied by an agricultural tenant (*Btsii.*).

སྡམ་པ *sdam-pa* v. སྡོམ་པ *sdom-pa* संवर abstinent, self-restraining, bound; ལག་སྡམ་པ handcuffed; ཞགས་པས་སྡམ་པ bound with a rope.

སྡར་མ *sdar-ma* (བློ་ཆུང་བ *ḇlo chuṅ-ba*, སྙིང་ཆུང་བ) timid, timorous, trembling: སྡར་མས་སྣ་ཚོགས་གོས་གྱོན་དང་ though a timid person may put on various clothes, &c. (*K. du.* ད *198*).

སྡིག་པ *sdig-pa* I: पाप्मन्, कल्मष, अघ, मल, पाप sin, moral evil. Acc. to Tibetan explanation, the word is derived from སྡིགས་པ *sdigs-pa* to sting or torment, the sinner being pained in body, speech and mind by the misery resulting from impious acts, &c: མི་དགེ་བའི་ལས་ཀྱིས་བའི་འབྲས་རྣམ་པར་སྨིན་པའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ་གྱིས་ལུས་ངག་ཡིད་གསུམ་ལ་སྡིགས་པར་བྱེད་པས་ན་སྡིག.— སྡིག་པ་ལ་ཡིད་ཆེས་པ *sdig-pa-la yiḏ-ches-pa* to believe in sin; སྡིག་སྒྲིབ *sdig-sgrib* = སྡིག་པ་དང་སྒྲིབ་པ sin and defilement, contamination of sin. སྡིག་སྒྲིབ་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་བ *sdig-sgrib thams-caḏ sel-ba* to cleanse from every defilement of sin. སྡིག་ཅན *sdig-can* sinful: སྡིག་ཅན་ཤན་པ *sdig-can ças-pa* the sinful butcher; སྡིག་ཏོ་བ *sdig to-ba* or སྡིག་པ་བསགས་པ a sinner, one who has accumulated sin; སྡིག་ལྟའི་མཚན་ཉིད་ཅན *sdig-ltaḥi mtshan-ñiḏ-can* पापदर्शी one having sinful looks, a suspicious character; སྡིག་སྡུག *sdig-sdug* दुःख पाप, sin and suffering. སྡིག་པ་འཇོམས་པ *sdig-pa ḥjoms-pa* to conquer sin, as something hostile to man (*Jä.*); ཁ་ན་མ་ཐོ་བའི་སྡིག་པ a grievous sin; སྡིག་པ་རྣམ་པར་སྦྱངས *sdig-pa rnam-par sbyaṅs* विधूतपाप [one whose sins have been entirely washed off] *S.* སྡིག་པ་སྤྱོད་པ *sdig-pa spyod-pa* to practise sin; སྡིག་པ་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa byeḏ-pa* to commit sin. སྡིག་པ་བཤགས་པར་བྱེད་པ *sdig-pa bçags-par byeḏ-pa* expatiation of sin by confession and repentance for which four kinds of སྟོབས or powers are necessary: (1) རྣམ་པར་སུན་འབྱིན་པ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས; (2) གཉེན་པོ་ཀུན་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་པའི་སྟོབས; (3) ཉེས་པ་ལས་ལྡོག་པའི་སྟོབས; (4) རྟེན་གྱི་སྟོབས.—སྡིག་པའི་གྲོགས *sdig-paḥi grogs* a companion in vice, an associate in crime: སྡིག་པའི་གྲོགས་པོ་རྣམ་སྤང་ཞིང་, བུད་མེད་ཞགས་པས་མ་བཅིངས་པ, ལྷ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ངང་དུ་འགྲོ avoiding evil companions and not being bound by the snares of women, associate with the gods (*K. d.* ཞ *31*); སྡིག་པའི་ཆོས་ཅན *sdig-paḥi chos-can* पापधर्मा possessed of vicious propensities.

སྡིག་པའི་ལྟོ་ཅན *sdig-paḥi lto-can* भल्लुक a bear.

སྡིག་པ II: a scorpion; of which three kinds occur in parts of Tibet, but mainly known by reputation only. སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ *sdig-paḥi phuṅ-po* a large number of scorpions in one place: ཇོ་བོའི་མདུན་དུ་སྡིག་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྡིགས་ཀྱི་བྱུང་ *Jo-woḥi mdun-du sdig-paḥi phuṅ-po ldigs-kyi-byuṅ* a heap of scorpions were quivering in front of Atis'a (*A. 27*).

Syn. སྤང་བྱ *spaṅ-bya*; ཉེས་ལྟུང་ *ñes-ltuṅ*; བཟང་ལས་བྱོལ *bzaṅ-las byol*; དམས་བྱེད *dmas-byeḏ*; སྡིག་བལྟ *sdig-blta*; ངན་འགྲོའི་ལམ *ṅan-ḥgroḥi lam*; ཚར་འགྲོ *tshar-ḥgro*; ངན་འཐུང་ *ṅan-ḥthuṅ*; དགེ་བའི་འགལ་ཟླ *dge-baḥi ḥgal-zla* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡིག་བློན *sdig-blon* a wicked officer; an officer or minister who is not devoted to Buddhism but favours the Bon cult.

སྡིག་ཚིག *sdig-tshig* पातक lit. words of sin, but also implies words of repentance.

སྡིག་སྲིན *sdig-srin* (སྨན) कर्कट the crab. སྡིག་སྲིན་གྱིས་ཐོག་ཁམས་ནད་ཆུ་སེར་འདྲེན the crab draws forth paralysis, kidney disease, and dropsy (*Med.*).

Syn. འཕྲོག་བྱེད་མིག *ḥphrog-byeḏ mig*; རྐང་མང་པོ *rkaṅ-maṅ-po*; སྦལ་ཆེན *sbal-chen* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡིག་པ་རྭ་ཅན་ *sdig-pa rwa-can* वृश्चिक scorpion.

Syn. དུར་བས་འཆི་ *dur-was hchi*; མར་གྱིས་རྣམས་བྱེད་ *mar-gyis ñams-byed*; ལུས་མི་སྡུག་ *lus mi-sdug* (*Mñon.*).

སྡིག་ཕུག་མ་ *sdig-phug-ma* species of bird of Tibet (*Risii.*).

སྡིགས་པ་ *sdigs-pa*, pf. བསྡིགས་ *bsdigs*, fut. བསྡིག་ *bsdig*, imp. སྡིགས་ *sdigs*; also སྡི་བ་ *sdi-wa*, pf. བསྡིས་ *bsdis*, fut. བསྡི་ *bsdi* to point towards or at, to point out; to threaten, to sting. སྡིགས་རི་བྱ་བ་ *sdigs-ri bya-wa* तर्जन, མདའ་རྡོ་ས་ཕྱུགས, when shooting an arrow or flinging a stone to threaten to strike somebody: ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཅན་གྱིས་སྡིགས་རི་བྱ་བའི་ཕྱིར, རྒྱལ་བུའི་སྟེང་དུ་ཐོག་གཅིག་ཕབ་ན་ if the merciful one for the purpose of threatening cast a thunderbolt on the prince (*A. 13*).

སྡིགས་མོ་བྱེད་པ་ *sdigs-mo byed-pa* to assume a menacing attitude, to threaten tauntingly (*Jä.*).

སྡིགས་མཛུབ་ *sdigs mdsub* तर्जनी index-finger, the forefinger of the right hand the pointing of which may be a sign of a threat. ཁྲོ་བོའི་སྡིགས་མཛུབ་ *khro-wohi sdigs mdsub* the sign of threat made by the hand in which the thumb and the middle finger are brought to touch each other at the centre of the palm, the pointer remaining outstretched. གཡས་ན་འཁོར་ལོ་རལ་གྲི་དགྲ་སྟ་རྡོ་རྗེ་དང་གཡོན་ན་སྡིགས་པའི་སྡིགས་མཛུབ་པོ་ཤིན་ཏུ་འཇིགས་པའི་བདག་ཉིད་ཅན་ *gyas-na hkhor-lo ral-gri dgra-sta rdo-rje dañ gyon-na sdigs-pahi sdigs-mdsub-po çin-tu hjigs-pahi bdag-ñid-can* (the figures of) the dorje, battle-axe and sword being formed in a circle to the right, and the index-finger of myself, who am greatly afraid, pointing to the left (*Tantra* in *Tangyur* on "Mode of co-ercion of Yidags, Grul-bum, and Srul-po").

སྡིངས་ *sdiñs*, ས་ཆ་མཐོན་པོ་སྙོམས་པ་ सानु 1. a level eminence, a levelled place, flat surface, table-land: ལྷ་སྡིངས་ *lha-sdiñs* the eminence where gods dwell; ཀླུ་སྡིངས་ *klu-sdiñs* the plateau where the nâga reside; དངོས་གྲུབ་སྡིངས་ *dños-grub sdiñs* the plain where enchanted things are obtained or where one's wishes are fulfilled. 2. acc. to *Jä.* a cavity or depression; སྤང་སྡིངས་ *spañ-sdiñs* an undulation on a grassy plain; རི་སྡིངས་ *ri-sdiñs* a depression on a mountain ridge. 3. acc. to *Cs.* middle part, heart, core.

སྡིབ་པ་ *sdib-pa* 1. (*Sch.*) = དིབ་པ་ *dib-pa*. 2. = ལྟིབ་པ་ *ltib-pa* (*Jä.*).

སྡུ་ *sdu* चरि [also]*S.*

སྡུ་གུ་ *sdu-gu* for སྡུག་གུ་ = མཛེས་པ་ *mdses-pa* कान्त beauty, beautiful.

སྡུག་ *sdug* as adj. unhappy, miserable.

སྡུག་པ་ I: *sdug-pa* प्रिय, कान्त adj. attractive, agreeable; comely, nice; dear, loveable: ལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པ་ सुदर्शन nice-looking; མཛེས་ཤིང་ཡིད་དུ་འོང་ཞིང་བལྟ་ན་སྡུག་པར་གྱུར་ཏོ་ became beautiful, pleasing and comely, to the sight; བདག་གི་བུ་ནང་གི་སྡུག་པ་ཤ the most beloved of my sons; ངའི་བུ་སྡུག་ my dear son; སྡུག་པར་འཛིན་པ་ to love, c. dat., gen. with regard to parental love; སྡུག་པར་འགྱུར་བ་ to become dear to a person, to be endeared to; མི་སྡུག་པ་ not nice, disgusting, disagreeable: མི་སྡུག་པའི་རྨ་ཡིས་ཁྱབ་པའི་བླ་མ་ a lama covered with disgusting sores; མི་སྡུག་པར་བྱེད་པ་ to disfigure, pollute, profane.

Syn. འདོད་པ་ *hdod-pa*; བདེ་བ་ *bde-wa*; འཕངས་པ་ *hphañs-pa*; སྙིང་སྡུག་པ་ *sñiñ sdug-pa*; མཉན་པ་ *mñan-pa*. (*Mñon.*).

སྡུག་གུ་ *sdug-gu* (also written སྡུ་གུ) engaging, pretty, winsome: བུད་མེད་སྡུག་གུ་ཐམས་ཅད་ all pretty women. སྡུག་གུ་མ་ *sdug-gu-ma* or སྡུག་གེ་བ

ṣdug-ge-wa the state of being pleasing (*Jä.*, *Cs.*)

སྡུག་པ་ II: vb. to be afflicted, downcast, depressed, prostrated: སེམས་ཤིན་ཏུ་སྡུག་སོང་ the mind was very much afflicted; also as sbst. दुःख, बाधा, (སེམས་སྡུག་པ *semṣ ṣdug-pa*) sorrow, misery, distress; བོད་སྡུག་པའི་མགོ་འཛུགས the beginning of the misfortunes of Tibet; ངེད་ལ་སྡུག་པའི་རེ་མོས་བབ our turn of being visited by affliction came; སྡུག་ཏུ་མི་ཡོང་འདུག་གམ are you not in distress? སྡུག་ཁུར་བྱེད་པ to undergo hardships, to bear affliction, to suffer; སྡུག་མི་ཐེག you cannót endure hardship; བདེ་སྡུག or སྐྱིད་སྡུག *ṣkyiḍ-ṣdug* lit. happiness and misery, good and adverse fortune, but gen. ill-luck; སྡུག་སོགས་བྱེད་པ to accumulate misery upon one's self; གཞན་ཟུག་གི་སྡིག་པ the sin of having done evil to others; སྡུག་འཆབ་པ to be in mourning (*Cs.*); སྡུག་སྲུང་བ *ṣdug sruń-wa* to mourn (*Cs.*); སྡུག་ཅན *ṣdug-can* colloq. fatiguing, worrying. སྡུག་ཁང་ *ṣdug-khań* a darkened room, a chamber of mourning; སྡུག་གོས *ṣdug-goṣ* a mourning dress (*Cs.*).

སྡུག་བསྔལ *ṣdug-ḅsñal* calamity misery, distress, affliction. སྡུག་བསྔལ་བརྒྱད *ṣdug-ḅsñal ḅrgyaḍ* the eight miseries enumerated in Buddhist works:—(1) སྐྱེ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (2) རྒ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (3) ན་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (4) འཆི་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (5) སྡུག་པ་དང་བྲལ་བའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (6) མི་སྡུག་པ་དང་ཕྲད་པའི་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (7) གང་འདོད་པ་བཙལ་ཏེ་མི་རྙེད་པ་དེའང་སྡུག་བསྔལ; (8) མདོར་ན་ཉེ་བར་ལེན་པའི་ཕུང་པོ་ལྔ་སྡུག་བསྔལ་བའོ. སྡུག་བསྔལ་བ *ṣdug-ḅsñal-wa* to be unhappy; the state of unhappiness; སྡུག་བསྔལ་བྱེད་པ *ṣdug-ḅsñal byeḍ-pa* to bewail, bemoan; སྡུག་བསྔལ་དུ་འགྱུར་བ to become melancholy. སྡུག་བསྔལ་འབྱུང་གནས *ṣdug-ḅsñal ḅbyuń-gnaṣ*=འཁོར་བ (*Mṅon.*).

Syn. སེམས་སྡུག *semṣ-ṣdug*; སེམས་གཡེངས *semṣ-gyeńṣ*; སེམས་ཁོང་ཆུད *semṣ-khoń-chuḍ*; ཡིད་ནང་ཆུད *yiḍ-nań-chuḍ*; ཡིད་མི་བདེ *yiḍ-mi-ḅde*; སྡུག་པོ *ṣdug-po*; རབ་ཏུ་ཚ *rab-tu-tsha*; ཡིད་གདུངས *yiḍ-gduńṣ*; མྱ་ངན *mya-ńan*; གདུང་བ *gduń-wa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡུག་མཐུག *ṣdug-mthug* accumulated calamities.

སྡུག་འདྲེ *ṣdug-ḅdre* a demon (*Sch.*).

སྡུག་པ་ཉལ་བ *ṣdug-pa ñal-wa*=འགོག་པ निरोध (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

སྡུག་པོ *ṣdug-po* wretched, savage, unamiable; evil; སྡུག་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ṣdug-po byeḍ-pa* to do evil; སྡུག་པོ་གཏང་བ *ṣdug-po ḅtań-wa* to do evil to a person; to molest, trouble, injure any one.

སྡུག་བྱེད *ṣdug-byeḍ*=ཀུན་འབྱུང་བ समुदय (*K. ko.* ཀ *236*).

སྡུག་ཞྭ *ṣdug-shḅa* a mourning hood or cap.

སྡུག་སེམས *ṣdug-semṣ*=བྱམས་སྙིང་ *byańṣ-gñiń* वत्सल; affectionate.

སྡུད *ṣduḍ* 1. वलि [folds, wrinkles]*S.* the folds of a garment; སྡུད་ཁ *ṣduḍ-kha* string for drawing together the opening of a bag; drawing-hem. 2. *Cs.*: synthesis; འབྱེད་སྡུད *ḅbyeḍ-ṣduḍ* analysis and synthesis. 3. v. སྡུད་པ *ṣduḍ-pa*.

སྡུད་པ I: *ṣduḍ-pa* संचय, pf. བསྡུས *ḅṣduṣ*, fut. (used likewise for the pres. tense) བསྡུ *ḅṣdu*, imp. སྡུས *ṣduṣ*, vb. a. to འདུ་བ *ḅdu-wa* 1. to collect, gather, mass or range together, to assemble, to put together, to compile; to brush or sweep together. དབང་དུ་སྡུད་པ to bring under one's power, to subject, subdue; རི་རྒྱུད་རིགས་རྣམས་དྲུག་བསྡུས་ཏེ as many as six kinds being massed together; དད་པའི་སྟོབས་ཀྱིས་བལྟས་ནས་མིག་སྡུད་མི་ནུས་པ by the power of faith was unable to control the eyes from looking (*A. 151*). 2. to unite, join, condense, add together, contract: དམག་རྣམས་འཁོར་དུ་སྡུད་པ adding the troop to his retinue; ཁྱོ་ཤུག་ཏུ་སྡུད་པ *khyo-çug-tu ṣduḍ-pa* to unite

in matrimony; སྤྱན་གསུམ་སྡང་མིག་ཁྲོ་གཉེར་བསྡུས་ཅིང་ལྗགས་འདྲིལ་ཆེ་བ་མེ་སྟག་འཕྲོ་ *spyan gsum sdań-mig khro-gñer bsdus ciń ljags hdril che-wa me stag hphro* a tiger will issue forth with a great fiery tongue lolling out and having three eyes united together with scowls and frowns (*Tangyur* treatise for "Coercion of Tamdin"); དེ་ལས་བསྡུ་ན་ if one shortens it still more, if it is further abridged; བསྡུས་ཡིག་ *bsdus-yig* abbreviation, abridgment; བསྡུས་འགྲེལ་ *bsdus-hgrel* an abridged commentary. ཡི་གེ་དྲུག་གིས་བསྡུས་པ་ comprised of six letters. བསྡུས་སྦྱར་ or སྡུད་སྦྱར་ a preparation by combining together several ingredients.

སྡུད་པ་ II *sdud-pa*=བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི་ the four virtuous collections or confederacies: སྦྱིན་པ་ *sbyin-pa* charity, *i.e.*, giving alms, &c. ཚིག་སྙན་པ་ polite language; དོན་མཐུན་པ་ common uniform interest; public weal; དོན་སྤྱོད་པ་ *don spyod-pa* working for an end (*K. du.* པ *43*).

སྡུད་ལེན་ *sdud-len* abbr. of ཁྲལ་སྡུད་པ་དང་ལེན་པ་ collection and realisation: རྫོང་གཞིས་ཀྱི་སྡུད་ལེན་བྱེད་པའི་ཡོང་སྒོ་ (source of) income from the realisation of revenue of a Jong (district) (*Rtsii.*). སྡུད་སྲང་ *sdud-srań*=ཁྲལ་ཐོབ་ས་སྡུད་སྐབས་འཇལ་བྱེད་ the weighment or measuring of revenue, etc. (*Rtsii.*).

སྡུམ་པ་ *sdum-pa* 1. vb., pf. བསྡུམས་ fut. བསྡུམ་ imp. སྡུམ་ or སྡུམས་ to make agree, to bring to an agreement, to reconcile, to conciliate; སྡུམ་པར་བྱེད་པ་ to bring to harmony or terms; སྡུམས་བྱེད་པ་ reconciliation ལང་ཚེ་ཅན་དུ་སྡུམས་བྱེད་པ, སྡུམས་ཀྱི་ཞིང་དུ་འགྲོ་ who is eager to make peace will join the gods, will become a god (*K. d.* ཀ *31*). སྡུམས་མཚན་ intermediary: ཇོ་བོ་ཡང་རྒྱལ་པོ་གཉིས་ཀྱི་སྡུམས་མཚན་ནས་ the *Jowo* also becoming the reconciler of the two kings (*A. 58*). སྡུམ་པ་པོ་ *sdum-pa-po* or སྡུམས་མཁན་ conciliator, pacifier, peacemaker; རེས་འགའ་ཁྲུག་པ་རེས་འགའ་སྡུམ་པ་ལར་དུ་བྱུང་ངོ་ they often at one time were at odds, at another they were at peace with one another. 2. sbst. a treaty, agreement. 3.=ཁང་ཁྱིམ་ *khań-khyim* a mansion, house; གཟིམ་སྡུམ་ *gzim-sdum* (resp.) bed room. + སྡུམ་ཐབས་ *sdum-thabs*=ཁྱིམ་ཐབས་ family life. + སྡུམ་མཚེས་ *sdum-mtshes*=ཁྱིམ་མཚེས་ neighbour.

སྡུར་བ་ *sdur-wa* pf. and fut. བསྡུར་ *bsdur* to make comparison, compare: ཤེས་པ་ལོ་སྡུར་བྱེད་པ་ to compare attainments among scholars; ཆོས་ལུགས་སྡུར་བྱེད་པ་ to compare different texts; ཤུགས་དང་རྩལ་སྡུར་བ་ to try feats of strength; སྡུར་ལེན་ *sdur-len* exercises. སྡུར་སྦྲང་ *sdur-bhlań* in Tsang: amber (*Jä.*).

སྡེ་ I: *sde* ཚོགས, ཁག section, class, community, race, tribe; part, portion: བོན་སྡེ་ *bon-sde* Bon community; སྡེ་ཆེན་ལ་སྙེག་པ་ *sde-chen-la sñeg-pa* to aim at an extension of territory; ཕ་རོལ་གྱི་སྡེ་འཇོམས་པ་ *pha-rol-gyi sde hjoms-pa* to conquer hostile tribes; སྡེ་སྡེར་འགོ་བ་ *sde-sder hgo-wa* to divide into classes (*Cs.*); མདོ་སྡེ་ *mdo-sde* Sutranta class; རྒྱུད་སྡེ་ Tantra class; ཆོས་སྡེ་ *chos-sde* religious class or section, hence a monastery: སྡེ་བཙུགས་ *sde-btsugs* he founded a section *i.e.*, a monastery. སྡེ་བཅོ་བརྒྱད་ *sde bco-brgyad* the eighteen sects into which the four earliest schools of Buddhism were divided:—I: འཕགས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། आर्यसर्वास्तिवाद; (1) གཞི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཡོད་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། मूलसर्वास्तिवाद; (2) འོད་སྲུང་བ་པའི་སྡེ་ काश्यपीय; (3) ས་སྟོན་གྱི་སྡེ་ महीशासक; (4) ཆོས་སྲུང་སྡེ། धर्मगुप्त; (5) མང་དུ་ཐོས་པའི་སྡེ། बहुश्रुतीय; (6) གོས་དམར་སྡེ། ताम्रशाटीय; (7) རྣམ་པར་ཕྱེ་སྟེ་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། विभज्यवादिन्. II: འཕགས་པ་ཀུན་གྱིས་བཀུར་བའི་སྡེ། आर्यसम्मितीय; (8) སར་སྲུངས་རིས་ཀྱི་སྡེ། कौरुकुल्लक; (9) སྲུང་བ་པའི་སྡེ། आवन्तक; (10) གནས་མའི་བུའི་སྡེ། वात्सीपुत्रीय; III. དགེ་འདུན་ཕལ་ཆེན་པའི་སྡེ་ महासांघिक. (11) ཤར་གྱི་རི་བོའི་སྡེ། पूर्वशैल; (12) ནུབ་ཀྱི་རི་བོ་སྡེ། अपरशैल; (13) གངས་རི་པའི་སྡེ། हैमवत; (14) འཇིག་རྟེན་འདས་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། लोकोत्तरवादिन्; (15) བཏགས་པར་སྨྲ་བའི་སྡེ། प्रज्ञप्तिवादिन्. IV: འཕགས

[illegible]; (16) [illegible]; (17) [illegible]; (18) [illegible].

[illegible] *sde-bzhi* the four classes of Buddhists (the earlier schools). [illegible] four kinds of acquirements; [illegible], enjoys or prospers in five evil objects of desire; [illegible] the fourth section of attain-ments is salvation; [illegible] *lha-srin-gyi sde-brgyad* the eight classes of spirits.

[illegible] *Sde-dkor* district (*Glr.*).

[illegible] *sde-dkrugs* disturbance, dispute, general misunderstanding: [illegible] they engaged in disturbances of this kind, as being innate to the body (*Bdea.*). [illegible] *sde-hkhrug-pa* in [illegible] the fighting between the neighbouring states or countries; a general revolt of a people (*Ya-sel. 18*).

[illegible] *sde-dgon* central monastery abbr. of [illegible] *sde* and [illegible] *dgon-pa* (*Yig.*).

[illegible] *sde-brgyad* [illegible] the eight kinds of demon in three series, each of eight:—

I: (1) [illegible] *bgoñ-po* (2) [illegible] *theḥu brañ*, (3) [illegible] *ña-yam*, (4) [illegible] *sa-bdag*, (5) [illegible] *yul-lha*, (6) [illegible] *sman*, (7) [illegible] *btsan*, (8) [illegible] *klu*.

II: (1) [illegible] *srog-bdag*, (2) [illegible] *ma-mo*, (3) [illegible] *gçin-rje*, (4) [illegible] *bdud*, (5) [illegible] *gnod-sbyin*, (6) [illegible] *dmu*, (7) [illegible] *dgra-lha*, (8) [illegible] *bgoñ-po*.

III: (1) [illegible] *gzaḥ-mchog byi-tri-pa-tra*, (2) [illegible] *ljañ-sñon drag-po*, (3) [illegible] *du-wa mjug-riñ*, (4) [illegible] *hbar-wa ra-tsa*, (5) [illegible] *sgra-gcan-hdsin*, (6) [illegible] *byi-nu ra-tsa*, (7) [illegible] *rā-hu-la*, (8) [illegible] *khyab-hjug chen-po* (*K. thañ.* [illegible] *37*).

[illegible] *Sde-can* n. of an ancient sage in India (*Ya-sel. 53*).

[illegible] *sde-chen bya-gag* an epithet of Kārttikeya the youngest son of Mahes'vara (*Mñon.*).

[illegible] *sde-dum* subdivision of a district; a small community or section of a larger community (*Loñ.* [illegible] *18*).

[illegible] *sde-snod-gsum* the Tripiṭaka or the three baskets, viz: the three classes of the sacred writings:—Vinaya piṭaka ([illegible] *hdul-waḥi sde-snod*) treating of moral discipline; Sūtrānta piṭaka ([illegible] *mdo-sdeḥi sde-snod*) the aphorisms, general religious discourses; Abhidharma piṭaka ([illegible] or [illegible] *mñon-paḥi sdes-nod luñ-gi bstan-pa*, the metaphysical and dogmatical instructions. [illegible] all virtues are embodied in these three (*Lam-rim. 4*).

[illegible] *sde-pa* [illegible] 1. one in charge of a [illegible] *sde* or district, a district officer: formerly the chief or governor of a province was called Depa. [illegible] *sde-wa gshuñ* = the central government or the government of Lhasa. 2. ([illegible] *ka-sde lta-wa* [illegible]) a letter of a certain phonetic class, or the phonetic class itself; [illegible] *sde-pa bshi-pa* the fourth phonetic class, the labials in *Gram.* 3. *sde-pa* signifies also a class of demons. 4. [illegible] [leader of an army] *S.*

[illegible] *Sde-pa Don-yod* n. of the famous Rin-chen Pung-pa of Tsang who founded the *Rin-spuñs Joñ* in Tsang (*Loñ.* [illegible] *13*).

[illegible] *Sde-pa gtsañ-pa* the powerful chief who had established his sway over Tibet in the beginning of the 17th century. He was killed by the Zungarian

chief Gushi-khan in 1643 A. D. (*Loṅ.* ཀ, *13*).

སྡེ་དཔོན་ *sde-dpon* a petty chief ruling over a district.

Syn. རྒྱལ་ཕྲན་ *rgyal-phran*; ཡུལ་གྱི་བདག་པོ་ *yul-gyi bdag-po* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡེ་ཚན་ *sde-tshan* वर्ग; section of written characters *e.g.*, phonetic class = སྡེ་ *sde*, a particular kind of writing as ནཱ་ག་རི་སྡེ་ཚན་ *Nā-ga-ri sde-tshan* character (*Glr.*) སྡེ་མཚན་པ་ *sde-mtshan-pa* गणक 1. an astrologer. 2. निकाय [collection, multitude]*S.*

སྡེ་གཟར་ *sde-gzar* civil dissension, lawlessness, anarchy: སྡེ་གཟར་ཆེན་པོ་ *sde-gzar chen-po* great revolution, civil war.

སྡེ་བཟང་ *sde-bzaṅ* सुसेन; good or well disciplined brigade.

སྡེ་ཡངས་ *sde-yaṅs* = ཁྱམས་ court, court-yard (*Jä.*).

སྡེ་རབ་ཏུ་ཕམ་བྱེད་ *Sde-rab-tu pham-byed* n. of a king of S'rāvasti (*K. my.* ཊ *342*).

སྡེ་སྲིད་ *sde-srid* देशपाल 1. province, kingdom (*Cs.*). 2. ruler, governor, administrator. Is the name especially given to the Regent who administers the government of Lhasa during the minority of a Dalai Lama. སྡེ་སྲིད་ཕག་མོ་གྲུབ་ *sde-srid phag-mo grub* n. of the rulers of Tibet who administered the government of Tibet during the hierarchy of Phag-mo-gru in the 15th and 16th centuries A. D., the chief among them being *Byaṅ-chub Rgyal-mtshan* born of the family of *Chos-rgyal Sne-gdoṅ* (*Loṅ.* ཀ *13*).

སྡེ་སྲིད་སངས་རྒྱས་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ *Sde-srid Saṅs-rgyas Rgya-mtsho* the famous Regent of Tibet who conducted the government of Tibet for 13 years after the concealed death of the first Dalai Lama, and better known by the name of *Goṅ-sa Lha-pa chen-po* (*Loṅ.* ཀ *12*).

སྡེག་པར་གཟའ་ *sdeg-par gzaḥ* भर्त्सन [reproach, reviling]*S.*

སྡེང་ཁག *sdeṅ-khag* charge, responsibility.

སྡེབ་པ་ *sdeb-pa*, pf. བསྡེབས་ *bsdebs*, fut. བསྡེབ་ *bsdeb* imp. སྡེབས་ *sdebs* 1. to mingle, mix; to make unite, to conjoin; to fasten together: ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་སྡེབ་པ་ *phyogs-gcig-tu sdeb-pa* to mix together certain things and setting them apart; ཕན་ཚུན་བསྡེབས་ combined one with another (*Ṅag. 42*); དྲས་སུ་སྡེབ་པ་ *dras-su sdeb-pa* sewed together. 2. vb. n.: to join, to unite, དང་ with, also ལ་: མིག་དང་བསྡེབས་ནས་ལྟ། རྣ་བ་དང་བསྡེབས་ནས་ཉན། the soul sees by joining the eyes, it hears by joining the ear; to join company, to associate, to hold intercourse with (*Mil.*,). 3. to exchange, barter; to change (money). 4. to make poetry, to compose verses (*Jä.*).

སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་ *sdeb-sbyor* 1. छान्दोग्य [the doctrine of the *udgātri* priests contained in a chapter of the Sāma-veda]*S.* 2. छन्दः metre in general, metrical science, poetry (*Jä.*); ཡི་གེའི་སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་ *yi-geḥi sdeb-sbyor* orthography (*Schtr.*); སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་དབྱེ་བ་ *sdeb-sbyor dbye-wa* छन्दोभेद metrical distinction; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་བྱེ་བྲག་ *sdeb-byor-gyi bye-brag* कथा a metrical narrative; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་གྱི་བྲལ་ *sdeb-sbyor-gyi bral* पंक्ति, छन्दः metrical line; སྡེབ་སྦྱོར་བསྡུས་པ་ *sdeb-sbyor bsdus-pa* छन्दोविचिति metrical collection or extracts. སྡེབས་ *sdebs* संहत together, in conjunction [a number of stanzas grammatically connected]*S.* སྡེབས་བླངས་ *sdebs-blaṅs* (ཚང་བླངས་) in ཕོང་སྲིད་ཀྱི་ཡོ་བྱད་སྡེབས་བླངས་ to take up together the above mentioned necessaries (*Rtsii.*). སྡེབས་ཚོགས་ *sdebs-tshogs* assembling of different people or classes of people in one place: ཉིན་རྒྱུན་གྲལ་སྒྲིགས་སྡེབས་ཚོགས་ they daily assembled being seated in rows (*Rtsii.*).

སྡེར་མ། *sder-ma* (resp. གསོལ་སྡེར *gsol-sder*) करोटि plate, dish, platter, saucer; ལི་སྡེར *li-sder* a plate or dish made of bell-metal ལྕགས་སྡེར *lcags-sder* iron-plate; ཀ་སྡེར *ka-sder* or དཀར་སྡེར *dkar-sder* porcelain dish; ཟངས་སྡེར *zaṅs-sder* copper dish; སྡེར་གང་ *sder-gaṅ* a plateful.

སྡེར་སྤྱད་ཀྱི་ཞལ་ལྟ་བ *sder-spyad-kyi shal-lta-wa* भाजनवारिक a superintendant of plates, &c. (*M. V.*).

སྡེར་མོ *sder-mo*＝སྡེར་ཀྱུ *sdèr-kyu* acc. to *Sch.*: claw, talon; སྡེར་མོ་རྣོ *sder-mo rno* a sharp claw; སྡེར་ཅན *sder-can* furnished with claw; a hawk; སྡེར་མེད *sder-med* without claws; སྡེར་ལ་བསྐྱིགས་རྒྱུང་བ to seize with the claws (*Cs.*). སྟག་གི་སྡེར *stag-gi sder* a tiger's claw. སྡེར་ཆགས *sder-chags* animals provided with claws; སྡེར་ཆགས་དབང་པོ *sder-chags dwaṅ-po* is a met. for the lion (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོ་ཁམ *sdò-kham* belonging together (*Sch.*).

སྡོ་བ *sdò-wa* pf. སྡོས *sdos* or བསྡོས *bsdos* fut. བསྡོ *bsdo* imp. སྡོས *sdos* 1. to risk, make venture, used with དང་ or ལ: བདག་གི་ལུས་སྡོ་བ *bdag-gi lus sdo-wa* to risk my body; རང་གི་སྲོག་དང་སྡོ་བ *raṅ-gi srog-daṅ sdo-wa* to risk my own life; དགྲ་ལ་བསྡོས *dgra-la bsdos* (*Situ.* 76) made a venture against an enemy; ལུས་སྲོག་བསྡོས་པ *lus-srog bsdos-pa* risked his body and life; ལོ་ཙཱ་བས་དཀའ་བ་དང་བསྡོས་ལུས་སྲོག་ཉེན་ལ་བཏང་ནས་ཕྱིན་རྒྱུར་བསམས the Lo-tsā-wa undergoing hardships and risking his life and body made up his mind to proceed (*A. 65*).

སྡོང་པོ *sdoṅ-po* काण्ड, गुल्म, स्कन्ध, काष्ठ 1. trunk or stem of a tree. 2. the stalk of a plant; པད་མའི་སྡོང་པོ *pad-mahi sdoṅ-po* the stalk of the lotus; སྡོང་པོ་འཕང་པས་མི་འཁྱིག་པ་ཙམ་ཞིག་སྐྱེས་པ་མཐོང་ངོ *sdoṅ-po paṅ-pas mi hkhyigs-pa tsam shig skyes-pa mthoṅ-ṅo* the stalk from which it was seen to be growing was such an one as could not be clasped by the out-spread arms; སྡོང་པོ་ཁོག་སྟོང་ *sdoṅ-po khog-stoṅ* a hollow log or stalk (*Vai. sṅ.*). སྡོང་པོའི་སྡེ *sdoṅ-pohi sde* the class of stalked plants (*Cs.*). 3. is the common word in the *C.* colloq. for a tree, also ཤིང་སྡོང་པོ *çiṅ-sdoṅ po* a tree; ཤིང་སྡོང་རྐང་གཅིག *çiṅ-sdoṅ rkaṅ-gcig* a tree of a single stem or trunk (*Glr.*); ཤིང་སྡོང་ཁོང་རུལ *çiṅ-sdoṅ khoṅ-rul* a tree rotten at the core; *star-sdoṅ* trunk of a walnut tree; ཤུག་སྡོང་ *çug-sdoṅ* stem of a juniper tree; ཚིལ་སྡོང་ *tshil-sdoṅ* a tallow candle; ཁྱགས་སྡོང་ *khyags-sdoṅ* an icicle; མཆོད་སྡོང་ *mchod-sdoṅ* (1)＝མཆོད་རྟེན *mchod-rten*, (2)＝སྡོང་རྐང་ *sdoṅ-rkaṅ* or སྡོང་རས *sdoṅ-ras* a wick. སྡོང་དུམ *sdoṅ-dum* or ཤིང་སྡོང་བུ་དུམ་དུམ *çiṅ sdoṅ-bu dum-dum* stump of a tree. སྡོང་དུམ་ཚིག་པ *sdoṅ-dum tshig-pa* the burnt stump of a tree: ཡི་དྭགས་སྡོང་དུམ་མེས་ཚིག་པ་འདྲ་བ་མང་པོ་འདུས་ནས many ghosts of the appearance of burnt stumps of trees having assembled together (*Khrid.* 40). See also in *Dzl.* legend of a prince who was born in shape like a tree-stump and so called *Sdoṅ-dum*.

སྡོང་པོ་ཅན *sdoṅ-po-can* पद्म, नलिन possessed of a stalk, a lotus flower.

སྡོང་པོ་གཅིག *sdoṅ-po-gcig* n. of a species of gentian＝ནགས་ཀྱི་ཏིག་ཏ *nags-kyi tig-ta* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོང་པོ་ལྔ *sdoṅ-po-lṅa* or དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྡོང་པོ་ལྔ the five plants of Budh.: (1) ཐབས་ལ་མཁས་པ full of resources, or skilful in means; (2) ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཕ་རོལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ perfection in knowledge or transcendentall wisdom; (3) སེམས་ཅན་ཡོངས་སུ་སྨིན་པར་བྱེད་པ maturity in animated existence; (4) དམ་པའི་ཆོས་ཡོངས་སུ་འཛིན་པ་དང་རྗེས་སུ་མཐུན་པ perfect acceptance of Buddhism and following it; (5) ཁོང་ཁྲོ་བ་དང་བྲལ་བས་བཏང་སྙོམས་པ freedom from anger is enjoyment of equanimity (*K. d.* ན *387*).

སྡོང་ཕྲན་ *sdoṅ-phran* गुल्म shrub, plant.

སྡོང་བ་ *sdoṅ-wa* or སྡོངས་པ་ *sdoṅs-pa* pf. བསྡོངས་ *bsdoṅs* fut. བསྡོང་ *bsdoṅ* to accompany, to join with, to enter into partnership (used with དང་); ཁྱོད་དང་ང་སྡོང་སྟེ་འགྲོ་ *khyod-daṅ ṅa sdoṅ-ste hgro* you and I will go together; དགའ་བའི་སེམས་ཀྱིས་བསྡོངས་ཏེ་འགྲོའོ་ *dgah-wahi sems-kyis bsdoṅs-te hgro-ho* will go accompanying one another cheerfully (*Hbrom. 49.*). It is to be noted that བསྡོངས་པ་ *bsdoṅs-pa* seems to be often used as pres. tense.

སྡོང་བུ་ *sdoṅ-bu* दण्ड stick, staff: མེ་ཏོག་ལྟ་བུའི་སྡོང་བུ་ནི་བཻ་ཌཱུར the flower-like staff was lapis lazuli; acc. to *Cs.* 1. a small trunk. 2. stalk. 3. wick. 4. नालम्, नालकी [1. the stalk of a pot-herb. 2. an arrow]*S.*

སྡོང་བུ་རིང་ *sdoṅ-bu-riṅ*=ཀུ་བ་ *ku-wa* gourd (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོང་བུའི་སྨན་ *sdoṅ-buhi sman* दण्ड, मेचक n. of a medicinal plant.

སྡོང་ཟླ་ *sdoṅ-zla*=ཟླ་གྲོགས་ *zla-grogs* friend, associate.

སྡོང་རས་ *sdoṅ-ras* a cotton wick (*Rtsii.*); སྡོང་ཤིང་ *sdoṅ-çiṅ*, སྡོང་རྐང་ *doṅ-rkaṅ* a wick of wood, of pith.

སྡོད་ *sdod*=ངལ་བསོ་བ་ *ṅal-bso-wa* विराम, विरति respite, relaxation.

སྡོད་པ་ *sdod-pa* आस्, सतोष pf. and fut. བསྡད་ *bsdad* 1. to sit; དལ་བར་སྡོད་པ་ *dal-war sdod-pa* to sit still, to be at ease. 2. to stay, to stop, to wait: ཐོག་མར་དེར་བསྡད་ *thog-mar der-bsdad* for the present I will stay here yet a little longer (*Mil.*); ཉལ་ནས་བསྡད་ལ་ to lie down and to continue lying (*Mil.*), ཞི་ཙམ་མ་བསད་པར་སྡོད་ཅིག wait a little yet before beginning to kill (*Dsl.*); སྐད་ཅིག་ཙམ་སྡོད་པའི་ལོང་མེད་པར without time to stop even for a moment; སྡོད་པར་བྱེད་ *sdod-par byed* आसीन to be seated, to cause to sit. 3. to be at home, to live, to reside, to settle at. བཀའ་སྡོད་ *bkah-sdod* attendant, waiting servant. སྡོད་རོགས་ *sdod-rogs* a sweetheart, mistress, a concubine. སྡོད་ལུགས་ *sdod-lugs*=སྐྱོང་ཐབས (acc to *Rñiṅ-ma* school).

སྡོམ་ *sdom* I: मकेट, लूता the spider: སྡོམ་སྡིག་སྲིན་བུ་སྦྲུལ་ spiders, scorpions, insects and worms, etc. (*Rtsii.*); སྡོམ་མོ་ *sdom-mo* मर्कटी a she-spider; སྡོམ་ནག་པོ་ *sdom-nag-po* black spider: སྡོམ་ནག་པོ་རྐང་ལག་... a black spider with 360 arms and feet having one eye on its forehead and sixteen mouths (*D. R.*).

Syn. ཐགས་མཁན་ *thags-mkhan*; དྲ་བ་ཅན་ *dra-wa-can*; རྐེ་བ་ཕལ་ཅན་ *lke-wa bal-can*; སྤྲེའུ་བྲ་ *sprehu-bdra* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོམ་ II: summary: སྤྱི་སྡོམ་ *spyi-sdom* general summary, contents; དཔེའི་སྡོམ་ *dpehi sdom* a table of contents, index in gen., introductory remarks, introduction.

སྡོམ་པ་ I: *sdom-pa* बन्ध, नियम vb., pf. བསྡམས་ or བསྡོམས་ *bsdoms* fut. བསྡམ་ or བསྡོམ་ *bsdom* imp. སྡོམ་ *sdom* or སྡོམས་ *sdoms* 1. to bind, fasten to tie up, bind up: ཁྲོ་ཆུ་སྡོམ་པ་ *khro-chu sdom-pa* to fasten by melted metal, *i.e.*, to solder; སོ་སྡོམ་པ་ *so-sdom-pa* to press the teeth together, to gnash; རྩ་ཁ་སྡོམ་པ་ *rtsa-kha sdom-pa* to close an opened vein. 2. to stanch, to stop, to cause to cease: རྩ་ཁྲག་འཛག་པ་སྡོམ་པ་ *rtsa-khrag çor-wa sdom-pa* the stopping of the bloody influx; to bind, constrain, render harmless; ཉེས་པ་སྡོམ་པ་ *ñes-pa sdom-pa* to neutralise an evil (*Sch.*). 3. to make morally firm, to confirm; སྤྱོད་པ་སྡོམ་པ་ *spyod-pa sdom-pa* to make firm one's moral conduct. 4. to add together, to cash or sum up: རྒྱུད་བཞི་བསྡོམས་པས་ལེའུ་ *rgyud-bshi bsdoms-pas lehu* all the four Tantras taken

together have 154 chapters; ཐམས་ཅད་བསྡོམས་པས taking all together (*A. K. 1-14*).

སྡོམ་པ II: sbst. संवर; obligation, engagement, duty; ཕན་ཚུན་ལ on either side; སྡོམ་པ་ཆགས་པ *sdom-pa chags-pa* संवरयुक्त; སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-pahi dgra* संवरारि; སྡོམ་པ་ལེན་པ *sdom-pa len-pa* (*Glr.*) or སྡོམ་པ་འཛིན་པ *sdom-pa hdsin-pa* to enter into an engagement, to bind one's self to perform a certain duty; སྡོམ་པ་སྲུང་བ *sdom-pa srun-pa* to be true to one's words, to keep one's engagements; ང་ལ་སྡོམ་པ་མེད *na-la sdom-pa-med* I have renounced my vow; I have no vow (*Glr.*). སྡོམ་པ་གསུམ = the three vows: (1) སོ་ཐར་གྱི་སྡོམ་པ the vow of an ordinary Buddhist for self-emancipation; (2) བྱང་སེམས་ཀྱི་སྡོམ་པ the vow of a *Bodhisattva* for universal liberation; (3) གསང་སྔགས་ཀྱི་སྡོམ་པ the *Tantrik* or mystical vow. We find also དགེ་བསྙེན་གྱི་སྡོམ་པ priestly vow; སྦྱིན་བདག་གི་སྡོམ་པ the vows of a *Dânapati* (almsgiver); སྨན་པའི་སྡོམ་པ the vows of a physician. (*K. du.* པ *48*).

སྡོམ་བྱེད *sdom-byed* 1. one that binds by duty, etc. 2. an astringent medicine (*Cs.*); སྡོམ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ a mystical posture in *yoga* signifying perseverance: དེ་ནས་སྡོམ་བྱེད་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ལས་གྲོལ་བས་ཀླུ་དེ་ཡང་རང་ཡུལ་ལ་སོང་ then being released by the mystical posture of *sdom-byed*, the nâga returned to his own country (*D. R.*).

སྡོམ་ཚིག *sdom-tshig* a summary in a few words.

སྡོམ་ལ *sdom-la* summarily, in brief, in short.

སྡོམ་གཟེར *sdom-gzer* rivet of a pair of scissors or tongs (*Sch.*).

སྡོམ་པའི་དགྲ *sdom-pahi dgra* an epithet of Kâmadeva (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོམ་བུ *sdom-bu*, (གོང་བུ) a ditch, ravine; a ball; a round tassel.

སྡོམ་བརྩོན *sdom-brtson* यति, भिक्षु a professional sage, an ascetic: ཆོས་ཁྲིམས་ལྟར་ན་སྡོམ་བརྩོན་གྱི་ཚུལ་ལས according to the custom of lama ascetics in conformity with religious rules.

Syn. ཀུན་ཏུ་རྒྱུ *kun-tu-rgyu*; གཙང་བར་གནས *gtsaṅ-war gnas*; ཁྲུས་ཀྱི་བརྟུལ་ཞུགས *khrus-kyi brtul-shugs*; སྨྲ་བར་བཅད་པ *smra-war bcad-pa* (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོམ་གཅོད་པ *sdom-gcod-pa* = གཡོག་འཁོལ་བ a waiter, valet; sentinel (*D.-çel. 11*).

སྡོམ་འཆིང *sdom-hchiṅ* = ཉེས་པ fault, guilt (*Mṅon.*).

སྡོར *sdor* a general term for spices, butter, lard, or oil, which give seasoning to food; that which gives relish to food; seasoning, condiment; esp. ཐུག་སྡོར *thug-sdor* that which makes soup tasteful, delicious, viz: meat; ཚོད་སྡོར *tshod-sdor* grease used to roast vegetables, greens, &c. (*Rtsii.*); ཚྭ་སྡོར *tshwa-sdor* salt and meal; ཇ་སྡོར *ja-sdor* = མར butter, for the tea-soup of Tibetans.

བརྡ *brda* or བརྡའ *brdah* संकेत, समय 1. any sign, gesture; ལག་བརྡ signal with the hand; མིག་བརྡ signs by the eye. ཆགས་པ་འཛོད་པའི་བརྡ་མང་དུ་བསྟན་ནས making many wanton gestures. 2. call, signal: ཚོགས་བརྡ call by the beating of the drum, sounding of the trumpet or the ringing of the bell, for assembling at an entertainment; གཟིམ་བརྡ summons to bed; ཕེབས་བརྡ proclaiming arrival by beating drums or by firing guns. 3. sign, symptom, token, inference: མི་རྟག་པ་འགྱུར་བའི་བརྡར it is an indication of their impermanent condition (*Pth.*). བརྡར as a symbol, symbolically; བརྡ་སྤྲོད་པ, སྟོན་པ, འཆད་པ to explain, describe, represent (with accus., and prob. also with genit.); ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་ཀྱི་བརྡ་འཆད་པ to explain the essence or nature

of things, metonomically: དེའི་བརྡ་ཅི་ཡིན་ལགས what may be the symbolical meaning of it (*Mil.*). 4 mystic phrase or key-word. 5. word in gen. འབོད་པའི་བརྡ verbal interjection (*Liç.*); རྙིངས་པའི་བརྡ་དྲིས་ an obsolete word being asked; བརྡ་སྤྲང་པ an interpreter (*Sch.*); བརྡའི་བླ་མ is stated to be a lama who instructs verbally esp. with regard to the spelling of words; བརྡ་ཡང་མི་འདྲ་སྣ་ཚོགས་བྱུང་ there came also into use various spellings (*Zam.*); བརྡ་རྙིང *brda-rñiñ* old orthography; བརྡ་གསར new orthography; བོད་ཀྱི་བརྡའི་བསྟན་བཅོས a grammatical treatise on Tibetan words; ཚིག་བརྡ=ཚིག, ཚིག་བརྡ་ཤེས་བཤད་པ to explain words (*Mil., Jä.*) བརྡའི་ཕྱག *brdaḥi-phyag* homage with words, also mutterings expressive of respect in bowing down: བརྡའི་ཕྱག་བཅུ་གཉིས་བཙལ་ནས having made twelve prostrations with words of respect on his lips (*A. 87*).

བརྡ་དཀྲོག *brda-ḥkrog* alarm, warning, notice of danger.

བརྡ་སྐད *brda-skad* symbolical language, sign-expression.

བརྡ་ཆད *brda-chad* language, evidence; མེ་ལོང་གི་བརྡ་ཆད the language or evidence of the mirror.

བརྡ་སྟོན་པ *brda-ston-pa* प्रहेलिका-भङ्ग to unravel an enigma.

བརྡ་འདུམ་ཤེས *brda-ḥdum-çes* संज्ञा signal of danger.

བརྡ་སྤྲལ་བ་ *brda-spral-wa* openly or clearly to explain; explanation of a sign or symbol.

བརྡ་སྤྲོད *brda-sprod* (བརྡའ་སྤྲོད) वैयाकरण 1. explanation of words; མིང་དོན་བརྡ་སྤྲོད *miñ-don brda-sprod* n. of a dictionary of mystical and technical terms. 2. orthography. 3. as vb.=ར་སྤྲོད་པ *ra-sprod-pa* to verify evidence or terms. བརྡའ་སྤྲོད་པའི་བསྟན་བཅོས *brdaḥ-sprod-paḥi bstan-bcos* n. of a grammatical work.

བརྡའ་ཤེས *brdaḥ-çes* (གྲངས) संख्या a numerical figure; བརྡའ་ཤེས་མཐོ་བ [illegible] a number of higher value than the preceding.

བརྡབ་པ *brdab-pa* pf. བརྡབས 1. to fold, to place together; ཐལ་མོ་བརྡབ folded the palms; སྣོད་བརྡབ *snod-brdab* puts one vessel on another, one box or vessel placed in another; གདན་བརྡབ a rug folded; གོས་བརྡབ་པ to keep clothes in proper folds, or to fold up clothes; ལག་པ་བརྡབས folded arms or hands (*Situ. 75*). 2. to fall down, go down, to sink; རེས་ནི་རྒྱ་མཚོའི་གཞི་རུ་བརྡབས་པ་ལྟ་བུར་གྱུར at one time (the boat) seemed as if it was going down to the bottom of the sea (*A. 16*); ཆང་གིས་ཞུགས་བརྡབས་ནས་སོང་ being drunk he fell down (*i.e.*, folded up).

བརྡབས་ཤིགས *brdabs-bçigs* oppression, tyranny; giving trouble to the subjects (*Yig. k. 8*).

བརྡར་བ *brdar-wa* pf. form of འདར་བ: མཚོན་བརྡར་དོ sharpened the weapons (*Situ. 75*).

བརྡར་བཏགས་པ *brdar btags-pa* सांकेतिक symbolical.

བརྡལ་བ *brdal-wa* विस्तार; v. བརྡལ་བ [creeping down, gently gliding] *S.*

བརྡས *brdas* a pf. of འདེད: རྗེས་སུ་བརྡས *rjes-su brdas* (*Situ. 75*).

བརྡུང་ *brduñ* or བརྡུང་བ pf. བརྡུངས *brduñs* (*Ñag. 40*).

བརྡེག་པ *brdeg-pa* ताडन 1. altern. form and fut. of རྡེག་པ also seems=beaten to death. 2.=ཟ་བ to eat, eating.

བརྡེག་ཆ *brdeg-cha*=མཚོན་ཆ weapons, sword, etc. शक्ति a javelin (*Mñon.*).

བརྡེག་བཅོས *brdeg-bcos* पतन 1. falling down, fall. 2. a dance.

བརྡུང་མ *brduñ-ma* (བརྡུང་བ་རྡུང a beating, pulverisation).

བརྡོག་པ *ḅrdog-pa* = ཟོས་པ eaten up.

བརྡུང་བ *ḅrduṅ-wa* v. རྡུང་བ *rduṅ-wa.*

བརྡུགས *ḅrdugs* pf. of བདུག་པ *ḅdug-pa* and བདུག་པས་བརྡུགས *ḅdug-pas ḅrdugs* seems to be an intensive form (*Situ.* 75).

བརྡུལ་བ *ḅrdul-wa* 1. to deceive, to cheat (*Sch.*). 2. to swing, brandish, flourish. རྒྱབ་མོ་བརྡུལ་བ *gyab-mo ḅrdul-wa* to swing a fly-flap (*Jä.*).

བརྡེག་པ *ḅrdeg-pa* 1. བརྡུང to strike, bang: འཁྲུལ་འཁོར་བརྡེག་བཅས་ཀྱི་བརྡེག་བཅད་ཀྱི་བརྡེག་ the machine giving bangs and cuts of a violent character. 2. བཟའ་བ to eat.

བརྡེག་ཆ *ḅrdeg-cha* = གྲི *gri.*

བརྡེག་འཚོག་པ *ḅrdeg-ḅtshog-pa* (བརྡུང་གྲབས་བྱེད་པ *ḅrduṅ-grabs byed-pa*) 1. to threaten to beat, prepare to beat. 2. to tumble down as if falling down under intoxication; to slip, to slide, to lose one's footing.

བརྡོས་པ *ḅrdos-pa* (གཞན་ལ *gshan-la*) [run towards, attacked]*S.*

བལྡགས་པ *ḅldags-pa* [licking]*S.*

བལྡད *ḅldad* explained by: ཟ་དང་ར་ལུག་སྣམས་ཀྱི་བ་མིག་བལྡད *ḅldad* is the chewing the cud by oxen, goats and sheep.

བསྡམས་པ *ḅsdams-pa*, v. སྡོམ་པ *sdom-pa.*

བསྡམ་མོ *ḅsdam-mo* a knot, a tied bandage.

བསྡམ་ར *ḅsdam-ra* = བཀག་སྡོམ་དམ་པོ་བྱེད་པ *ḅkag-sdom dam-po byed-pa* (*Btsii.*).

བསྡར་བ *ḅsdar-wa Sch.*; in མདུན་དུ་བསྡར་བ *mdun-du ḅsdar-wa* to hope, to expect or wait for a favour.

བསྡིགས *ḅsdigs* object to fix the eyes on, either to steady the vision or in mystic contemplation: འཇིགས་ཚུལ་གྱིས་བསྡིགས *ḅjigs-tshul-gyis ḅsdigs* (*Situ.* 76); = དམིགས་པ *dmigs-pa.*

བསྡིགས་ཚིག *ḅsdigs-tshig* a catch or quibble in a dispute = རྒོལ་ཚིག *rgol-tshig* or རྒོལ་བའི་ཚིགས *rgol-waḥi tshigs* (*Mṅon.*).

བསྡུ་བ *ḅsdu-wa* pf. བསྡུས་པ *ḅsdus-pa* fut. བསྡུ *ḅsdu* to collect.

བསྡུ་བ *ḅsdu-wa* sbst. ... or བསྡུ་ཡིག *ḅsdu-yig.* 1. union of words and syllables under certain grammatical rules, collection, gathering; བསྡུས་ཏེ་བསྡོམས་ནས *ḅsdus-te ḅsdoms-nas* having abridged; བསྡུས་དོན *ḅsdus-don* ... precise meaning; བསྡུས་པ་ལས་གྱུར་པ *ḅsdus-pa las gyur-pa* རྡུལ་ཕྲ་རབ་ཀྱི་གཟུགས a form compounded from atoms. 2. co-operation, partnership, fellowship. བསྡུ་བའི་དངོས་པོ་བཞི *ḅsdu-waḥi dṅos-po bshi* the four essentials of partnership or co-operation:—(1) མཁོ་བ་སྦྱིན་པ *mkho-wa sbyin-pa*; (2) སྙན་པར་སྨྲ་བ *sñan-par smra-wa*; (3) འཇིག་རྟེན་དོན་མཐུན་པ *ḅjig-rten don mthun-pa*; (4) གདུལ་བྱའི་དོན་ལ་སྤྱོད་པ *gdul-byaḥi don-la spyod-pa.* བསྡུས་པའི་སྡོམ *ḅsdus-paḥi sdom* ... conglommerate mass; དབང་དུ་བསྡུས་པ *dwaṅ-du ḅsdus-pa* brought under one's control or power (*Situ.* 76). བསྡུས་བཤོམ *ḅsdus-ḅshom* ... a hell, perdition.

བསྡུམས་པ *ḅsdums-pa* = བར་བསྡུམས་བྱེད་པ *bar-ḅsdums byed-pa* treaty, intermediation, reconciliation.

བསྡུར་བ *ḅsdur-wa* ... to compare [party representative, party fighting]*S.*

བསྡོགས་པ *ḅsdogs-pa* to compose, prepare, make ready: ལྷམ་གྱི་བསྡོགས་པ *lham-gyi ḅsdogs-pa*; ཉེར་བསྡོགས་པ *ñer-ḅsdogs-pa* id.; སྟ་གོན་བསྡོགས *sta-gon-ḅsdogs* (*Situ.* 76).

བསྡོངས་ཏེ *ḅsdoṅs-te* together, in company with (*Nag.* 42).

བསྡོམས *ḅdoms* = བསྡུ་ཡིག *ḅsdu-yig* (*Mṅon.*).

བསྡོས *ḅsdos* (see ante སྡོ་བ *sdo-wa*) risked.

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